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THE RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF POMONICULTURE

1279

Gurney
Seeds Nursery Co.

50th. FEB 28 1916
Anniversary INDEXED
Spring & Fall
1865 - 1916.



UNITED STATES PRINTING COMPANY, BOSTON
YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA



THE NEW
ASTERMUMS

Seed, the packet, . . . 15c.
Large plants, the dozen, . . 75c.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
 SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE
 OUR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

FEB 28 1916
 INDEXED.

IN 1840, down near Cummington, Massachusetts, C. W. Gurney, the founder of this Company, was born. His father, Alonzo Gurney, had lived all his life on the old Gurney Homestead and had produced trees and plants and had supplied the people locally with these.

Asa Gurney, a direct descendant of Alonzo Gurney, still lives on and owns the old Gurney Homestead at Cummington and the orchard planted by Alonzo Gurney is still producing large quantities of fruit and is famed as one of the oldest and best orchards in that locality.

C. W. Gurney worked with his father until 1859; at this time he started alone for the then distant great west, the state of Iowa, where his brother Marcus, father of the present President of this Company, E. R. Gurney, had moved the year previous. In the year of 1860, C. W. Gurney worked with his brother; then came the first call for 75,000 volunteers and the commencement of the great Civil War. He enlisted in the 3d Iowa Infantry and served through the War of the Rebellion, receiving his discharge as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1865. Immediately after this, in 1866, he started the Hesperian Nurseries of Monticello, Iowa; continued there until 1882 when he moved with his then large family to Dixon County, Nebraska, and continued in the nursery and seed business. In 1892 he and his son opened a branch at Yankton, South Dakota, and this branch has grown until it is now the entire home of the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company. This issue of our catalog is the 50th annual. Fifty years in the northwest, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Our business spreading continuously, increasing each season until we sell in all states of the Union and all countries on the globe. Our business has increased from the little nursery down at Monticello, Iowa, in 1866 to the present large nursery and seed business of over one-third of a million dollars annually. The present managers of this Company were born in it. They have continued in it all of their lives and their children are growing up with the business, taking an active part in it and we are pleased that our father's children stayed with him and our children are with us, knowing that it is to the best interest of our hundreds of thousands of customers scattered over the world. The business should be in competent hands, those that understand the wants and requirements of that great army of people.

Golden Anniversary Building

Away back in the sixties the only building necessary for the then very small trade of C. W. Gurney was a little building made of boards stood upright, size 10 by 14 feet. This was the office, packing house and all. Other buildings were added at Monticello until they were of goodly proportion. Then we moved to Nebraska, larger buildings were built there and as they became too small for the growing business we branched out and built other and larger buildings at Yankton, our present home. These original buildings have been added to and new ones built almost every year until this, our 50th or Golden Anniversary, we are building the largest and best one of all. This is required of us because trade demands it. The new building is 75x80 feet, four stories and the basement full size. This is built of brick and concrete and is undoubtedly the most modern and best up-to-date seed and nursery home in the great Northwest. We have joining this building a brick and concrete building, three stories and basement 75 feet square, which seemed to us when we built it a very large one. We have in addition to this, one building 64x100 feet with basement full size, and various other buildings, drying sheds, greenhouses, etc., but our Golden Anniversary Building, this last one, is the best of them all and puts us in shape to give you even better service than heretofore.

We wish to thank all of you who have been customers in the past for your generous support and the kind words for us that have passed from the father to the son and to the grandchildren. We promise you on our part that we will give you in the future the best possible quality of goods, those that will do best in your locality and those that will produce the most for you.

Wishing all of you the greatest prosperity, we are

Very truly yours,

EDWARD R. GURNEY,
 President.
 DELOSS B. GURNEY,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

READ CAREFULLY

Business Rules, Instructions and Guarantee

Any business to be successful must have "Rules," and live up to them.

No. 1—Never allow any seed to leave our possession until it has been tested, and shows a germinating test that would satisfy us for our own planting.

No. 2—Use every means in our power to know that all Seed and Nursery Stock sent out by us are true to name.

No. 3—Never give customers less than they pay for; always give them full amount of the very best goods and then put in some extras.

No. 4—We guarantee safe arrival of all Seeds.

No. 5—Never open a book account with any person; cash before shipment; or where one-third of the amount is remitted with order we will ship C. O. D. for the balance, always with privilege of examination.

No. 6—At the prices quoted in this Catalog, we deliver all Seeds and Nursery Stock to any express or railroad company in Yankton; no charge for bags and boxes. All Seeds quoted in packages, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and pound, we send by mail prepaid, if so ordered. If to go by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from the aggregate weight of your order of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and pound. Transportation charges on Nursery Stock to be paid by purchaser in all cases.

No. 7—Follow shipping instructions given by the customer; if none are given, use our best judgment, always securing the lowest rate possible for them. **Seeds and Nursery Stock by Express from Yankton, S. D., go at the following low rates;** this saves you money:

Low Express Rates in South Dakota on Seeds and Nursery Stock

The South Dakota Railroad Commissioners recently changed the express rate in South Dakota to a very reasonable basis. We are giving you herewith the express rates on seed and nursery stock to various points in South Dakota; you will see they are very low, much lower than from other states, and we advise the shipment of seeds and nursery stock by express in almost every case.

Express rates from Yankton to Aberdeen, S.D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.; Alcester, S. D., 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Chamberlain, S. D., 40 cents per 100 lbs.; Elk Point, S. D., 30 cents per 100 lbs.; Faulkton, S. D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.; Gettysburg, S. D., 80 cents per 100 lbs.; Groton, S. D., 65 cents per 100 lbs.; Huron, S. D., 40 cents per 100 lbs.; Milbank, S. D., \$1.00 per 100 lbs.; Mitchell, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs.; Platte, S. D., 35 cents per 100 lbs.; Pierre, S. D., 80 cents per 100 lbs.; Rapid City, S. D., \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; Watertown, S. D., 60 cents per 100 lbs.

No. 8—When we receive an order for goods without any signature, or one that we cannot read, we use every effort to locate the party. To avoid this extra trouble and delay in filling orders, please sign your name to your order; give the P. O. address, Rural Route, County, State, and name of railroad. Make them plain so that anyone can read them.

No. 9—We guarantee the safe arrival of all money sent us by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order. We accept postage stamps in amounts of \$1.00 or less; currency or coin in any amount, but we do not guarantee its safe arrival. Your check is good. It is sometimes inconvenient to send to town for a draft or money order, and if you have money in the bank you can send your personal check with order. We make this offer to save you trouble and delay in obtaining the goods you need.

No. 10—If we do not have every item ordered, we do not substitute without your written permission. All money sent for goods that we are unable to fill is returned promptly.

No. 11—We send out nothing but goods of the best grade. If you want a cheaper, poorer grade, you will have to purchase elsewhere.

Parcels Post

No. 12—We can deliver to your door packages weighing up to and including 50 lbs. in the first and second zones, 20 lbs. outside of those two zones. We can deliver these packages to you at a very low rate, lower than express rate in most cases. This will undoubtedly mean a readjustment of express rates to a lower basis.

No. 13—We guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within fifteen days after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense, and your money, together with the transportation charges which you have paid, will be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, Gurney Seed & Nursery Company accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded.

We Live Up to All of the Above

GURNEY SEED & NURSERY CO.

ORDER SHEET

Do not write in this space

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

Date..... 1916

Gentlemen: Please send me the following goods by

Name _____ **Amount Enclosed** _____

Post Office.....**R. F. D. No.**.....

Ship to (Name of R. R. Town)

Name of B. R. Bank Draft.....

County _____ **State** _____

Is there an agent at your B. B. station? 2

Is there an agent at your R. R. station?

PREMIUMS FOR 1916

Something Good Free With Every Order

We are again adopting a different policy in the way of cash premiums for the year 1916 and wish those who are interested would go over the following carefully. In previous years we have made it necessary for you to go to the trouble of exhibiting at your State Fairs in order to win our premiums. This year we are going to ask you to send us, direct from your own place, the best of your products and compete for the following strictly cash premiums:

\$50 in Cash for the Best 10 Ears of Corn as Follows:



200 lbs. of Mammoth Pumpkin

Pumpkin and we furnish the seed free, one package with each order. We do not want you to send us the pumpkin, but we want you to place it on display in a store in your town and send us a certified weight of the pumpkin when you place it on display. This weight must reach us on or before the first day of December, 1916. The premium will be awarded and paid on the 10th day of December, 1916. The 1914 premium-winning pumpkin was 115 lbs. The 1915 winner weighs 125 lbs. We want the 1916 one to weigh at least 150 lbs. and we know that you can grow it.

\$10.00 cash for the largest Bugless Potato. This potato must reach us on or before December 1st. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10, 1916. A good many people laughed at us when we introduced the Bugless Potato, but we have received testimonials enough to fill a catalog of this size from Gurney's Bugless Potato and they are certainly a wonderfully productive, good quality, good keeping potato and practically immune from bugs.

\$5.00 cash premium for the boy or girl who sends us the best five ears of White Rice Popcorn. **\$25.00 in cash for photographs.** For the last several years we have had a great many beautiful photographs of various articles that people have grown from seeds or trees purchased from us. This coming season we are going to give \$2.50 each for the best 10 that are sent us. Photograph any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable or anything else that you have grown from seed or trees or plants purchased from Gurney's.

With each order for \$1.00 worth of seed in packages and ounces you may select 25 cents' worth additional package seed, which will be sent you absolutely free with your order.

After your order is made up, kindly figure the total amount of your purchase of package and ounce seed, then add 25 cents' worth of free seed in the packages for each dollar. We pay the postage on all seeds in packages, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds. If you order by freight or express, deduct 8 cents per pound from your order for all seed ordered in quarter-pound and pound lots.

MAMMOTH PUMPKINS FREE French Mammoth Pumpkin

For the last several years we have imported from France seed of a number of varieties of Mammoth Pumpkins, some of these reaching a weight of 200 pounds and producing an immense tonnage of good stock food per acre. These are rather a novelty and are exceedingly valuable. We are putting these up in packages and giving free with each order for vegetables or flower seed one package of these truly marvelous pumpkin seed. Then we are offering a cash premium of **\$10.00** for the largest pumpkin produced from the seed. For the next nine largest, **\$1.00** each. The conditions under which we give this premium are that you will take the pumpkin to town, have it weighed and the weight certified to by yourself and mailed to us, the pumpkin placed on display in some store window in your town, until you can hear from us. The one winning the **\$10.00** premium, and those winning the **\$1.00** premiums will be asked to send the pumpkins to us at our expense. This is rather a novel premium contest, but we want ten of those big pumpkins for a special purpose, which you will see in the 1917 catalog. Remember, as long as the seed lasts of this Mammoth Pumpkin, one package will go free with each order of vegetable or flower seed. We do not sell these pumpkin seed.

This is one of my Bugless Potatoes grown from seed from your nursery—3 bu. from one pk. of seed. I have many of them more true in shape, but this is the largest. MRS. A. J. NOBLE.

Your Bugless Potato has been a grand success, each hill has given between 24 or 25 potatoes free of scabs and a fine big healthy potato. There have been several farmers here to see these potatoes and were surprised to see such a fine product.

Your Golden Sweet Corn also has proved to be what you have advertised it to be.

WILLIAM McGRANAGHAN.

Kimball, Mont., Sept. 18, 1915.

I am mailing you 2 Bugless Potatoes, one is the biggest and the other is about the best we raised. We raised 300 pounds from 5 pounds of seed. The bugs never bothered them.

O. D. RUSH.

Gurney's August 15th—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Minnesota No. 13—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Northwestern Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Wimple's Yellow Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Reid's Yellow Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

North Dakota White Dent—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent—\$5.00 for the best ear.

Wisconsin No. 7—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Early Murdock—\$5.00 cash for the best ear.

Mail us your best ear of any one or all of the above varieties. Your name and address plainly on the outside of the package, the corn to reach us on or before the first day of December, 1916. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10th, 1916.

\$10.00 cash premium for the largest French Mammoth

We do not want you to send us the pumpkin, but we want you to place it on display in a store in your town and send us a certified weight of the pumpkin when you place it on display. This weight must reach us on or before the first day of December, 1916. Premiums will be awarded and paid on December 10th, 1916.

PREMIUM WINNERS FOR 1915

Michigan

Ray J. Hayward, Bay City. \$10.
Alex Wallace, Pontiac. \$30.00.

Minnesota

Mrs. H. B. Tollefson, Eureka. \$20.00.

Oregon

F. M. Sherman, Lebanon. \$20.00.

Maine

C. E. Baldic, Waterville. \$43.00.

Kamloops, British Columbia

A. B. Reamsbottom, Kamloops. \$20.00.

Maryland

Dr. J. G. Beck, Lutherville. \$20.00.

Illinois

Frank Dold, Springfield. \$20.00.

Nebraska

Arnold Martin, Dubois. \$30.00.

Wyoming

W. S. Collins, Nathan. \$23.00.

Tennessee

Parks W. Walker, Buntyne. \$10.00.

Iowa

James Hethershaw, Des Moines. \$20.00.

New Hampshire

F. L. Colby, Enfield. \$10.00.

Vermont

Edwin Hazen, River Junction. \$10.00.

From the above, I would suggest that you male farmers do the cooking, wash the dishes and take care of the children and let the women farm. How about it?

Ten dollars for the largest **Bugless Potato** was won by Mrs. Wm. H. Coleman, Ulm, Wyo. Weight, 3 pounds.

Gurney's Seed are premium winners. Products from our seed won the first premium for the best collection of vegetables at the following state fairs in 1915. Understand this was over all competitors, no matter from whom the seed had been purchased. Gurney's seed wins. **Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Kamloops, B. C., Maryland, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Alabama.**

At the State Exhibit, Denver, Colo., Arnold Martin, of Du Bois, Nebr., won sweepstakes on corn and first on display of potatoes grown from Gurney Seed.

Largest ear Gurney's Rainbow Flint, Mrs. Phil De Bates, Carthage, S. D., \$10.00.

Artesian, S. Dak., Oct. 19, 1915.

Will send you the weight of two of the French Pumpkins. The largest weighed 113 pounds. Have had it at Spangler's store in Artesian about a month, according to your instructions. The other one weighed 97½ pounds. Had good success with the Bugless and White Harvest potatoes. One hill of Bugless had four large potatoes, the four weighing 5½ pounds. MRS. D. D. STRONG.

Garnet, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1915.

I weighed the pumpkins; one weighed 125 pounds and the other 75 pounds. I never saw such a pumpkin—64 inches around and 60 inches through the stem way. MRS. S. J. HAMKINS.

Fairfield, Maine.

Enclosed find the weight of my pumpkin, which weighed 88½ pounds, which is certified to by our grocer, and it is now in his window on display. I had great luck with your seeds this year, winning first prize at the Central Maine Fair for the best display of vegetables grown by a boy under 15 years of age. I wish to thank you for the pumpkin seeds. I intend to send to Gurney's for my next year's seed.

NORMAN TOZIER, RI.

Vermillion, S. Dak., Oct. 25, 1915.

My pumpkin grown from your seed and put on display in Gunderson's Hardware Store. Everyone thought it "Some Pumpkin." Though it weighed but 86 pounds, considering the cold, wet season we have had, that is not so worse. Would you like to have it shipped to you?

MRS. GEO. L. KEARNS.

Armour, S. Dak., Oct. 14, 1915.

I planted the pumpkin seed you sent me and when they were ripe, husband took the pumpkin to our son's store, had it weighed and put it in the window. We live in town and many people came to see it on the vine.

MRS. J. W. HEWITT.

SOME NEW GOOD THINGS FOR 1916 AND SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS CARRIED OVER FROM LAST YEAR

GURNEY'S EVER-BEARING RUST-PROOF BUSH BEAN

Three of the last five seasons have almost ruined other varieties of Beans with the rust. There has never been one case of rust on these reported to us and in our fields no rust has shown at any time, while other varieties, without an exception, have shown some rust and in some cases are entirely destroyed. The first picking comes about with Wardwell's Wax, and the same vines will furnish fresh string beans for at least six weeks. The pods are long and of much better flavor than any other Bean. It is a very strong grower, as you will see by the photograph, and is an abundant yielder. The color of the pod is a very light shiny wax; are very brittle and tender and free from fibre and absolutely stringless until ripe. This Bean has taken especially well with market gardeners, as well as private families, on account of its beautiful color, quality and ever-bearing condition. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.00.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

FROM THE SEED-BALLS—HEADQUARTERS STOCK.

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

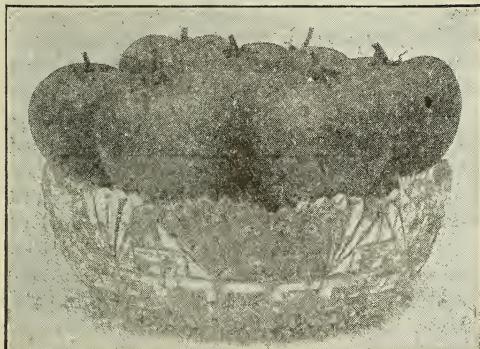


PHOTO OF POTATO SEED BALLS—ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

 It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

READ THESE EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOMERS LETTERS.

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety." Mrs. Ellen Keener.

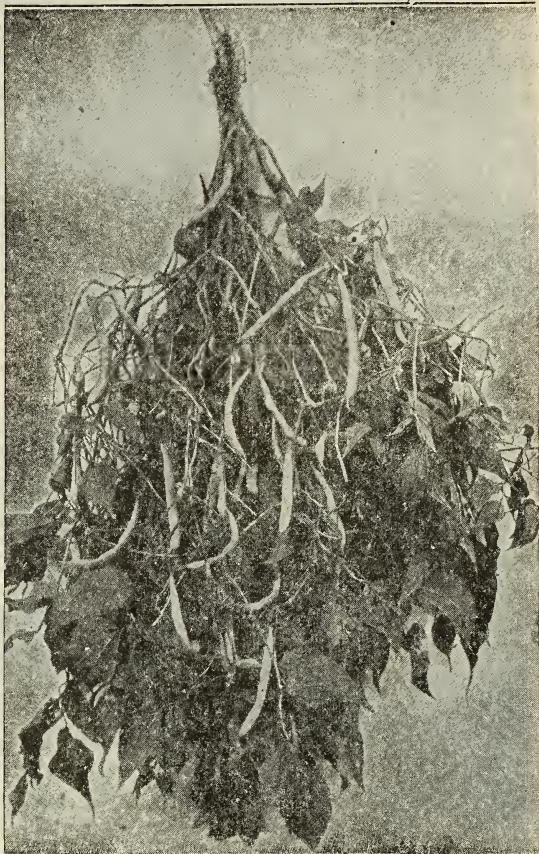
"I raised 50 Hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. 94 Potatoes in one hill." J. H. Skinner.

"Your remarkable Potato Seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet, and black potatoes." W. M. Johnson.

"Your Potato Seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one Packet—the finest I ever saw." C. E. Flint.

"I grew 45 pounds of Seedling Potatoes from one Packet. I expect wonders from them next year." Thomas Lucas.

Packet 15 cts. 2 for 25c. 5 for 50c. 10 for \$1.



Gurney's Ever-Bearing Rust-Proof Bush Bean

HAS BEEN PLANTED IN OUR TRIAL GROUNDS INTERSPERSED WITH AT LEAST TWENTY OTHER VARIETIES FOR THE SEVEN PAST SEASONS. IN THAT TIME IT HAS NEVER SHOWN A RUST SPOT IN THE POD OR LEAF. IN SOME CASES THE NEXT VINE TO IT OF ANOTHER VARIETY WOULD BE ENTIRELY RUINED BY THE RUST. ONE SEASON A FULL ROW ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RUST-PROOF BEAN WAS SO BADLY DAMAGED FROM RUST THAT THEY DID NOT MATURE A SINGLE POD. THIS IS SURELY A RUST-PROOF BEAN.

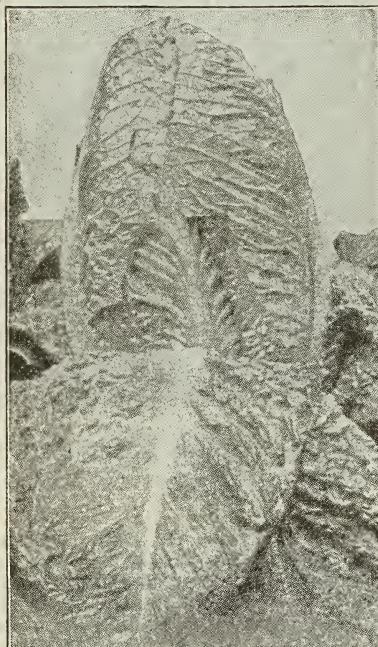
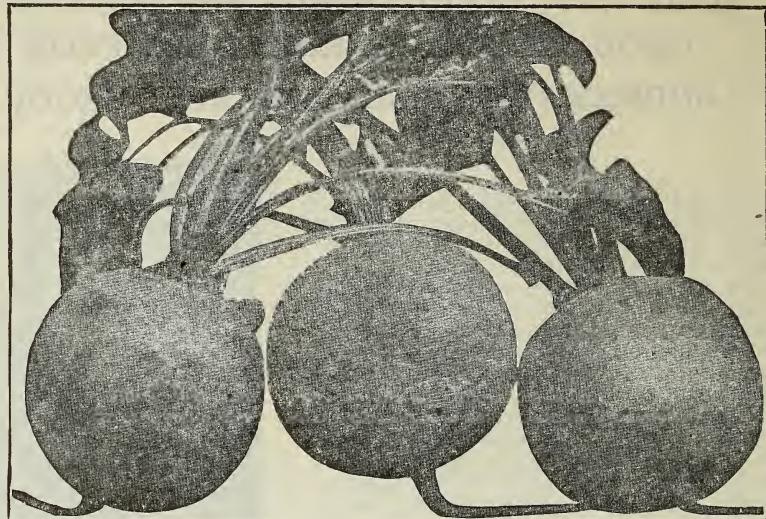
FOX LAKE, WIS., OCT. 14, 1915.

In regard to the pumpkin I raised from your seed this year: I had one at the State Fair that weighed 82 pounds and won first premium, and I had one at the Dodge Fair that weighed 78 pounds. Is this one big enough to win one of your premiums? I won your \$10 special on corn at the State Fair and will send you a picture soon.

FRANK LINDLEY, R. 1, Box 14.

Gurney's Early Model Globe Beet

A dark leafed variety of turnip rooted beet, differing from all other varieties in this respect; medium early, always very even in size, making it especially valuable to market gardeners for bunching. No other beet will equal it for the table. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c.



South American Mammoth Corn

In 1909 we put in a small field of this wonderful Corn and exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair ten stalks and ears that weighed 82 lbs. The shortest stalk was 15 feet. This Corn matured with us at Yankton and we are offering it as a novelty for exhibition purposes in small lots only. Buy a package of this and astonish your neighbors with the large Corn that you can grow. Pkt., 10c.

Chinese Cabbage

This Cabbage was brought to San Francisco by the Chinese and has been used by them for a number of years as a salad cabbage; the heads are not solid, grow a little longer than round, and are absolutely the best salad vegetable grown. It has been impossible to secure any seed on the open market excepting as we have purchased it from the Chinese gardeners around San Francisco. The cabbage can be used like any other, but is specially valuable as a salad cabbage. This should have a rich, well-drained soil, with abundant moisture. We have grown this Chinese Cabbage one more year and it could not be improved on. Sow early and it is better and almost as early as lettuce. It has a flavor you do not get from any other vegetables. We strongly advise you to try it. Pkt., 10c; 3 Pkts., 25c.

Primitive or Husk Corn

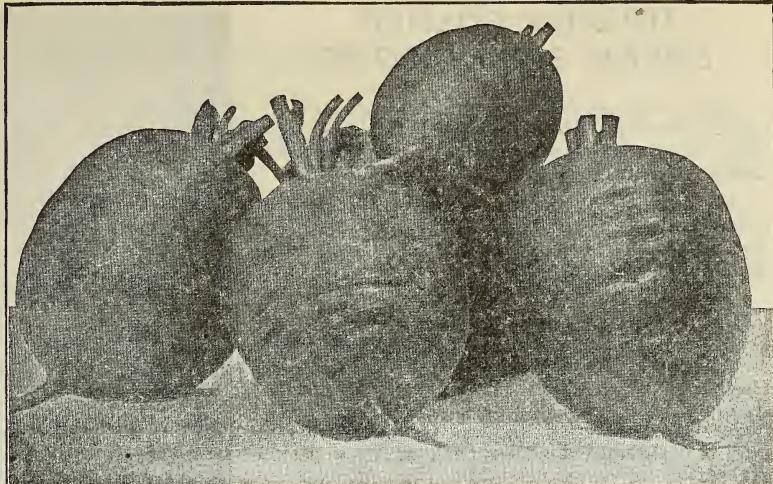
All our Cultivated varieties of Corn have sprung from this original Corn. The ears are of good size, frequently measuring ten inches. Each individual kernel is covered with a husk and all are enclosed in an outer husk like ordinary Corn. In some of the wild and uncultivated parts of South America and Mexico the Primitive or Natural Corn can still be found growing wild.

There are very few articles that will attract the attention in an exhibit that this will. In our exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1909, we had this Corn on the stalk and ear, and it attracted as much attention as anything else in our exhibit. Pkt., 10c.

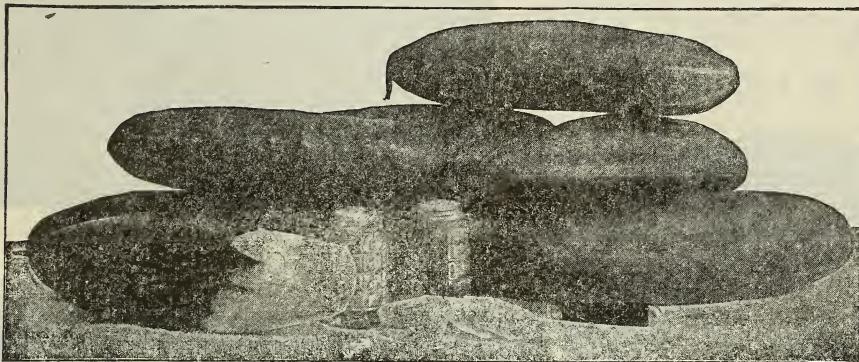


Gurney's Early Gold Lump Carrot

This new carrot is of French origin, is the brightest golden color, grows about three inches long and matures earlier than any other carrot grown. Market gardeners can safely discard all other extra earlier and plant largely of this. It is very uniform in size and color, consequently a money-maker, as there are no culs to throw out. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00.



Davis Perfect Cucumber



We offered this cucumber first in 1908 and have had no reason to change our idea of its value, since The Davis Perfect Cucumber on our own grounds and other grounds where we have seen it growing has made the largest quantity

of perfect fruit of any cucumber grown. It loads the vines so heavily that it seems impossible for them to mature the fruit. At least 25% more fruit can be cut from them than from any other variety. The Davis Perfect produces the smallest quantity of seed of any cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or sweet pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Everbearing Strawberries, Progressive

I wished more than one thousand times last summer I could talk to all of you about Everbearing Strawberries. Every time I went over the field and saw the beautiful ripe fruit and enjoyed the delicious, fresh berries, I felt that everyone was wasting a good part of their good life in not having all of the good strawberries they could use all through the summer. 100 of these nice plants, enough for the home garden, for \$3.00, postpaid.

Calabash Pipe Gourd

A rapid growing climbing annual from South Africa. The very popular Calabash Pipes are made from the fruit. When grown to make pipes it is best to let the vines run on the ground like cucumbers. These pipes are very light and color nicely. Pkt., 15c.

Malikhof Sweet Corn

It is a very prolific bearer of medium sized ears; very deep kernel and quality as good as most varieties of the late sweet corn. It can be placed on the market easily by July 1st.

This corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hansen while in Russia. The seed of this valuable corn is grown by us here on our own grounds from the seed of the original introduction. Any person who fails to include at least one pound of this in their seed order is missing a big share of their early garden. Market gardeners should plant this in large quantities for their first early. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 13 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.00.

Lemon Cucumber

Here is a cucumber in the shape of a lemon and having a flavor that at once puts it ahead of the common cucumber. It is bound to become a great favorite as a table delicacy. It is an excellent shipper, and pickled as a gherkin is delicious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

MORSE'S GOLDEN CREAM SWEET CORN

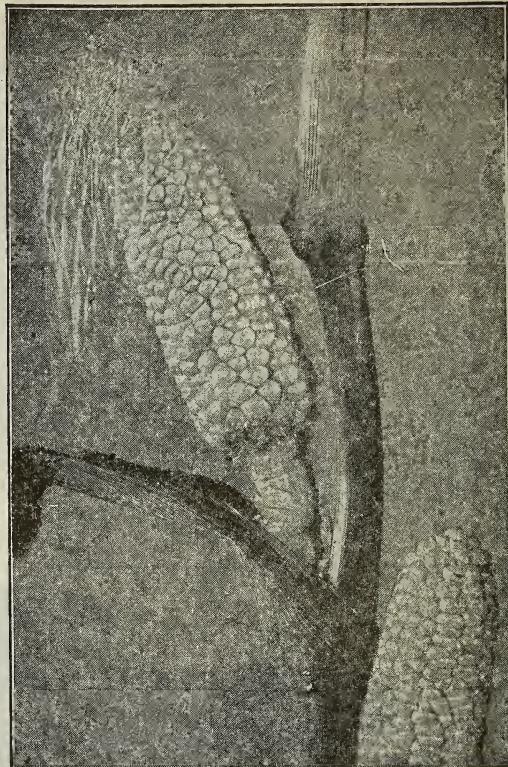
The demand for a genuine novelty could hardly be more completely satisfied this year than by the introduction of our "Morse's Golden Cream Sweet Corn."

It is of California origin, resulting from a cross made by Thos. Gould, at Ventura, some five years ago—a cross of Country Gentleman on Golden Bantam.

Morse's Golden Cream is a very early, yellow Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The kernels are long and pointed, the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkable—in fact, very much the same as Golden Bantam. The habit of growth is rather dwarf and the stalks bear two to four ears. The stalks are brownish red and the silk is also brown at the tips.

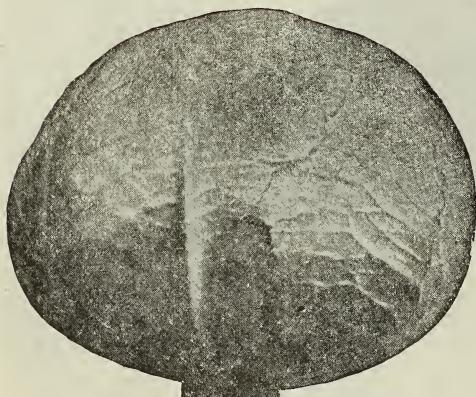
Morse's Golden Cream is one of the most distinct Sweet Corns sent out. It might almost be regarded as a freak on account of its novel features, but it possesses genuine merit in every essential.

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

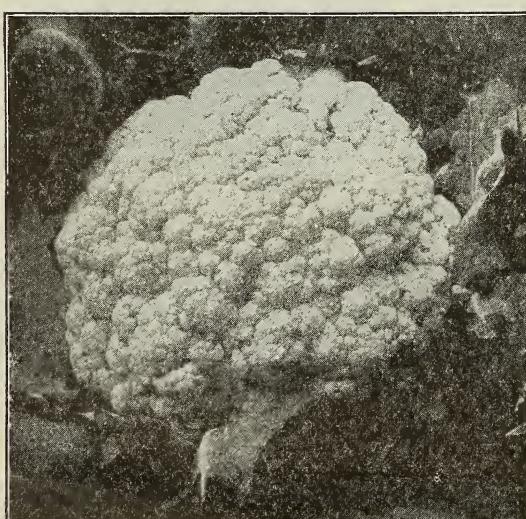


GURNEY'S EARLY BALL HEAD CABBAGE

In offering this new early summer Ballhead Cabbage we know that we are presenting the cabbage growing public with a winner and a money-maker and a great deal of satisfaction. This cabbage closely resembles the Danish Ballhead. The heads are perfectly round, good size and mature as early as Wakefield. They are exceptionally good keepers and the late plantings will keep equal to the winter varieties. We recommend this sort especially to market gardeners and for the home garden for both early and late. We feel sure it will take the place of nearly all of the summer varieties, producing a greater per cent of solid heads than any of them, and on account of the small amount of foliage and the compact form in which it grows, can be planted much closer than other varieties. We are offering this feeling sure that it is one of the best articles in the vegetable line we have offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.



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GURNEY'S EARLIEST MARKET CAULIFLOWER

This wonderful new short-stemmed large-headed, heavy-leaved Cauliflower was offered by us in 1910 for the first time, and we wish to say to all lovers of this delicious vegetable that you can grow these as easily as you can grow the cabbage. It is a sure heading variety, nearly every plant making a good, solid head. Is desirable for market gardeners on account of earliness and clear white color, which creates an unusual demand for it. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50.

NEW TOMATO, MR. TOPP



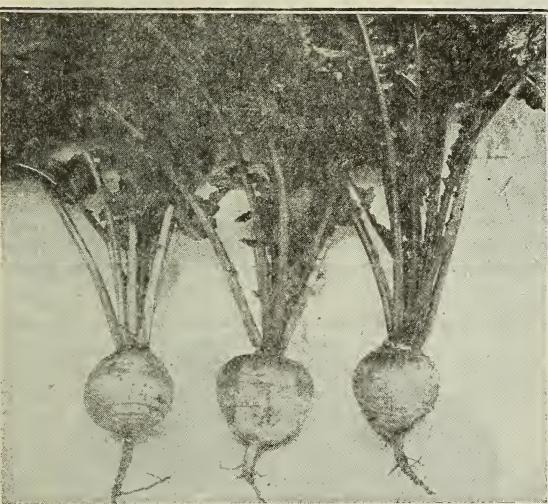
New Tomato, Mr. Topp

This is one of the new things that we are more than enthusiastic over. This tomato will produce more pounds of ripe fruit in one season than any other plant we have ever grown of any kind in the tomato line. The photograph which we show here shows a cluster of ripe fruit weighing over 7 pounds. This particular plant produced one stem of blossoms with over 350 flowers open at one time and ripened 50 full size tomatoes on that cluster. This new tomato is a very rank grower and one of the earliest to mature its fruit, in fact the earliest of any except Earlibell. Earlibell beats it just a few days. These tomatoes are of excellent quality and of a beautiful color, bright red, medium size on account of their producing such an immense quantity of fruit. The fruit is always smooth and round. We have grown them both in the greenhouse and the open, and for greenhouse purposes there certainly never was such a tomato, and we would advise all of the greenhouse people to get a few of these seed this season and try it out. We know they will discard the other varieties when they grow the Mr. Topp. For outdoor planting we shall certainly increase our acreage, as we believe it is the best and most profitable tomato ever introduced. We have this seed only in small quantities this year at 25c per package.

GURNEY'S PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

This is an all-season Turnip; is sweet from the time it is large enough to use until the following spring; size above medium; heavy foliage, and the best turnip of all of them.

This new English Turnip was brought from England by us three years ago and was recommended to us by one of the largest turnip specialists as the best ever originated. It has proven fully up to the originator's recommendation, and we urge all to give it a trial. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



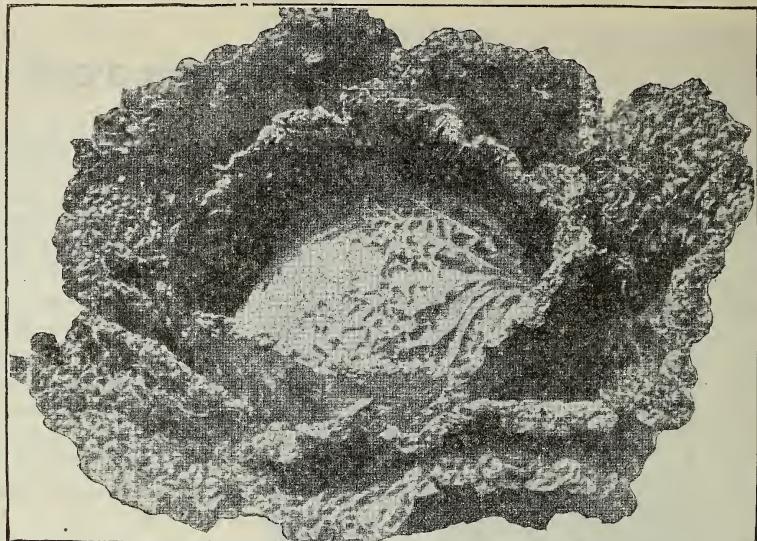
Veblen, S. Dak.
Sept. 29th, 1915.

I am sending you under separate cover a Bugless Potato which I grew from the seed purchased from you last spring. From the pound I got three-quarters of a bushel, after they froze once in the spring. This potato weighs a pound and a half.

Mrs. E. A. Haines.

Gurney's Stonehead Riviera Lettuce

This wonderful new Lettuce is of French origin and was introduced from there by us. Very hard headed, and the most long standing of all lettuces. Heads average size, closely folded, clear light green color, interior leaves blanching to a creamy white. Unequalled for late planting or in places where it will be very hot and dry. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

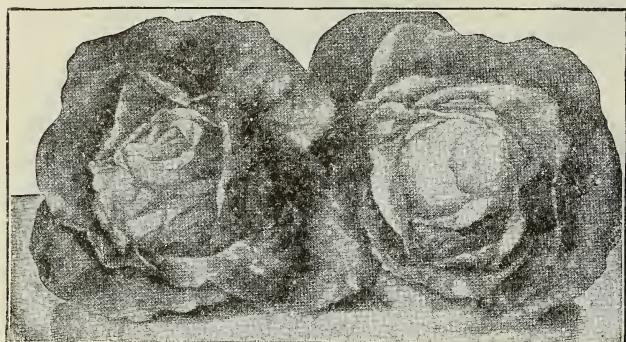


Gurney's Crisp as Ice Lettuce

Very Large, Extremely Crisp, Hard-heading, and Extra Long-standing.

Grows to a larger size, makes larger heads, is of more pleasing appearance and retains its crispness and mild flavor to a greater degree during the hot summer months than any other crisp-head variety. While especially adapted for midsummer, it is most desirable also for spring and fall.

The plants are of quick, strong growth, attaining a diameter of twelve inches with good cultivation. The leaves are of a soft bright green, growing closely around the head. The heads are tightly folded, six to eight inches in diameter, blanched to a silvery white and nearly as crisp and brittle as celery. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



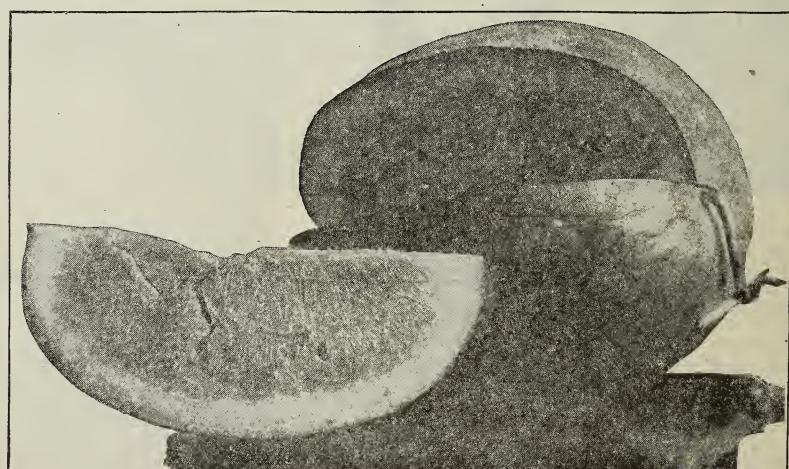
to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend repeated plantings of this new early variety in the spring and again during August and September for fall use. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.30.

Winter Water-melon

For a number of years we have been trying to get a melon that would keep longer than any other melon and still retain its quality. We have found this in the new early winter water-melon. It is a very prolific bearer, earlier than the Sweetheart, flesh red and of extreme firmness; in color it is almost white, rind very hard and flesh so firm that it causes it to keep longest of any of the melons. Placed in a cool place it will keep up to Xmas; quality strictly first-class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

May King Lettuce

The plants are of quick growth, practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring plantings in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of six to seven inches with the broad, light green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of these outer leaves are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves (practically the entire head) are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. The round solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped



Tom Watson

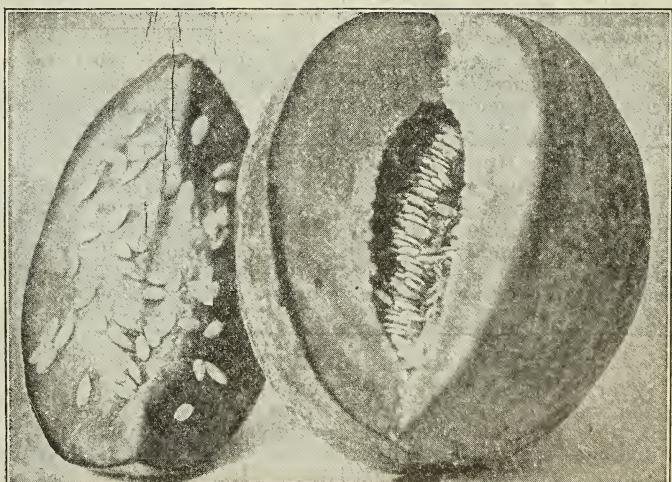
It is not often that any melon will jump from the unknown to the most popular melon grown in a short period of four or five seasons. The Tom Watson is a melon of that type; it is one of the very best shippers of the long melons, and one of the best quality. The melons will grow to a length of about two feet, and about one foot in diameter. The rind is a dark mottled green, thin, but tough enough to endure shipping to any distant market. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper of any. The flesh is deep red and comes very close to the rind. We consider this for quality equal to any of the melons, and it sells readily on the market when there is no demand for others. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.**

Grand Muskmelon

This splendid new melon is a sport from the Osage, which it resembles in quality, but differs somewhat in color and markings and is more uniform in size. It is at least ten days earlier than Osage, has a more vigorous vine, and because of its vigorous growth, a greater yielder. Color, a peculiar pea green; flesh, rich salmon or red color. In flavor it surpasses the best grown Osage or Emerald Gem. The flesh extends to the rind and retains the color and quality quite to the outer shell, which, though thin, is very hard and firm, and because of this bears shipment remarkably well. The flesh is very thick, considering the size of the melon, leaving a small seed cavity. With repeated trials beside the Osage for the last five years it has proven a more profitable melon for the market. The bushel crates will weigh five pounds heavier than the Osage, which shows that it is a much thicker-meatied melon. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/2 lb., \$1.20; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

Davis' White Seeded Muskmelon

We listed this melon in 1911 for the first time and recommended it highly on account of the good showing it had made in our trial grounds in comparison with other melons. Last season we said this was the best quality of any of the muskmelons yet introduced, and one more year's general trial over the country has convinced us that it is the best all-round home and shipping melon yet introduced. This is the only white-seed muskmelon, as all other muskmelons produce a yellow seed only. The originator of this melon, Mr. Davis, of Michigan, is the originator of the Gardener's Perfection Cucumber, Grand Muskmelon, and numerous other standard best vegetables. A report from one of our growers in western Nebraska tells us that the White Seeded was the earliest muskmelon of any that he planted this past season, coming in two weeks ahead of the Osage, and produced more melons to the vine that were marketable than any other melon he has ever grown, and the quality was all good. In most melons you will find some time during the season lots of melons of poor quality; with the Davis White Seeded they are all alike, both for size, color, quality, and the immense number borne on each vine. We can only offer a limited amount of the seed again this season; it will have to be sold in packages, ounces and quarter pounds. **Pkg., 15c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.**



Sebeka, Minn., Oct. 18, 1915.

I am sending one of my biggest Bugless Potatoes that I raised from that pound of seed you sent me. They were just nice and cooked up mellow and good. I got a bushel and a half from that pound. The one I am sending weighs 2 pounds. I hope I get that \$10 prize for I want it bad. I am just ten years old. My father said he wanted those potatoes, but I said I wouldn't sell them for the prize you offer. You may get a big order from us next spring. I may send and get another pound of potatoes if I don't get the prize this time. If I get the prize, I will send back to you for a bushel or two of Bugless Potatoes. They seem to do fine up here. They are sound and not hollow like some potatoes. I got about twenty, counting little ones, out of one hill of potatoes.

EVERETT RAY DENSMORE.

Casabas or Winter Muskmelon

The great markets in American cities make strenuous demands upon the productive ingenuity of the plant wizards of the world to produce fresh table fruits and vegetables for every day in the year. With the development of the new Casaba it has made it possible to have one of the most delicious melons for your Christmas table that you could have at any time of the year. The Casabas should be planted as early as possible in the spring, should be picked before fully matured and packed away in a cool and well ventilated shed. When there is danger of freezing outside they should be removed to the cellar or packed with enough hay or straw around them to prevent freezing; in this way they will keep nicely to mid-winter.

Winter Pineapple Casaba.—Early, round, medium size, color of skin green; flesh yellow, extra good quality. Pkg., 10c.

Golden Beauty.—Has evolved from a sport of the Winter Pineapple. This is the same as the Winter Pineapple except its golden colored skin and size. Pkg., 10c.

White Favorite.—This is more on the order of the ordinary muskmelon, though it is a true Casaba; it is a delicious melon and sells readily along with the ordinary muskmelon. It should be planted, grown and marketed in the summer the same as any muskmelon. Pkg., 10c.

Improved Hybrid.—This melon is a cross between the Winter Pineapple and some muskmelon. This is not a good shipping melon, but on account of its very delicious quality it is an excellent home melon. This melon should be ready for the market by the first of September, but do not attempt to eat it until it becomes soft and mellow, as you would not get the delicious flavor. Pkg., 10c.

Norbert, Mont., October 21, 1915.

I am sending you under separate cover a bugless potato which I raised from the seed I got from you last spring. From one pound I raised 150 pounds. There were only a very few bugs on them and they were pretty bad around here. The potato I am sending you weighs 34 ounces.

CHAS. M. VOSS, Box 8.

Santa Claus Melon

"Just think of having a melon to eat with your Christmas dinner! But this is what is claimed by the originator of this wonderful novelty, and that there is nothing more delicious to send to our eastern friends for a Christmas present."

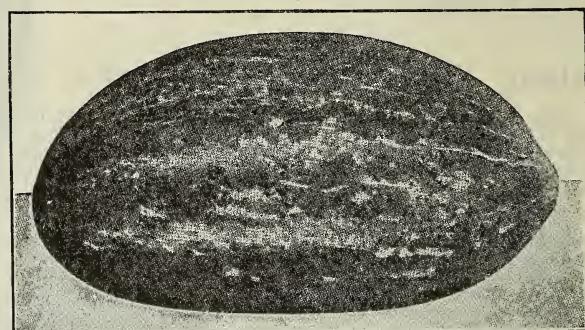
There is no seed cavity. The seeds are embedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless; its flavor excels anything in the melon line; it is in a class by itself, and is beyond description. One melon laid on the desk of the introducer's office from October to February 14 and when cut was pronounced the best of the entire season.

When first taken from the vine the rind is crisp and very hard; after four or five weeks there is less crispness to the touch and a slight giving way to pressure. This melon should become more popular than the Rocky Ford, because it is more delicious and it is a Christmas melon. Price, per pkt., 10c.

Howard, S. Dak., October 21, 1915.

I am sending you today the largest bugless potato I raised from the pound of seed bought of you this spring. It was weighed by my merchant's clerk and weighed exactly 2 pounds. I have wrapped it carefully and am sending it by parcel post. I had a bushel and a peck by measure and most of them were fine potatoes.

MRS. W. G. RULON.



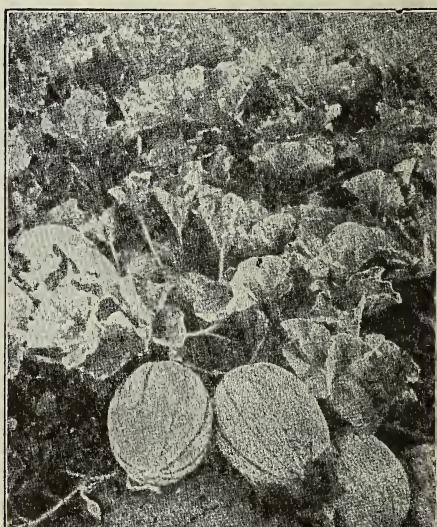
Gurney's Enid Muskmelon

Our description of this extremely valuable new melon when it was introduced by us in 1908: This new and valuable muskmelon originated in Enid, Oklahoma, and is certainly the best of all melons for home use or market gardeners. It is one-half larger than the Rocky Ford, one week earlier and twice as good. Color and shape the same as Rocky Ford, abundant bearer and an excellent market melon. Every word of this has proven true, and more. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Callaway, Neb., October 15, 1915.

I am sending under separate cover by parcel post one bugless potato and hope I will get the prize. From the peck of potatoes purchased from you we dug 12 bushels the first of October. Every hill had 8 or 9 big potatoes.

OTTO P. AHRENDT.



I am sending Bugless Potatoes weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when dug. These are strictly dry farm potatoes.

The bugs were on the vines but did no damage. There were a good many eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves but they turned dark colored and never hatched. Had to spray all the other potatoes several times this year.

From the pound of seed I cut 20 pieces and planted that many hills. When I dug them I had over 200 pounds. Have cooked some and they are all one could wish for in any way. They were well advertised at threshing time.

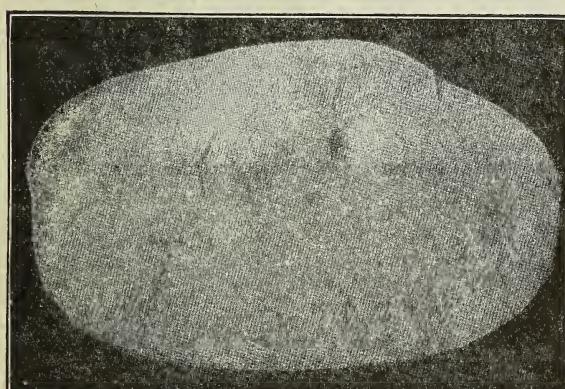
Ulm, Wyo., October 5, 1915.

MRS. WM. H. COLEMAN.



Gurney's White Harvest Potato

A grand early white Potato for the millions, for the large grower, the market gardener and the home gardener; satisfaction to all. Still more satisfaction when it reaches the table. Quality the best, season the earliest. We believe it to be the earliest Potato in existence. New Potatoes with your Fourth of July celebration. It has outyielded the late varieties and is certainly just what you are looking for. Have you ever tried to have the first new Potatoes in your neighborhood? Has the neighboring housewife informed you with a bright smile about the first day of July that she has new creamed Potatoes for dinner, and did you go out into your own garden to see if you could do equally well, but found nothing larger than marbles? Get the new **White Harvest** Potatoes and get the best of her by several days this season. You can do it; we will help you. We have helped you by offering you this wonderful early Potato. **Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; postpaid; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.25; barrel, \$5.50.**



California Golden Russet Potato

If you grow potatoes for the satisfaction of eating them, or grow them to sell, expecting to give satisfaction to the purchaser, you should grow California Golden Russet. In quality it is undoubtedly the best, medium size, oval in shape and very seldom any small potatoes. Eyes are level with the skin, cooks easily and is especially nice for baking purposes.

Our seed of this excellent variety was secured from the University of Minnesota and is absolutely pure. It yields equal to any of the standard varieties. It has never been troubled with scab or other potato diseases. Special prices on large lots. **Feck, 60c; ½ bu., \$1.00; bu. crate, \$1.75.**

Virgil, S. Dak., Oct. 8, 1915.

I am sending you one potato weighing 2 pounds. I do not hope to get a premium but will send it to let you know the number of bushels we got out of one peck—18 bushels and no bugs on them.

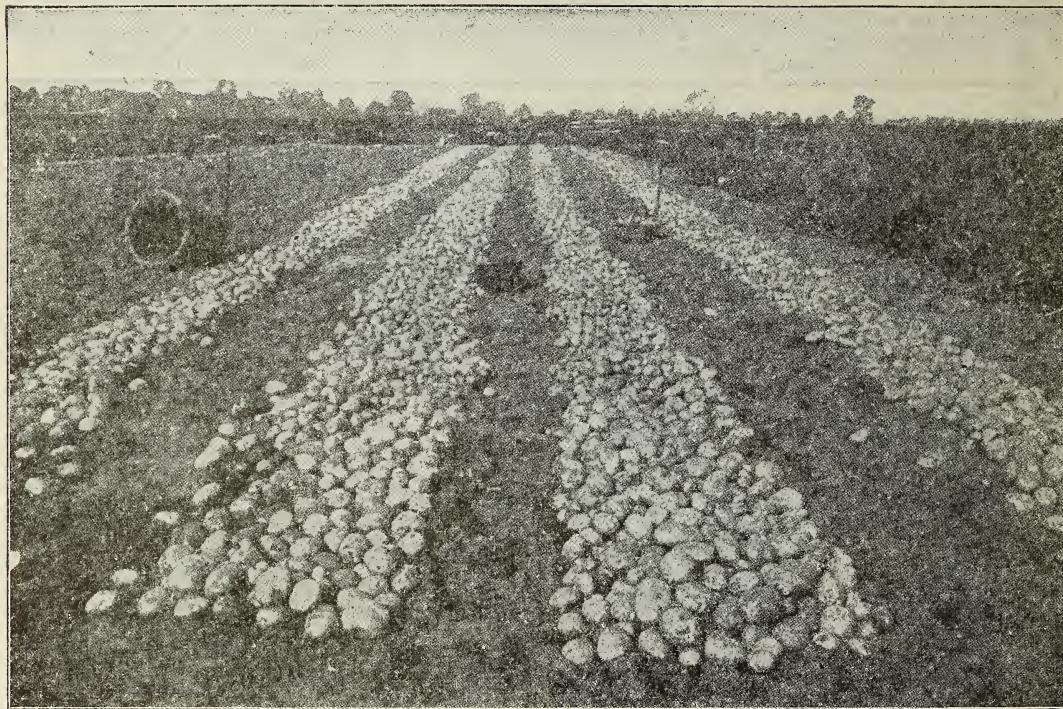
R. H. VEARRIER.

Belt, Mont., Nov. 8, 1915.

I am sending you one of my largest Bugless Potatoes. I scarcely expect to get a prize on it, as this has been an exceptionally favorable year for potatoes in this part of the country, though the particular plot upon which I planted these was decidedly the reverse. It was a little low and flat, an ideal location in an ordinary season, but the excessive rains which set in May 31st and fell incessantly for 2 weeks and almost so for 2 months, left them in water the greater part of that time, and although sandwiched in with several other varieties, they stood the conditions better than the rest, and although unable to emerge with more than a half a stand, it was better than the rest of the plot. From the one bushel of seed planted, I got 60 bushels with not more than 1 per cent below market size, and though the bugs were quite numerous on the potatoes in general, I only noticed bugs on 3 hills of the Bugless and they were very smooth.

I shall plant the entire bunch next year—so much for my experience with the Bugless. B. B. DAVIDSON.

Gurney's Bugless Potato



The Bugless Potato has scored another victory this season over the bugs in almost every case. Occasionally we hear of a field that was damaged some by the bugs, but we have had so many letters telling us that the fields were not damaged at all that we believe the Bugless is what we have called it, and that it will be safe to plant it and figure that it is much more immune to bugs than any other variety grown. Four years ago this potato was brought to our notice and we immediately took samples and placed them in our trial grounds with thirty or forty other varieties of potatoes, and watched results. When the old bugs first appeared on the vines there seemed to be equally as many on the Bugless variety as on the others. The old bugs deposited their eggs on the leaves as they did on other varieties, but during the season we did not see any damage by the new bugs, or any sign of the new bugs on the Bugless potato, while serious damage was being done on all other varieties. The report for 1915 is simply a repetition of previous reports. We have examined such other fields as were grown in this part of the country and in all cases the report was the same—they were bugless. Remember, we do not guarantee these potatoes are absolutely immune from damage by bugs, but we do guarantee that for four years the **Bugless Potato** has come through without any spraying of any kind and has been free from damage by potato bugs. The potato itself is an exceptionally handsome one, large, white, firm, a good keeper, and an immense yielder.

\$10.00 Cash Premium

The Bugless Potato produces some very large, handsome specimens. We are giving a cash premium of \$10.00 for the largest potato of this variety which is mailed to us previous to December 1, 1916. Select the finest potato that you grow, wrap it carefully, place it in a box so that it will reach us without being damaged, and each potato will be weighed carefully, the weights recorded, and the one sending us the potato of the greatest weight will receive our check for \$10.00 on the 10th day of December, 1916.

None of them hollow. We have tested them through from side and end. We have cooked the large ones, both baked and boiled, and they have proven of the very best quality. 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.50; 1 pk., by express, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; 1 bu., \$3.00; 5 bu., \$12.00.

Denton, Mont., Oct. 14, 1915.

I am sending you 3 Bugless Potatoes. They are not very heavy or not very big, but for our weather in Fergus County, they are very nice. They were planted the 26th day of May and for two months it did not rain and when it rained it started to grow. On the 11th day of September there came a frost, so that again spoiled it. But for the short time they grew, they really made a surprise for I planted in a garden in new ground only 2 years plowed. Had thirteen eyes and I got a bushel and a half. So you really believe me they made a surprise for in every hill there was from 13 to 16 potatoes so they did not grow so very big when there were so many. I planted them thick so they did not have a place to grow. I have saved all the potatoes for next spring and I want to plant more then, for I really do see they make a surprise beside other potatoes.

I have Early Ohio and White potatoes and beside these Bugless they are not anything, for I do not get such a good crop of potatoes from them. They grew, but what is the use when there are only 3 or 5 in a hill? We had to spray them on account of the bugs, but the Bugless did not need it. It was really a surprise and I would like to have everyone get some for a trial like I did and I guarantee that every one will be satisfied.

A. ZENISEK.

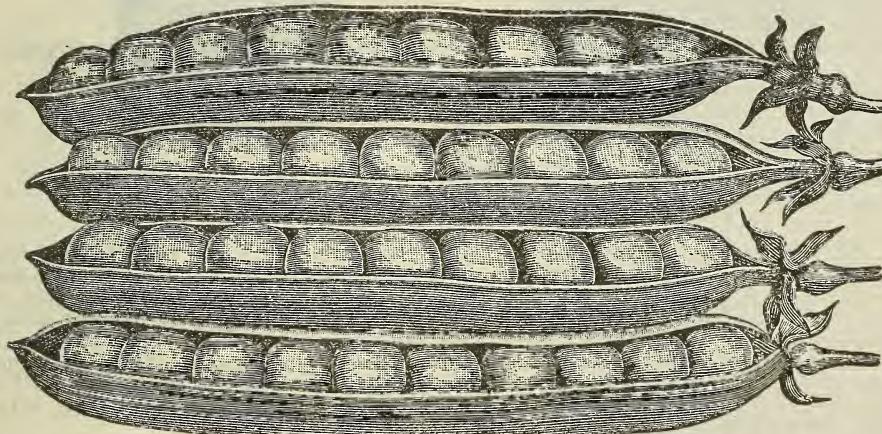
Sugar Peas, Henry's Early Prolific

From Holland. This is the most delicious of all the edible podded peas and will be appreciated by lovers of good peas. There has been an immense demand in the last few years for the sugar or edible podded peas and we have been unable to supply the demand on any variety. We are in hopes that we will have enough of this variety this season to run us through. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.



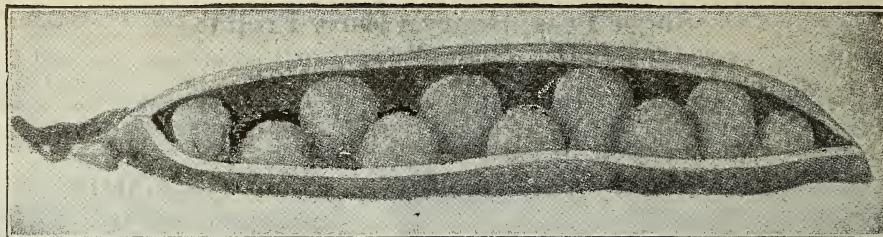
SAXONIA GRAND NEW EARLY GERMAN PEA

A great acquisition to the extra early peas. It is early maturing, especially large pods and wonderful producers. Height about 18 inches. Does not need staking on account of its remarkable stout vines. In introducing this new pea we do it with a feeling of pleasure, as it is always a pleasure to introduce something that we know absolutely is better than the old standard variety. You will notice from the picture that the vines are full. This is from an actual photograph and not taken in any favored spot. They are all alike. They have exceptionally large pods for an early pea, producing from 7 to 10 peas in each pod. We want to impress on you just as strongly as possible three of the distinctive merits of this pea—its extreme earliness, combined with its exceptional quality and immense productiveness. For a great many years the great German gardeners have made a specialty of improvement in the pea line, just as we in this country have been improving corn. They have succeeded beyond us, we suppose on account of more painstaking methods used in the older countries, and are offering this pea with their and our assurance that it heads the list. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.



Yankton Maincrop

We sent this pea out the last four seasons as one of our specialties and it has more than redeemed itself. We counted pods this summer on our trial grounds containing twelve large peas, and there were none of better quality. The leaves are very large and leathery; the vines grow about two feet high and are remarkably productive. As one of our lady customers wrote us, "I have never been able to grow peas enough for the family before, but this year with your Yankton Maincrop we have had a great many more than we could use." $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.



Alderman Pea

This new pea was imported by us from England and we found it in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the Telephone type. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to the Duke of Albany and about the same season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts, which retain their fine color even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman meets these requirements, and, furthermore, is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it especially for the market gardener and home market. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

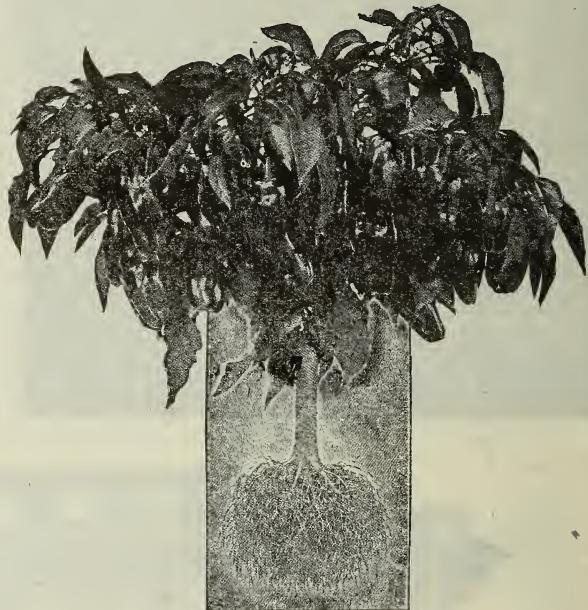
SCHELL'S NEW QUALITY PEPPER

Wonderfully Prolific

You will be interested in this New Pepper, I am sure. It is without question one of the most valuable varieties ever offered the market gardener. It is tremendously prolific; the plant photographed contained thirty-eight perfect peppers. It has a beautiful, attractive shape, which makes it sell on sight, while its superior quality (almost as sweet as an apple) backs up its attractive appearance.

As to size, it averages five inches in length, three and one-half inches wide at the stem end and two and three-fourths inches at the other. It is the most prolific pepper ever grown in this locality. This New Quality Pepper was originated by one of our largest and most successful gardeners, Mr. Herman Martin, who with all the other gardeners here has been growing it as his best crop for a number of years. A prominent grower, well known to all the seed trade, wrote me: "Your Quality Pepper is The Pepper for the market gardener."

Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; oz., 70c.

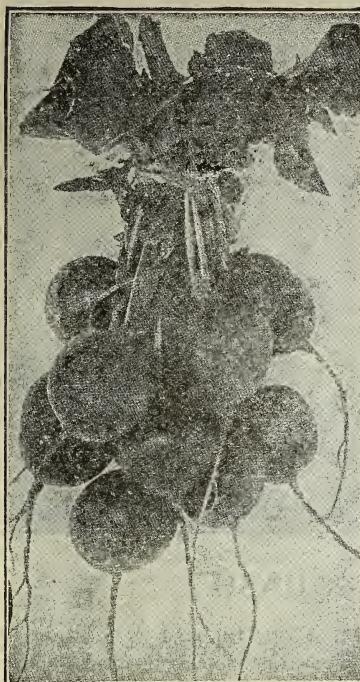


Gurney's New Leafless Radish

This new valuable early radish was sent out by us three years ago for trial only and has proven to be the earliest of any radish grown, in some cases making a radish one inch through in sixteen days from planting in the open ground and has only two or three leaves, hardly more than one to one and one-half inches long. For forcing in hot-beds or under glass there is no other radish that will equal it. Each seed will make a radish, and on account of its almost leafless condition they can be planted closer than other radishes. Quality is the very best, shape perfect globe, and color the brightest scarlet. The seed of this variety will always be high-priced, as it produces very few seeds, throwing up very short seed stalks with very small pods. Well filled pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

LIVINGSTON'S NEW CORELESS TOMATO

Livingston is the introducer and originator of more of the standard good tomatoes of today than all other originators combined. Such varieties as Beauty, Globe, Triumph, Favorite, Perfection and others are from Livingston. In the introduction of this, his latest, the New Coreless, he has given us a tomato for the main crop that is far superior to anything he has previously introduced and one that will take the place of most of the old sorts. The seed supply of this variety is very limited and we are only able to offer it by the package this season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Gurney's Extra Early Scarlet Globe Radish

In offering this Scarlet Globe Radish to the public we know we are offering the very best radish on the market. It is earlier than any other market variety, and the quality is so crisp and sweet that it always creates a demand for more. It is especially valuable for early planting in hot-bed or first outdoor planting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Sakurajima Mammoth Winter Radish

This monstrous Japanese winter radish is a wonderful grower. We exhibited specimens at the South Dakota State Fair that measured six inches through and nearly four feet long, retaining the size from almost top to bottom. The flavor is as mild as any of the winter radishes and keeps perfectly through the winter. The color is almost transparent white. The flesh is very crisp and juicy. To get best results these should be planted about July 15th and dug before freezing weather and packed in the cellar in sand or dirt, and used as wanted through the winter. They will keep perfectly until spring. This is another wonderful vegetable from the Flowery Kingdom, that gives us so many surprises in both vegetables and beautiful flowers. See how large a one you can grow. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Ear Tested Ear Seed Corn

One bushel will plant seven acres. It will cost you 70c per acre and insures a full germination. Ordinary kind will cost from 40 to 60c per acre. It's worth the difference. 70 lbs. Ears crated, \$7.00.

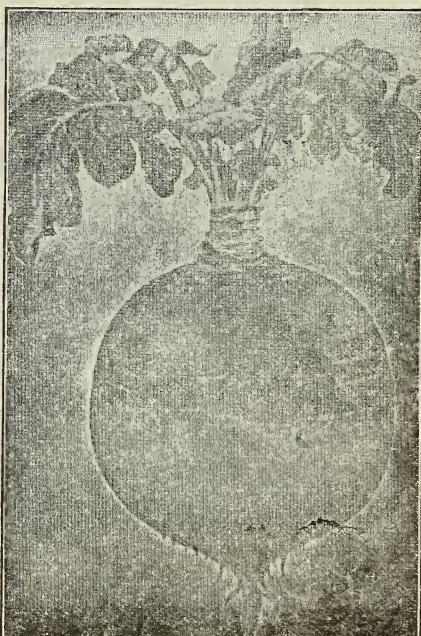
RUTABAGA

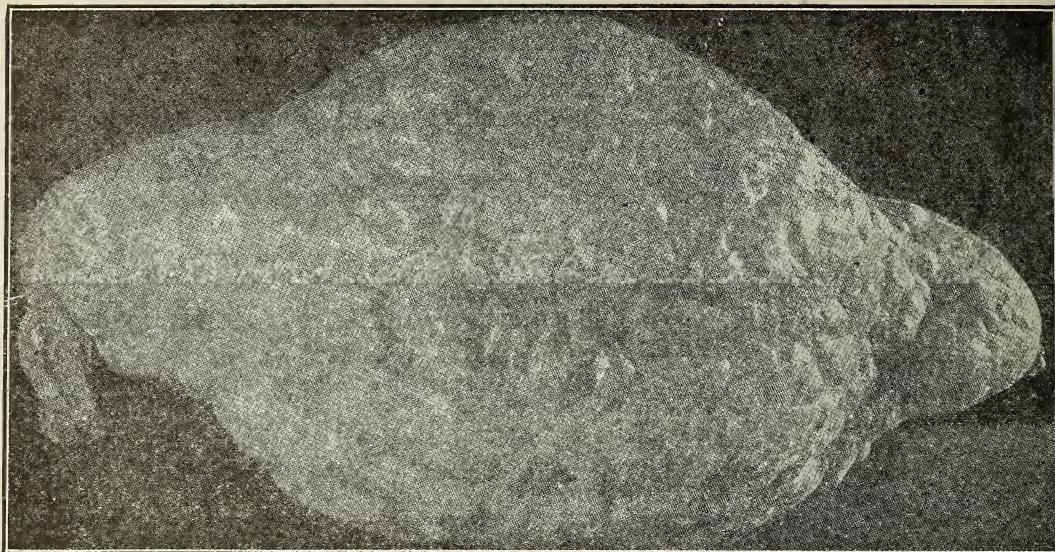
Krasnoselski Russian Rutabaga

On our trial grounds for past three seasons this gave the best satisfaction and produced the largest yield of any of the rutabagas. On account of the dry, hot weather, most varieties became hollow and strong. This was solid entirely through the season, making an extra large percentage of good-sized rutabagas, bright yellow in color and of excellent quality for table use. This will take the place of the older varieties on account of the increased yield and quality of the fruit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.10.

A MILLION APPLE TREES

A million apple trees sounds like a great many, but we have them in the various sizes. We have one block of very fancy 5 to 7 foot apple trees of the hardiest northern variety. This block contains **one-quarter of a million trees**. This seems like a great many of that size, but when we tell you that it would supply less than two apple trees for each family in South Dakota, you will see that it is not any too many. We do not expect to sell them to every family in the State, but we expect to sell more than two to you, for we know that you need them. These are the finest apple trees we have ever grown and our special low apple price should make you plant an orchard. Your choice of varieties. **25 five to seven foot trees, for \$5.00.**





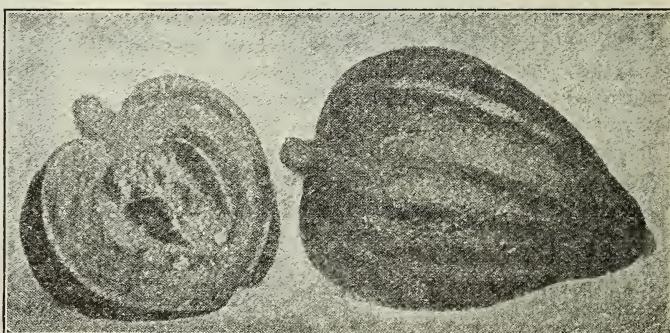
SYMMES BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH

In our catalog of 1912 we gave a description of the Symmes Blue Hubbard as it came to us from the introducer's description. We have grown this squash three seasons and it has outyielded the Warted or the True Hubbard 50 per cent, giving us a much larger percentage of even size, very large squash than either of the other varieties and a squash that keeps at least equally as well, and of much better flavor than the old Hubbard. We are so much impressed with the value of this new squash that we believe it will outrank all other varieties for market purposes and home use within a very few years.

Our stock seed of this variety has been saved each season from the bluest specimens and this past year over 98 per cent of all of the squash in our fields was true blue; only an occasional one going back to the original parentage. Reports of yields of this variety in the past season run as high as 15 tons of marketable squash per acre. This is an immense yield. Price per pkg., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

DELICIOUS SQUASH

For a quarter of a century the old HUBBARD squash has been considered the best. When introducing a new variety, it was generally compared with HUBBARD. In comparing this new squash with the HUBBARD we can safely promise you a squash of much better flavor, better keeping qualities, but a very poor yielder of seed, the cavity being very small. In size it weighs from 8 to 10 lbs. The color is almost uniformly of a green shade. Color of the flesh dark orange, and for table use no squash compares with it. In its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor, it is equal to the very best sweet potato, being very dry, and when backed separates from the shell of its own weight. It is a fall and winter squash, being excellent in all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.20.



New Delicious Winter Squash

Delicious Squash—One of our customers in Rock County, Nebr., writes us regarding this squash: "I put 50 Delicious in the cellar for winter; had one for dinner, and immediately went out and put in 50 more. They beat the Hubbard, and that is saying a good deal."

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEED, 1916

On the preceding pages we are offering you a number of the new vegetables that are termed by most seedsmen "novelties." We have been very careful in the selection of these, trying them out thoroughly on our own grounds, and are satisfied that each and every one of them are the very best that has been produced.

In the following list of vegetables we are offering the best standard sorts, and those that have given satisfaction for as many as fifty years and are still standard. We have been very careful in making the selection of standard sorts, knowing that in order to succeed we must please our customers, and we believe we have done so.

Artichoke

Mammoth Globe—This artichoke is cultivated for its flower heads, which are cooked like and resemble asparagus. Seed planted in any soil and plants slightly covered in winter will remain in bearing several years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Artichoke Roots

Jerusalem Artichoke—Distinct from the Globe, and propagated by and for its tubers. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the row, and cultivate occasionally. Let tubers remain in the ground until needed. Used for pickling and for feeding stock. Price of tubers: Qt., 25c; peck, \$1.25; bu., \$4.00. (2 lbs., by mail, 50c.)

Asparagus

Sow in early spring in drills two inches deep and one foot apart between rows. After the plants are one or two years old transplant them into permanent beds. Set them 15 inches apart each way and cover four inches deep. Manure plentifully each fall, to be forked in very early in the spring, after which sow on a good dressing of salt, one oz. to 50 ft. of drill.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing large, white shoots that remain white as long as fit for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Conover's Colossal—A standard sort of large size, tender and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Delicious Asparagus

Use only young, tender stalks, cut even with the top of the ground; cut into one-half inch lengths, cover with boiling water and cook three minutes; drain, cover with fresh boiling water, and cook from thirty to forty minutes. To one pint of asparagus add a heaping tablespoon of butter, one pint of milk, and salt and pepper to taste, allow the milk to come to the boiling point, and serve.

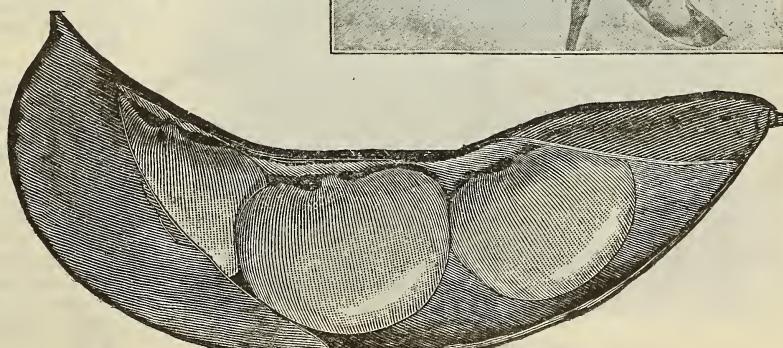
BEANS

Dwarf or Bush

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in light, warm soil, in rows two feet apart, three inches apart in the rows. Keep well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but do not hoe when wet, as it will cause them to rust and injure the crop. Plant every two weeks until about the middle of August for a succession. One quart to 100 feet of drill.

Improved Henderson Bush Lima—This is the very early Sieva or Butter Bean of the South. The pods are ready for use a week earlier than those of Burpee's Bush Lima and the plants are immensely productive. When gathered young the beans are of excellent flavor. 1/3 pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Bush Lima (Burpee's)—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Beans. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.



BEANS—Green Podded Varieties

Stringless Green Pod—Is entirely stringless; as early as other green podded sorts, and remains tender and crisp longer. The pods are of a pale green color, round and of good substance as well as fine flavor. Seed dark brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Improved Red Valentine—A very popular early, prolific variety; the pods are remarkably fleshy and tender, remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled, light and dark brown. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—Pods are flat, six inches long, light green, are excellent for cooking green or dry. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Navy Bean—A great many people know what they suppose is the Navy Bean, but is generally a mixed, uneven bean that cooks uneven and lacks quality. Our Navy Beans are grown for us in Michigan; are absolutely pure and hand picked. You will not find a bad bean in a bushel. Per lb., postpaid, 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.75.

Pole or Running Beans

They are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

Large White Lima—Pods broad and rough. Seeds large, broad and white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole—This variety takes the lead of all Pole Beans, in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the Dwarf Golden Wax. It is crisp and tender. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Wax Podded Varieties

Davis Wax—Plant healthy, compact, upright growth, carrying its pods in the center and well up from the ground; gives a large yield of handsome pods, long, flat, clear waxy white. The dry beans are large, pure white. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Golden Wax—The earliest and most popular bean on the market; pods good length, flat, quite thick and broad; entirely stringless, of a clear, waxy, golden yellow; fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. Seed white, mottled red and purple. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

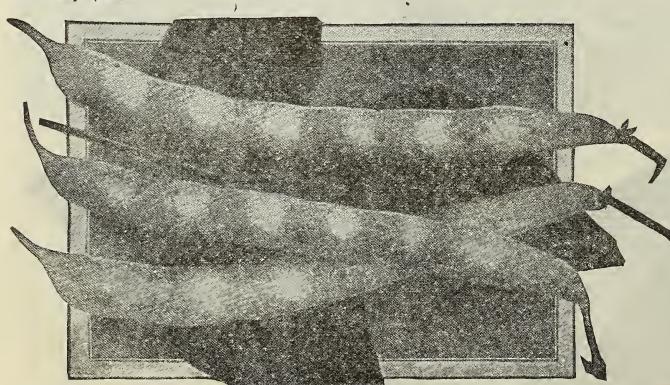
Challenge Black Wax.—An extra early strain of the old Dwarf Black Wax. This is the first sort to give a full picking; pods clear waxy white, round, fleshy, tender and stringless; productive and a popular variety. Seed, jet black. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.25.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—Positively proof against rust. The earliest of all Wax Beans. The best Wax Bean for market gardeners. Tender and absolutely stringless. Not only is it rust-proof, but it possesses the most excellent quality of being exceedingly crisp and tender, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.25.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Wardwell Kidney Wax—An extra early prolific wax bean; hardy and productive; pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.



Hodson Wax

Hodson Wax Rust-Proof Bush Bean—This is a remarkably strong grower, sturdy and productive. Has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods averaging about seven inches in length; the color is a very bright yellow, making them very attractive; the pods are brittle and tender and of the very best flavor. They are free from fibre and stringless, while its fine table quality, its long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; lb., 40c; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

TABLE BEETS

For an early supply sow as early in the spring as ground can be properly cultivated. Lay out the drills for seed about one foot apart and two inches deep. For the main crop, sow first week in May and for the winter use in June.

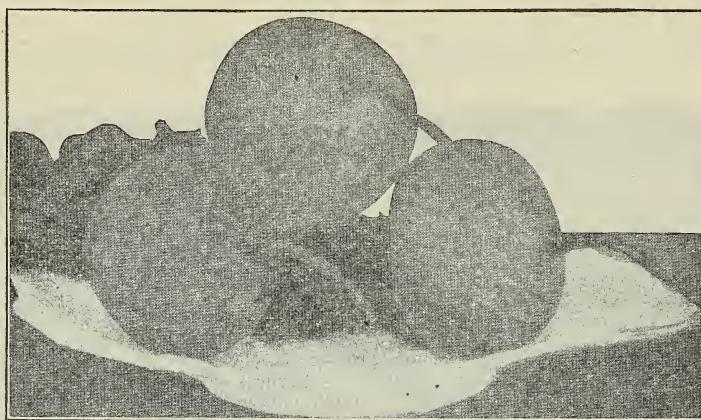
Crosby's Egyptian—It is large, light colored, nearly spherical; one of the best for early planting outdoors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Bassano — Extra early pink, globular root, flesh white, circled with brightest pink. The very best extra early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

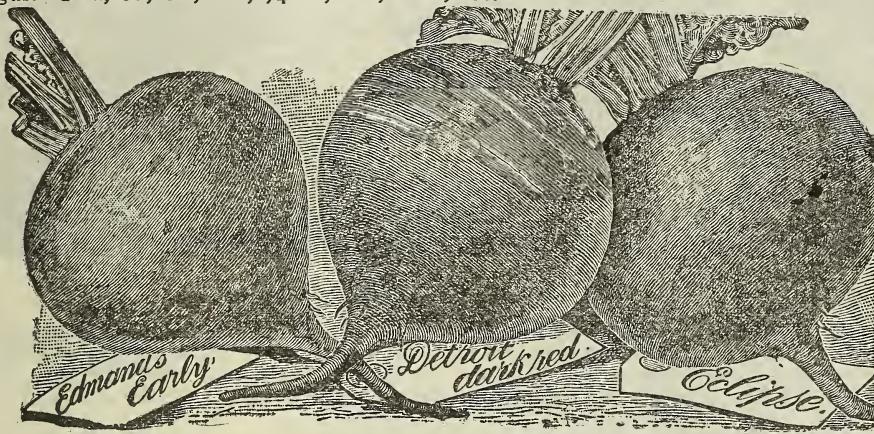
Bastian Half Long — An early half long beet, quality excellent and will produce nearly twice the weight in the same length of time as the early round beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Sutton's Globe Beet — This beet was imported by us from England from the originator. Resembles the Egyptian, turnip rooted, but is perfectly round. There are none earlier. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 90c.

Swiss Chard—For the leaves alone this variety is grown. This, gathered young, should be cooked the same as spinach, or later the midribs may be cooked and served the same as asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.



Sutton's Globe Beet

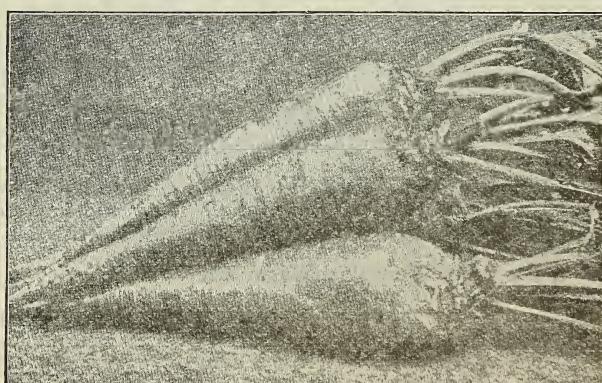


Extra Early Eclipse—An excellent sort; about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip—The very best sort for general crop. In quality one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape globular, having one tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Long Smooth Blood—The standard long sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip — A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape, with small tap roots. The principal fault with most Turnip Beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, and this will be found has been overcome by careful selection of the deepest red beets. Quality is the very best, sweet and tender. Gardeners can safely plant it largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Long Smooth

Improved Early Egyptian—We consider this the best first early beet of all the standard varieties. Best for forcing, best for first outdoor planting, roots very dark red, rounded on top, flat underneath. Small tops, which allows close planting. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Arlington Favorite—A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but is of much darker color and superior in quality; perfectly round in shape, it differs from all other dark blood sorts in that it has the sweetness of the Bassano, and yet a very dark deep blood color. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing, and the splendid shape and color of the roots make it popular with everyone who plants it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets

Farmers, stock growers and people living in town with a single cow are certainly neglecting the most important root crop when they fail to plant a quantity of these for winter stock feed; easily taken care of, rapid growers, and yielding about 15 to 20 tons of roots per acre; relished by all stock and a health producing feed. Buy these by the pound this year and you will increase your planting each season.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills two inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating.

Mammoth Long Red—More generally grown than any other sort; roots large; quality excellent. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Golden Tankard—A very valuable variety of fine form and bright yellow in color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Red Globe—The root is large and globular in form; very productive. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

Sugar Beets

Mangels and Sugar Beets for stock, sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre; if for sugar factory, 12 to 20 pounds per acre. For larger quantities, please correspond with us.

Vilmorene Sugar Beet—It unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Tops medium sized; roots above medium size, long top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

White Klein Wanzelben Sugar Beet—This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort, not only in foreign countries, but as well in Colorado and other sections of this country, where it has been thoroughly tested. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar, and grows deeply sunk in the ground and it is claimed to yield under average conditions about sixteen tons to the acre, containing 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HANSEN PLUMS

The fruit that you don't have to wait for; bears always the next year after planting.

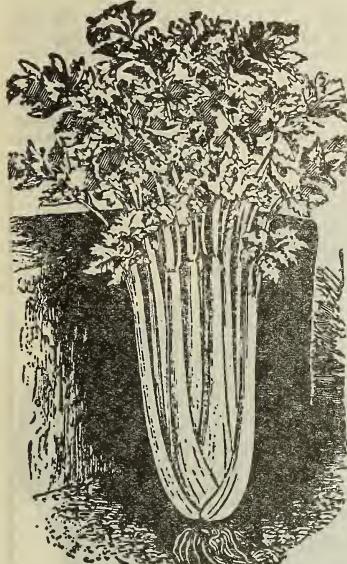
Broccoli

Sow early in spring. Transplant and cultivate the same as Cabbage. The Broccoli is similar to the Cauliflower. They will produce heads in October and November, and should any plant not be forward enough for use before severe frosts, let them be removed to a light cellar, where they will head during winter.

Large White Mammoth—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Brussels Sprouts

Cultivated for the small heads that grow in considerable numbers on the main stem. It is a delicacy much esteemed by some. Sow in seed bed middle of spring and transplant and manage as Winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



White Plume Celery

Winter Queen—Highly regarded by growers for late keeping, preserving its solidity and tenderness very late in the spring. Vigorous in growth and of attractive appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CELERY

Sow in April and May and rake Seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

White Plume—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Golden Self-Bleaching Celery—Like the White Plume, this Celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

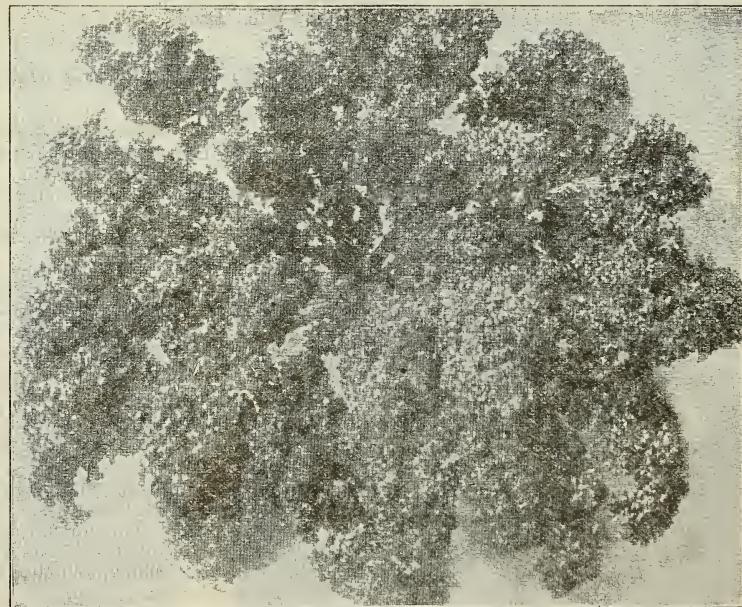
Giant Pascal—Grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Tall Kale—One of the very best plants for greens, well known and much planted by German-Americans, but little used by others. It is much hardier than cabbage and a good frost improves its quality. The leaves are very curly and the plants are very ornamental as well as useful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Dwarf Green German — Sow in autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Hardy, prolific; flavor similar to Cabbage; desirable in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

1,000-Headed Kale — Sow broadcast like Dwarf Essex Rape for stock. Will produce an immense quantity of green feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. Lb., 40c., postpaid; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Borecole or Kale



SEED CORN FOR 1916

We have been in this business for 50 years. We should not afford to send you anything but strictly first-class corn. We might make a little more money this year, but we would lose ten times as much in the future. Our experience, reputation and reliability are worth a lot to you. Costs fifty to sixty cents per acre.

CABBAGE

Sow one ounce for 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Four ounces for one acre.

Cabbage Pests and How to Destroy Them

Probably the worst pest of the cabbage, and one of the best known garden insects, is the common cabbage worm, whose parent is the common white butterfly with the black tip and black spots on the wings. The most effective means of control is spraying or dusting with Paris Green or arsenic of lead. The Paris Green is used $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in 30 gallons of water; and the arsenic of lead 2 lbs. per 30 gallons of water.

As the foliage of cabbage is extremely smooth it will be advisable to add about 3 lbs. of "resin" soap, or sticker, to render the material more adhesive. The spraying should commence as early as any of the butterflies are noticed, and should be kept up until the heads commence to form.

There has been some prejudice against poisoning cabbage; it is entirely unfounded, for it has been shown that a person would need to eat about 28 cabbages at once if dusted in the above described manner to secure poisonous effect. It is obvious that plants should not have large quantities of poison placed on them after they commence to head, and such applications are entirely unnecessary.

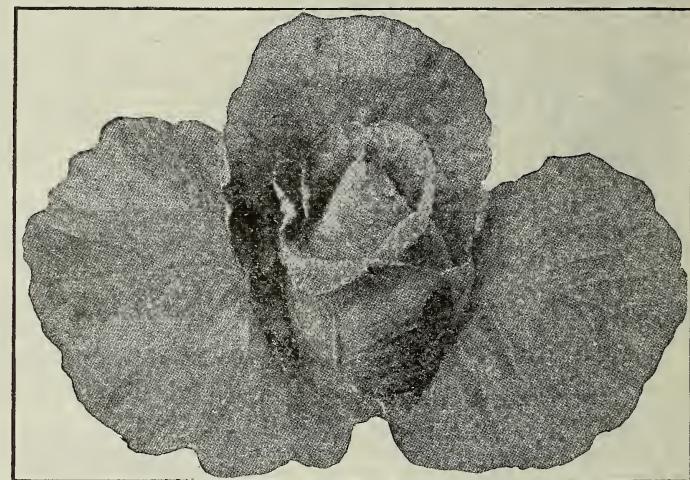
Extra Early Express—Produces fair sized heads in 80 to 85 days. It is earlier than Etampes, although not quite as large. An important acquisition for the Market Gardener for very early use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best of the conical types. Very early and makes medium sized, very solid heads, fine flavored and tender. Has few outside leaves. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$2.00.**

Charleston or Large Wakefield—This cabbage is of the same type as the Early Jersey Wakefield but is about 50% larger. The heads are very solid and tender. Matures about a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield. **Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

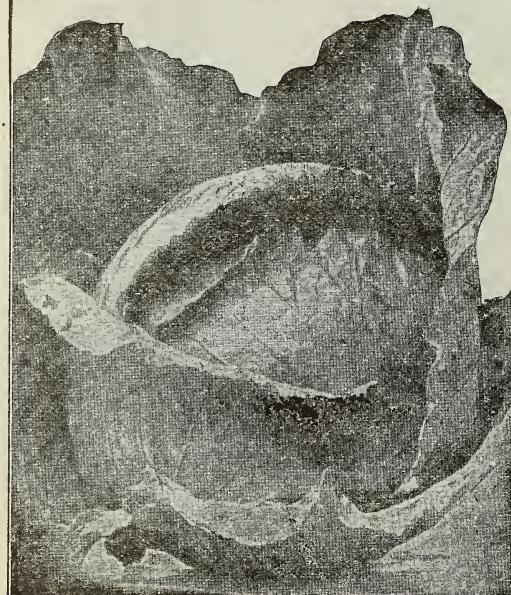
Early Winningstadt—Another of the conical type, maturing about the same time as the Wakefields. The heads are very pointed and the leaves somewhat fluted on the edges. For the private garden it is one of the best and in point of tenderness or flavor it has no superior. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.60.**

Copenhagen Market—The best Early Round headed sort on the market. The heads are very solid, averaging about 8 pounds. It is short stemmed, the heads growing very close to the ground. Matures with Charleston Wakefield and will give a heavier crop per acre. Our stock of this is very fine. **Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.**



True Jersey Wakefield

SECOND EARLY AND SUMMER VARIETIES



Enkhuizen Glory

Enkhuizen Glory—Our experience with this cabbage makes it appear more valuable to us each season and leads us to recommend it most highly. It produces a large percentage of perfect, solid heads. It is one of the best to follow after the early sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.**

All Head Early—Without doubt this cabbage is unexcelled as an Early Flat Dutch or Summer variety. It makes very uniform, large, deep, flat heads and is a very sure header. Withstands heat and dry weather very well. The grain of this variety is very fine. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.65.**

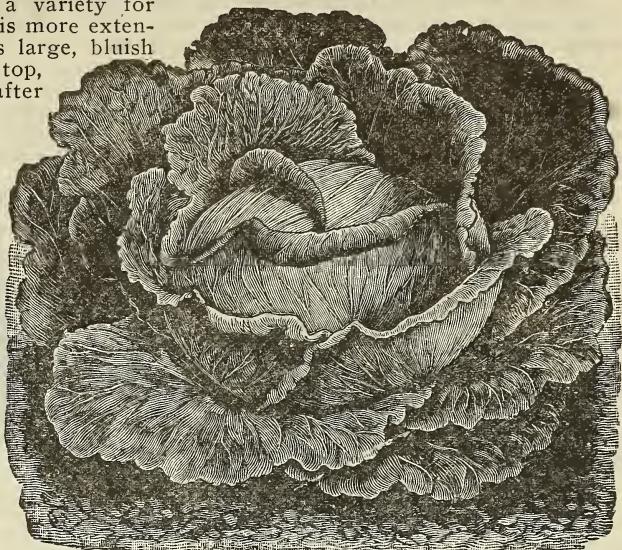
Early Flat Dutch—A very good variety for second early use. Makes good sized flat heads and is very tender and of fine grain. It is similar to All Head. Has few outside leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

All Seasons—A very fine summer or fall Drumhead cabbage. The heads are at least a third larger than All Head, but if planted early will mature within a few days of the All Head. It is also an excellent variety to plant for fall use. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

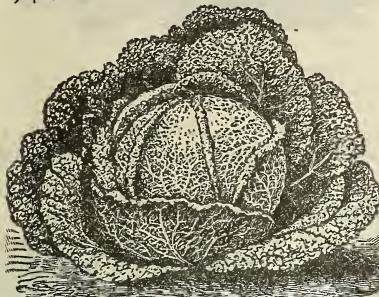
LATE VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch—As a variety for winter market it has no superior, and is more extensively grown than any other. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, and often tinted with reddish brown after being touched with frost; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the very best to keep. Decidedly the best late variety for cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Drumhead—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Late Flat Dutch

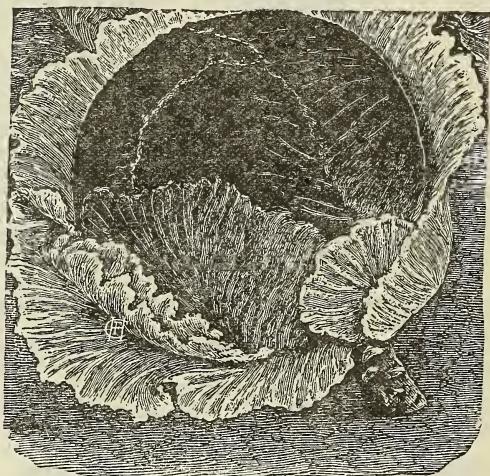


American Drumhead Savoy

Danish Ball Head—One of the best varieties for general crop. It has been selected for more than fifty years by the Danish gardeners, who grow it almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage and annually export large quantities. The heads are not as large as late Dutch Flat, but harder and more solid, fine grained and good keepers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Mammoth Rock Red—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

American Late Drumhead Savoy Cabbage—Heads large, round and compact; excellent for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Mammoth Rock Red

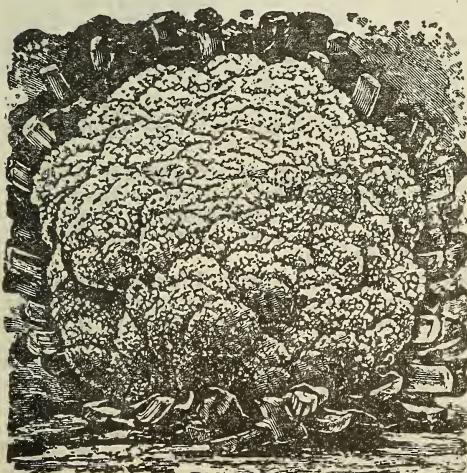
CAULIFLOWER

For spring crops, only the extra early dwarf varieties should be selected and seed sown in hot-beds early in February, transplanting the young plants to the garden early in April, when the trees are starting out in leaf. For main or fall crop, seed should be sown about June 1st, and young plants set out during the latter part of July.

Early Snowball—This is a popular extra early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Under favorable circumstances nearly every plant will make a fine solid head of good size. It is valuable for both early and late. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—(Extra Selected)—This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

Vetches Autumn Giant—The best large late Cauliflower, especially desirable for mixed pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.



CHICORY

Large Rooted, or Coffee—Sown in drills the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CRESS

Sow peppergrass early in the spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession, cut often, as it will continue to grow. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream, or running water, or in a very moist location.

Curled or Peppergrass—Common and well known. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 60c.

True Water Cress—Leaves tender and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CELERIAC

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots which when cooked and sliced in vinegar makes a most excellent salad.

Large Smooth Prague—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

CUCUMBERS

Do not plant cucumbers before danger of frost has passed, as the plants are very tender and the least frost will damage or kill them. Plant in hills or rows four feet apart, 10 to 15 seeds to each hill, thinning out later; make soil very rich. For pickles, plant from June 1st to the middle of July.

The Striped Cucumber Beetle

This is the small yellow beetle with black stripes on its back, which so commonly attacks squash, cucumber, melon and other vines soon after they come up in the spring. It feeds upon leaves and stems, and in many parts of the country is so destructive that these plants can not be grown unless preventive measures are taken. The beetles usually appear very suddenly, often coming to squash or melon fields in great numbers within a few hours. There are probably more remedies suggested as a preventive for this than for any other bug, but a large proportion of these methods are worthless. Good success has been obtained by applying liberal quantities of refuse tobacco powder to the hills. This tobacco powder can be secured at practically no cost from any of the cigar factories; sweepings, stems and screenings can be used.

Slacked lime plentifully sprinkled on the hills is also a preventive.

An application of Bug Death, applied as soon as the beetles are discovered, will generally kill them.

Improved Early White Spine—This special strain of White Spine Cucumber is noted for its extra earliness, earlier than Fordhook or Arlington. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Great bearer, for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.



Early White Spine

Early Cluster—Early, short and prickly, bears in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

New Everbearing—Very early, enormously productive, literally covering the ground with its fruit the entire season until killed by frost, making it the most prolific variety in existence. Fruit is medium size and rich, dark green in color, shape long, excellent for pickling or slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

Arlington White Spine—This is the favorite sort for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

Livingston's Evergreen Cucumber—It is early, of strong, vigorous growth, withstanding drouth, and is very prolific, bearing abundantly until frost. A perfect pickle sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 70c.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling—Medium length, pointed, with large prominent spines; color deep green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Gherkin or Burr—Oval-shaped and prickly; for pickling only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Improved Extra Long Green—An extra fine variety, grows very long, very productive. For early and late crops, excellent for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

New Japanese Climbing—Can be grown on trellises, fences, etc., saving valuable space in small garden. It is very prolific, about ten inches long, thick and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CARROTS

The carrot has been one of the despised vegetables by the majority of people for probably centuries, but is at last coming into its own. The carrot is actually one of the most valuable and health giving vegetables grown. A great many people do not realize that it is the most delicious of all of the vegetables. You can commence using them when they are one-half inch through and use them continuously until they are full grown and then they are excellent all winter; and a carrot properly cooked is the most delicious of any of the vegetables. We will guarantee that if you properly cook them every member of your family will prefer them to almost any vegetable grown, and will call for them more than once a week during the entire season.

The Best Way to Cook Carrots

Select young, half-grown carrots, scrape and cut into one-fourth inch slices; boil in salted water until tender; then drain thoroughly. To one pint of cooked carrots add one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, a generous sprinkle of pepper. Return to fire and simmer a few minutes; serve in a heated dish.

The larger and older the carrots get, the larger quantity of sugar necessary.

There is no better stock feed than Carrots, and every person should plant more than they want for house use. They are abundant yielders and cheap, healthy stock food.

For successful cultivation soil should be light and deeply tilled. For an early crop the Seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

Earliest French Forcing—Small, almost globular root, maturing in about 40 days, especially valuable for market gardeners on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Rubicon Half Long—It has rapidly grown in popularity,

until now it is more largely grown than all other varieties combined. It is best in shape, deep red orange colored flesh, finest of all in quality. Earlier than Danvers, about the same length, but heavier and thicker at the shoulders, making it more productive; the leaves shorter, fewer and finer. It is a wonderfully heavy cropper, producing thirty to forty tons to the acre under good field culture, and it grows well under the ground, which prevents it from becoming sunburnt. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Early Chantenay Carrot—This carrot is considered by the market gardeners as one of the very best for early use; it grows about six inches long, very uniform in size and shape, stump-rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet and sugary, and is not apt to crack open while growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

Guerande or Ox-Heart—A variety with short thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange. Sweet and fine grained; good for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

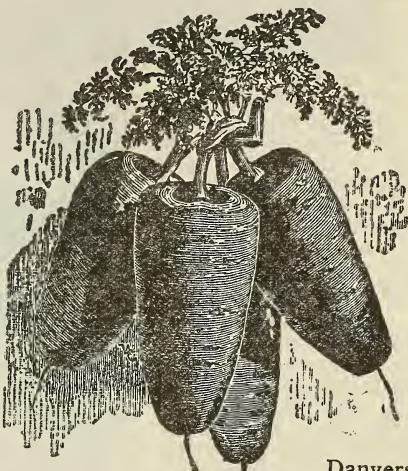
Danvers—There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root as this one. Under proper condition of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

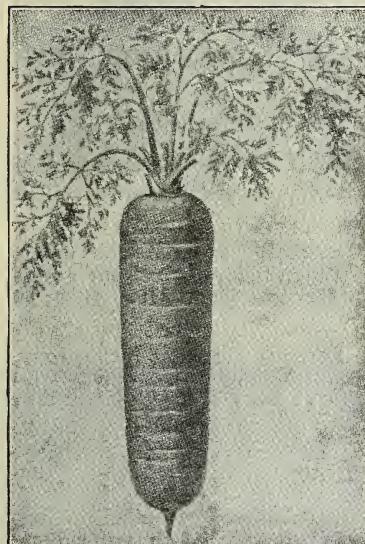
Mastodon—Giant white, best and largest stock carrot grown, nearly one-half its length will be above ground when mature, which makes it easy to harvest. Will produce as many tons of green feed per acre as any vegetable grown. Plant some for the animals. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

GURNEY'S PIE CARROTS

We do not suppose you have ever made or eaten a carrot pie; very few people know that carrots are good for pie purposes and probably none of you have known that any particular variety or kind of carrot would make a better pie than another. Carrots for pie purposes are at least equal to pumpkins, and the pie resembles in flavor the pumpkin pie but is much more delicious and on account of your being able to use them long before the pumpkins are ripe you have almost a continuous season of carrot pie, commencing with the carrots when they are about one inch through, and using them until the old carrots are gone in the spring. Make the carrot pie just as you would pumpkin pie, and you will be surprised at the deliciousness of it. This particular carrot is better than any other variety for that purpose and we trust that you will try it, and be as well pleased with the results as we are. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Danvers



Rubicon Half Long

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR

We are the heaviest growers of Sweet Corn for Seed purposes of any firm in the Northwest. We have grown this year over 2,000 acres of the best varieties and offer only the best of this to our retail trade.

Extra Early Cory

—This cut shows a single stalk with three ears. Produces wonderful yields. This comes in immediately after the Malikhof and will outyield all other early varieties. The quality is strictly first-class, size of ear much larger than other varieties of early corn, and an exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

Extra Early Crosby

—This is one of the very best of the extra early varieties, producing ears about 6 ins. long, each ear almost perfect, and producing from one to three ears on each stalk. We consider this one of the very best varieties and it should be used by those who are looking for quality and quantity. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.75.



Early Minnesota—A very popular early Corn, ears fair size, uniform and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

Golden Bantam—A hardy variety allowing early planting. Stalks grow only three and a half to four feet high, and bear one or two good ears per stalk. When ready for use the grains are a rich golden yellow color, very sweet and fine flavor. Pkt., 20c; qt., 30c; 12 lbs., \$1.20; 50 lbs., \$4.00.

Early Red Cob Cory—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about six inches long, and eight-rowed and well filled. This variety does especially well. We have customers who will not plant any other Sweet Corn than Red Cob Cory. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 25c, postpaid; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Gurney's Early Golden Sweet Corn

One of our own origination and introduction; it resembles the Golden Bantam in quality. It will produce at least 50 per cent more ears; they are at least one-half larger, about one week later, and unlike the Golden Bantam, it can be used for quite a long season after it is once in the roasting ear. In color the kernels are yellow; in quality there is nothing better than Gurney's Early Golden; the kernels are of a rich, creamy yellow, very deep, sweet and tender. On account of its immense yield it is the most profitable for the market gardener of any of the varieties, and the demand today is for the yellow rather than the white Sweet Corn. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

Due to an oversight, our 1915 catalog failed to list Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. We never knew until that catalog was issued how many fellows wanted Stowell's Evergreen. We were "swamped" with letters from the time the catalog went out until past planting season wondering why we had discontinued Stowell's. Of course, this took a personal letter to all of the people who wanted it and we told them we had the same strain of Stowell's we had been selling them for several years. Absolutely the best of this late, delicious sweet corn. We grow the Stowell's in large quantities; in fact, we are the largest sweet corn growers for seed purposes in the Northwest and we will always grow Stowell's Evergreen until they get something better. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Country Gentleman—The most delicious of all; for private family use where quality is preferred to size it has no equal. The cob is very small, giving great depth to the kernels. Time of ripening a little later than Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other Corn or sowed thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. 12 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$2.75.

POPCORN

Very often there is good money in "little things," which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Popcorn is one of these.

Few people realize the profit that can be made on a single acre of popcorn. In parts of Iowa they are growing popcorn almost exclusively as a field crop, and the heavy buyers for candy factories are paying better prices each year for it. It will yield from eight to ten tons of fodder per acre of as high feeding value as sweet corn. It matures very early, which is an advantage where you are going to be short of early feed for the stock. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and the yield of ear or shelled corn is usually equal to that of field corn. The market price is much better than for other varieties of corn, and is always marketable. Plant at the rate of 6 to 8 quarts to the acre.

White Rice— $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 20c; 14 lbs., \$1.00; 56 lbs., \$3.00.

Red Rice—Fancy seed, bright red, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 25c.

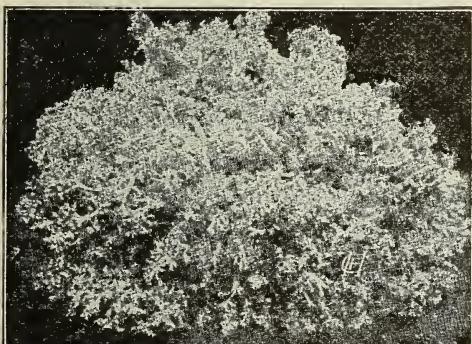
Black Beauty Popcorn

This new variety produces an ear larger than the White Rice corn, kernel much larger, color almost jet black; very tender when popped, pops to very large size, and practically every kernel is perfect for popping purposes. This is a very valuable novelty and while the stock is limited we are offering it in small quantities only. Pkg., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

EGG PLANT

Sow in hot-beds very early in the spring, and transplant to 2 or 3 feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often and hill up gradually until they blossom.

New Improved New York Purple—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. The fruit is large, oval, very deep purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.



ENDIVE

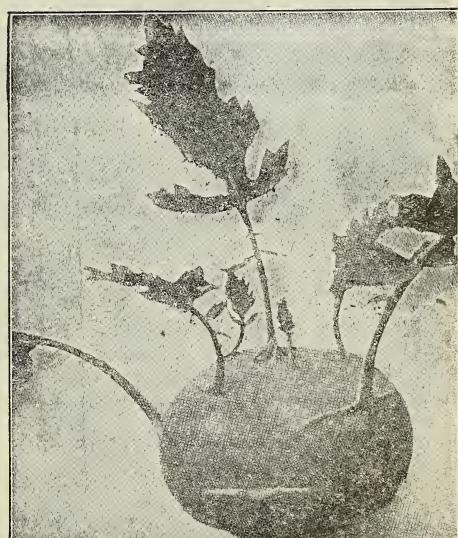
Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

Green Curled—Leaves curled, dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Hampden, Highland, Maine, Nov. 1, 1915.

The collection of 21 different kinds of potatoes I got from you, I entered at the Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor and received first premium.

E. E. GRANT.



Kohl Rabi

GARLIC

This vegetable is very much in demand for use with meats, sausages, etc. We can furnish in any quantity. 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.

KOHLRABI

Early White Vienna—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

LETTUCE

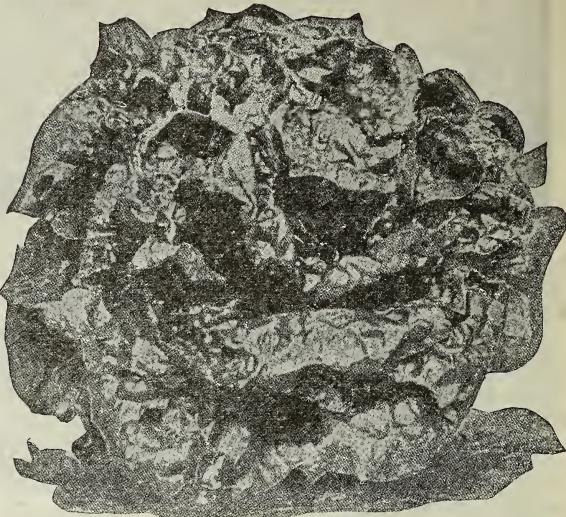
For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing variety; it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored; stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

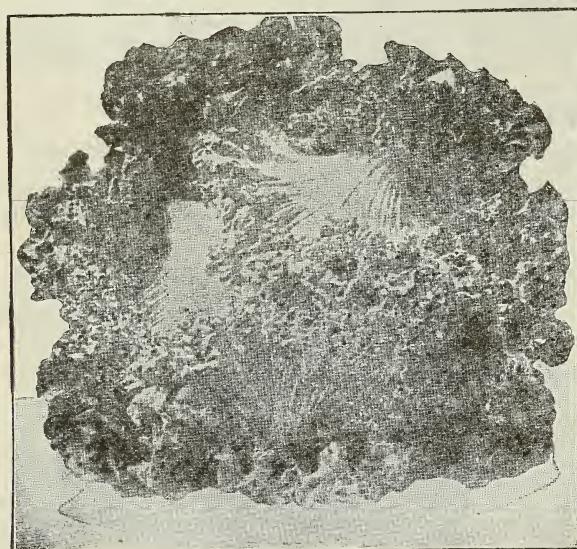
Grand Rapids—This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing Lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth, it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and it is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keeps a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Royal White Summer, or Drumhead—Heads very large, crisp, tender and of good flavor; one of the best summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Prize Head—An excellent variety for family use; forms a loose head of a dense mass of leaves, filled at the edge and densely blistered; deep green in color, tinged with red; crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.



Black Seeded Simpson



Hanson

California Cream Butter—Splendid lettuce for the open ground, producing very large, solid heads in cool weather. This should be planted just as early as you can work the ground, as it does better than other varieties when weather is cool. This lettuce is largely planted in the Southern States for shipping to the Northern markets in winter. Heads of large size, very solid heads and the interior portion blanching to a beautiful white. The genuine stock of this popular lettuce can be distinguished by very small spots on the outer leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball—Splendid for forcing in hot-beds, cold frames or greenhouses. It is preferred by most growers over White Seeded Tennis Ball on account of producing large heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Brown Dutch—Medium sized firm head, leaves broad and crumpled, color medium green tinged with brown. One of the best for late planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Hanson—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste. A standard Summer Head Lettuce, very slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

Paris White Cos, or Celery Lettuce—This new variety from France is by far the best Cos Lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Market Gardeners' Private Stock—A strain of black-seeded tennis ball selected with special care for hot-bed and cold frame culture. It makes large, solid heads which stand a long time before sending up seed shoots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

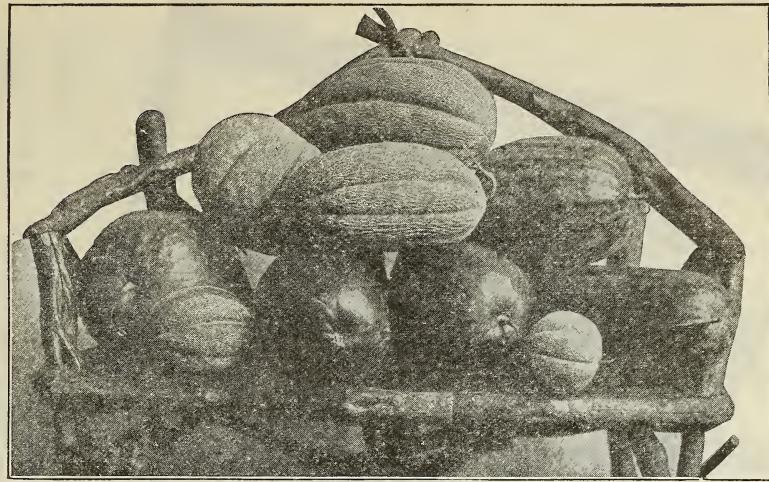
Big Boston—A large heading, forcing sort, also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and hard leaves, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

MELONS

We wish to call your special attention this year to the **Grand Muskmelon**. It is the best and should be planted in all gardens. Do not neglect the **Enid**, **Hoodoo** and **Admiral Togo**. In watermelons, use **Cole's Early First**. They come first and are first in quality.

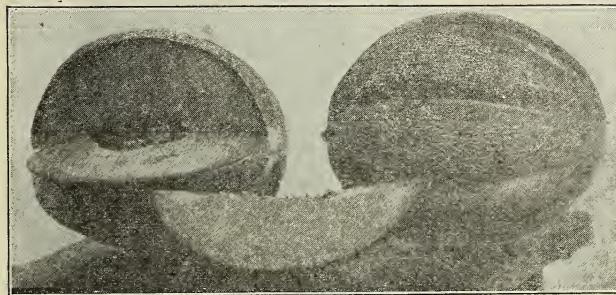
Muskmelons

Osage — (Miller's Cream)—This is one of the most profitable of all Melons for the market gardener; of uniform quality; it makes no difference what the size of the Melons may be, large or small, they are all sweet and delicious. The skin is thin, dark green and slightly netted. The flesh is deep salmon, remarkably sweet, and of a spicy flavor; extremely thick and delicious to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



PRIZE WINNERS

All From One Garden, All From Gurney Seed



Osage

melon aphis is subject to the unremitting attacks of many insect enemies; among the more important are the common ladybird beetle; this beetle is commonly known as "ladybug," and in most cases will take care of this melon aphis unaided.

The best manner of control outside of their natural insect enemies is watchfulness, inspecting the plants frequently and destroying badly infested individual plants, always being sure to destroy them on the immediate ground, not carrying them across the field as you will leave a trail of destruction behind you. The aphis may be destroyed by spraying with Kerosene Emulsion containing five to eight per cent kerosene, whale oil soap, one pound to five gallons of water. The emulsion must be carefully made or burning of the foliage will result. The aphis must be hit to destroy them, and it is necessary to use an under-spray nozzle, or if you want to turn the vines over and then re-turn them so that all of the aphis may be covered.

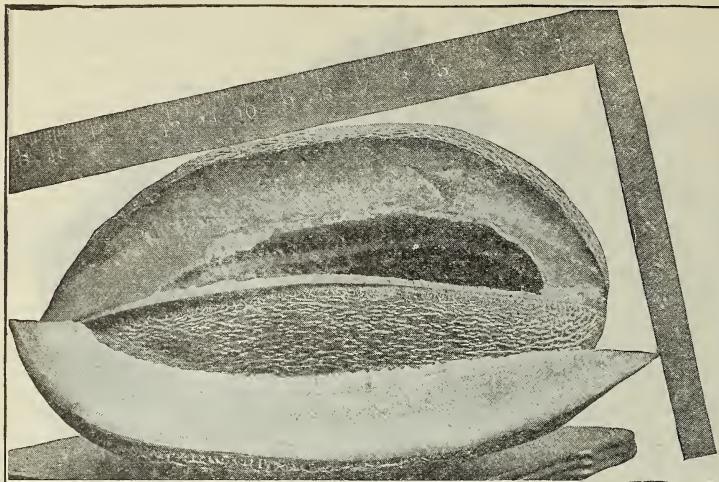
Melons require a light, rich soil. Plant as soon as ground has become warm and dry, in hills eight feet apart for Watermelons, and six feet for Muskmelons, 12 to 15 seeds in each, and thin out to three or four plants when all danger of bugs is over. One ounce for sixty hills and 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Home Sweet Home—This is a very fine market or family melon. As shown in the illustration, it is oblong in shape, very beautifully netted, thick green flesh, and of delicious flavor. The melons run medium to large in size and exceedingly uniform, and a basket of them makes a very handsome appearance in market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

The Melon Aphis

Just as the melon and cucumber vines commence to run, a plant will be found here and there with the foliage curled up and wilting, and within will be found masses of the greenish melon lice which have caused the injury by their many beaks sucking out the sap of the plant. If allowed to multiply, unchecked, they will become so abundant as to completely ruin a whole crop just as melons are commencing to ripen. Fortunately, the

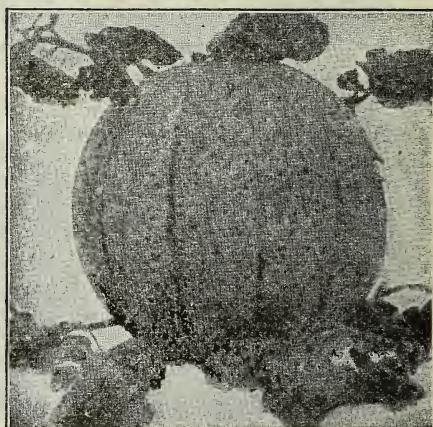
Home Sweet Home Muskmelon
(Green-fleshed)



Giant of Colorado

Newport—Every person who tastes the Newport Muskmelon goes into ecstasies over its rich, aromatic flavor, and it certainly is the most delicious of all green-fleshed sorts. It is very early, ripening with the Jenny Lind, which it resembles, and from which it originated. The fruits are deep and almost round; exterior dull green, ripening to a rich golden color, evenly and closely netted. The ribs are quite shallow. The flesh is of exquisite texture, rich and melting clear to the rind. It is a bountiful yielder; the melons are not large, but of that desirable size the market demands. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.

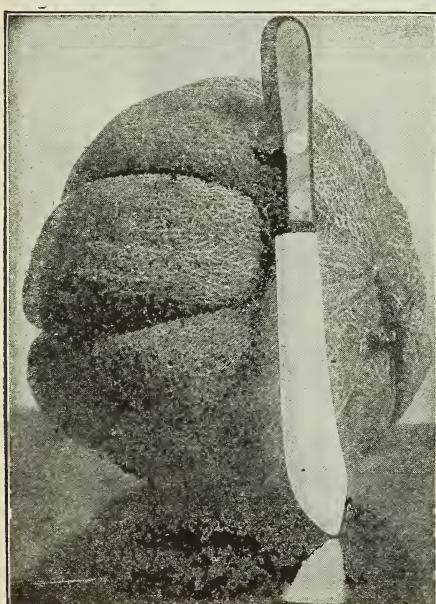
Emerald Gem—An early variety of fine quality; skin ribbed, smooth, emerald green, with a few lighter colored stripes; flesh thick, of a delicate light salmon color; they part from the stem of their own accord when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.



Admiral Togo

Admiral Togo—This new Orange Fleshed Netted or Rocky Ford Muskmelon is a wonderful improvement over most Orange fleshed melons, size and shape same as Rocky Ford, flesh bright orange and quality strictly the best, very thin rind but exceptionally hard and tough, making it one of the very best shipping melons, seed cavity some smaller than Rocky Ford. The Admiral Togo muskmelon is bound to win its way as one of the leading table and shipping melons. Market gardeners report "best sales of any small melon; customers that buy want more tomorrow." Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 95c.

Extra Early Hackensack—This valuable variety is ready for the market fully ten days ahead of the well-known Hackensack, which it much resembles in size, shape and quality; weigh from five to ten pounds each; very productive, averaging from five to six melons to the vine; deeply netted; flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



Hackensack

Giant of Colorado—Large size; oblong; 12 to 15 inches in length, heavily ribbed and netted. Skin green, flesh light green and excellent quality. Best quality of any of the large melons.

This is a very satisfactory melon for the home garden and home market. The melon is very large and attractive and brings a good price always, but not a good shipping melon. We have picked as high as six ripe melons at one time from a single vine, none of them weighing less than 7 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.10.

A FAMILY ORCHARD

You haven't any right to have a place for an orchard without having the orchard. We are going to do our part. 20 of those beautiful 5 to 7 foot apple trees, your selection of varieties, for \$4.00.

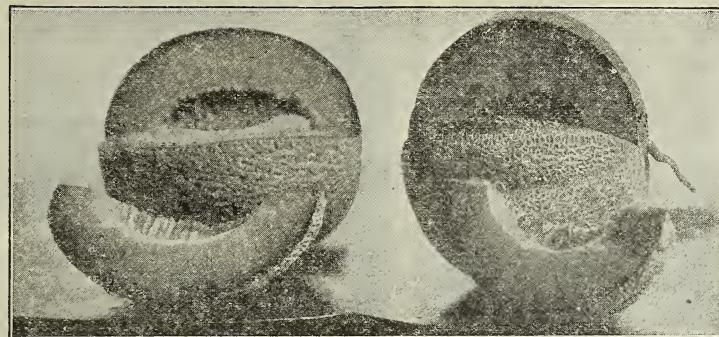
Hoodoo

Another of Paul Rose's wonderful melons, introduced three years ago, has grown into popular favor more rapidly than any other melon. The Hoodoo melon is equal in quality to any melon planted today, and for all purposes it is better than nearly all others. The color of the flesh is bright orange, meat very thick, seed cavity extremely small, netting is very close and firm, making it one of the very best for shipping. Our seed of this variety is saved from a most carefully selected, inspected field, and is two years ahead in selection of any other seed offered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

In making up your Seed Order, do not neglect the Nursery Section. We grow the trees right, we pack them right. They reach you in fine condition.

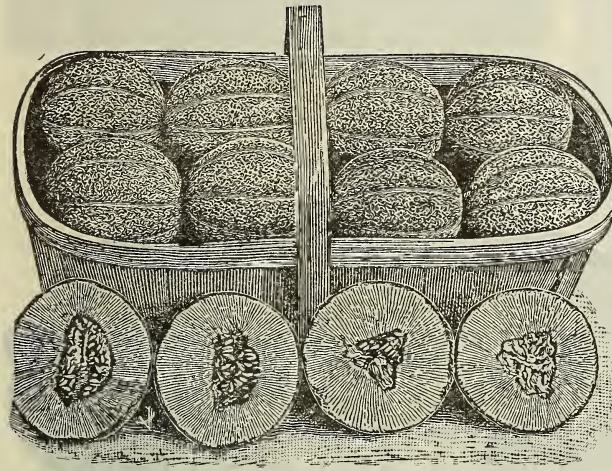
**Rocky Ford
and
Hoodoo
for the
Private
and
Market
Garden.**

**Green
and
Salmon
Flesh
Twin
Money
Makers.**



Rocky Ford

Hoodoo



Rocky Ford—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem, and is largely grown in Colorado and shipped by the carload to the eastern cities. It is much sought after by hotel and restaurant keepers on account of its size and exceptionally fine flavor. Flesh is greenish white in color, very juicy and rich and good clear to the rind. It is medium in size, of round oval form and a most excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Netted Gem—One of the earliest and best small melons grown. Oval in shape and very uniform in size; flesh light green and of fine flavor; exceedingly productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Jenny Lind—One of the earliest melons grown; small, round and flattened at ends, deeply ribbed, thickly netted, which makes it valuable for shipping; an excellent variety for the restaurant trade, flesh light green; sweetest of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This widely advertised melon is a successful cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem and combines the sweetness of the former with the finely netted appearance of the Gem. The flesh is of orange red color like that of the Osage. A splendid shipper and just the right size for the hotel and table use. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 95c.



Rocky Ford



Before

Kleckley's Sweet



After

WATERMELONS

One ounce to 25 hills. See Culture, under Muskmelons.

Kleckley's Sweet—Vines are strong-growing, producing uniformly large-sized melons. The fruits are oblong. The skin is dark green. Flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within one-half inch of the rind. The quality is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is decidedly one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

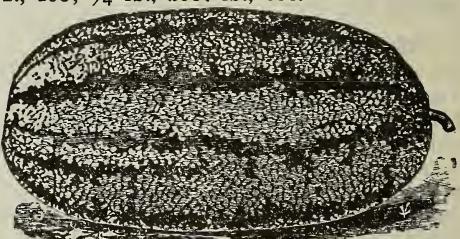
Sweetheart—Our field of Watermelons this past season was certainly a pleasant sight. A field of 30 acres of these planted right and growing right was so well covered with melons that a person could have started in any part of the field and walked around all over it and stepped on a large melon each time. Every melon seemed to be perfect in color and shape. This is certainly a fine strain of this very popular shipping melon. Rind is thin, but firm. Flesh bright red, very sweet and tender, size large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

New Eden—This very popular shipping melon is offered by us this year for the first time. For market gardener purposes and growing in large fields it is one of the best yielding, rich quality and largest of all melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

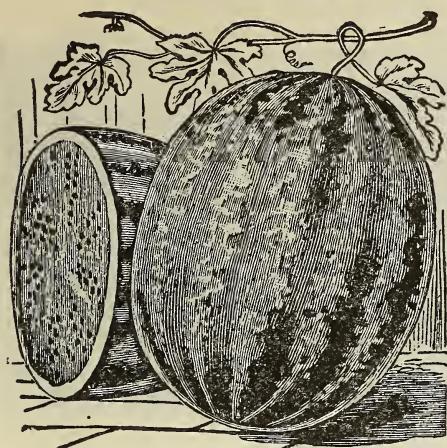
Phinney's Early—An early variety; medium and uniform size, and a beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious. One of the best for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



McIver's or Wonderful Sugar—Oblong in shape; size uniformly large; handsome appearance; skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green; quality is superior; flesh is soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness, and juicy. The Melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the Seed rows are close to the rim. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



McIver's Sugar



Fordhook Early.

GURNEY'S IMPROVED COLE'S EARLY WATERMELON

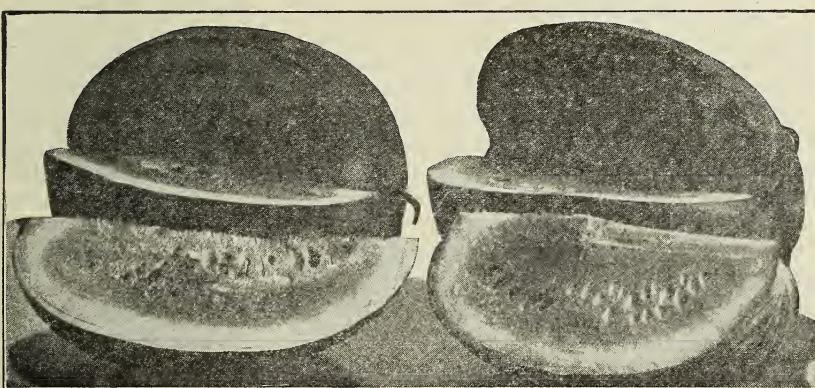
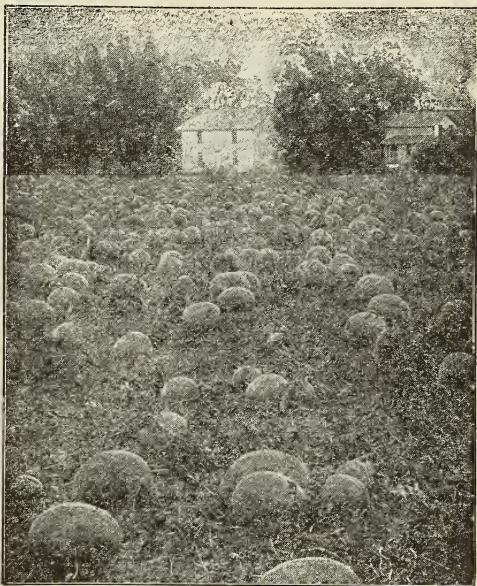
This is an improvement over the old COLE'S EARLY. By selection it has been made more uniform in size, better quality and earlier; in fact, it is the earliest and sweetest watermelon grown. Sure to ripen. Just the melon for home market. Ripens during August and by far the best watermelon for the northern states where the seasons are usually too short for any other. Since its introduction melons have ripened further north than it was supposed possible to ripen them. COLE'S EARLY is no less valuable for the middle states from the fact that it ripens melons ahead of any other and continues to bear abundantly throughout the entire season. Weight about 8 to 12 lbs., nearly round, dark green with lighter stripes, flesh brightest red, crisp and free from stringiness. Very solid, small seed cavity. Is deliciously sweet and refreshing all the way through to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Dark Icing—A very prolific variety of good size and delicious flavor; oblong, thin rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

Peerless—(Ice Cream)—Of medium size, thin rind, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, and sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$2.00.

Fordhook Early—Without a rival. This is the earliest large-fruited Melon in cultivation. We secured a good number of fine large Melons before any other varieties had ripened, with the exception only of the small Cole's Early. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter; skin dark green, occasionally with faint stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and of splendid quality; rind quite thin, but skin tough; make an excellent shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 80c.

Light Icing or Ice Rind—Medium sized; very thin rind; color light green; flesh bright red and crisp; seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.



Kolb's Gem.

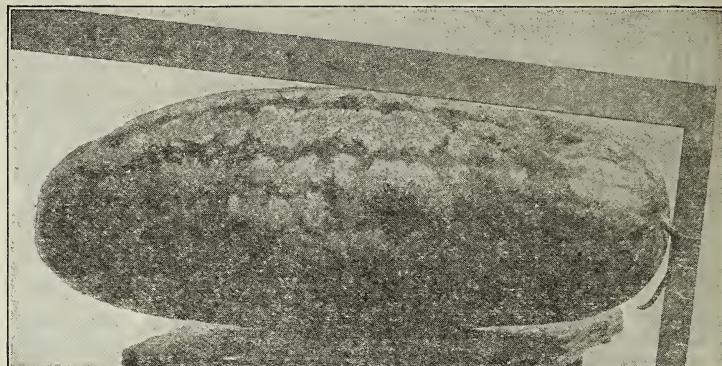
Kolb's Gem—A valuable variety. The fruit is large, weighing from 25 to 50 lbs. It has a delicious flavor, and its keeping qualities are the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

WE HAVE BEEN GROWING APPLE TREES 50 YEARS

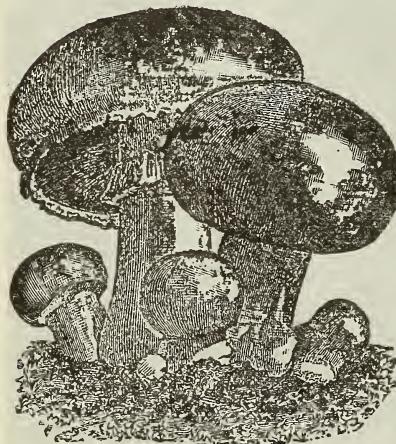
Some of your grandfathers planted apple trees grown by Gurney 50 years ago. Some of those trees are still growing and bearing fruit. Apple trees planted 80 years ago on the old Gurney homestead at Cummington are still vigorous and productive. It is your fault if you do not grow all the apples you can use.

True Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy — Large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., by express, \$1.75.

Citron — A round fruit of small size, used in making preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Georgia Rattlesnake



MUSHROOMS

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest mushrooms. Bricks weigh about one pound, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet. Best spawn, in bricks, 30c per lb., by mail, postpaid; by express, 15c per lb., \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL HOUSE AND SCHOOL GROUNDS

Are the home of the children and their teacher for nearly nine months of each year, and nine out of ten of these school grounds are as barren and unlovable as it is possible to make them. In a great many cases not even blue grass, and in nearly all cases not a tree to protect them in the winter or shade them in the summer. It is the fault of the parents of the children that these conditions exist and they should be overcome just as rapidly as possible. The Legislature of the State of South Dakota felt that all of the school grounds of the State should be improved and so passed a law to that effect, requiring the School Board to beautify their grounds with trees, shrubs and fences, and some of the School Boards have obeyed this law and have beautiful grounds now. The cost to the school district is so little, probably not to exceed \$25.00 in any case to put your grounds in the very best possible condition.

We are going to assist you. We are glad to furnish free of charge plans and blue prints for your particular school ground. Get your teacher interested, write us and we will tell you what measurements are necessary before we can make the blue prints. If you are one of the school officers, take this up before some of the parents of the scholars in your district ask you to. Get in ahead of them and show them that you are public spirited and are looking for the best interest of the children.

Ear Tested Ear Seed Corn

Gives you 100 per cent germination and costs you \$7.00 for 70 lbs. of ears. It's worth it to you.

ONION CULTURE AND PROFIT IN ONIONS

You cannot plant a crop on your farm that will produce more dollars per acre than a crop of onions. The yield in this particular section of South Dakota from the onion **Dakota** and **Southport Red Globe** and other standard varieties has been exceptionally heavy; the gardeners selling but few of them under \$1.00 per bu., and lots of them moving at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bu., making the greatest yield of dollars per acre of any crop. Onions can be grown and delivered at your station for \$30.00 per acre; this allows about \$6.00 per acre rent for the land.

Cavour, S. Dak., September 29, 1915.

Last spring I ordered enough onion seed for an acre which has an estimated yield of 900 bushels, all good ones. I am selling the onions now at \$1.00 per bushel. OTTO KRAPF.

Buntyne, Tenn., February 1, 1915.

I expect to buy a good many seed from you this year, as your seeds are reliable. Those 5 lbs. of onion seed bought of you last summer germinated exceptionally well and are growing nicely in the field.

PARKS W. WALKER.

SELECTION OF LAND AND PREPARATION OF SEED BED

Selection of land for onion growing should have your most careful consideration. Remember that most of the work in an onion field necessarily must be done with hand machines and by hand, consequently you should select a piece of ground kept thoroughly clean the year previous. We would advise using ground that had produced potatoes or a garden crop, or some other crop that had been kept thoroughly free from trash, so there will be nothing left in the ground to catch on the knives of the wheel hoe, which is so necessary in the success of onion culture. The newer and richer the land the better. Do not cover it with coarse manure just before plowing as it would have a tendency to dry out, and more or less of the trash will interfere with the cultivation of the onions. When you have made the selection to your satisfaction prepare the ground; plow it in the best possible shape, disc and drag and float the ground until you have put it in the same condition that you would the very best garden ground you have planted. Remember that every dollar's worth of work you put on the ground previous to sowing the seed will save you \$2.00 when it comes to cultivation and care of the crop during the growing season. Do not figure that you are wasting time in preparing the seed bed.

After the seed bed is prepared to your satisfaction and the weather conditions are right, which may be any time during the month of April or the first half of May, drill your onions in, using any good seed drill, though we prefer the **Planet Jr.** Onion seed should be planted at the rate of about 4½ lbs. per acre and should be covered from ¾ of an inch to 1½ inches deep, depending on the kind of land. On rather heavy soil a little less covering, and on light or sandy soil, a little deeper. The rows should be from 12 to 14 inches apart and you should make them just as straight as possible; we advise stretching a line for the first row, and following this with your drill; the marker on your drill will make the next row straight, and so on through the field. After sowing the seed and previous to its coming up, if the ground should become crusted, which it may from several causes—the principal one a heavy rain—you should then put the rakes on your wheel hoe and go over the ground breaking this crust; it can be done as fast as you can walk and will save your onion crop, as onions will not break through the crust. This has caused more failures in onion growing than any other one cause.

CULTIVATION OF ONIONS

After sowing the onion seed and previous to their coming up you may have a good stand of weeds; if it looks as though you were going to have a large crop of weeds take your double wheel hoe or garden cultivator, whichever you have, put the rakes on it and go over the ground thoroughly without regard to the rows, as the seed will be deep enough so the rakes will not disturb it even if you go crossways. As soon as you can see the rows put on the knives. We advise the double wheel hoe with 6-inch knives. Straddle the row, cultivating as close as you possibly can to the little onions; do not cultivate deep—barely under the surface of the ground, just enough to destroy the weeds. Do not cultivate onions deep at any time; onion roots are very close to the top of the ground and if you repeatedly cut them off, you will induce your onions to grow up to long necks or scullions and make them grow much later in the season than otherwise. Follow with thorough cultivation, removing the weeds in the rows by hand just as early as possible after they appear. If you allow the weeds in the rows to grow so they disturb the ground for several inches when you pull them you will have a bunch of scullions where you have disturbed the onions. Remember this always: onions and weeds can be produced on the same ground but it is not profitable, at least from the onion end. Keep your onion crop free from weeds from the time you start until harvest and you will have a profitable crop.

ROLLING THE TOPS

Hundreds of people write us each year asking when they shall roll their onions in order to make them ripen. We have always advised our customers to keep off the onion field with their barrel; we have submitted this question to the best onion growers in the country and they all advise that onions are damaged more than helped by rolling. The proper selection of land, preparation of the seed bed, securing strictly first class seed, and good care for the summer will produce a crop of marketable onions without the use of the barrel or any other roller.

HARVESTING THE CROP

As early as your onions are mature they should be pulled, left on the field and allowed to cure for several days. For small fields, a boy on his knees—straddling one row and pulling a row on each side and making a windrow of them is best; for larger fields or where you prefer in the smaller ones, attach the onion lift to your wheel hoe, and lift the onions from the ground; this makes it much easier to handle than pulling them. The onions should be allowed to lay on the ground, if the weather is right, for several days; the tops will then be thoroughly dry and can be jerked off easily as you handle them, putting them into bags or crates. In sacking or crating onions for the market we would advise the use of new bags and new crates as a new package always brings a better price for the goods they contain than an old, dirty package will. We also advise making two grades of your onions; the increased price for the fancy onions will more than pay for the trouble. If the weather be bad during the harvest time the onions can be spread on corn crib floors and kept there for some time. Heavy frosts or light freezes do not hurt the onions, especially if they have as much protection as they would have in an ordinary corn crib.

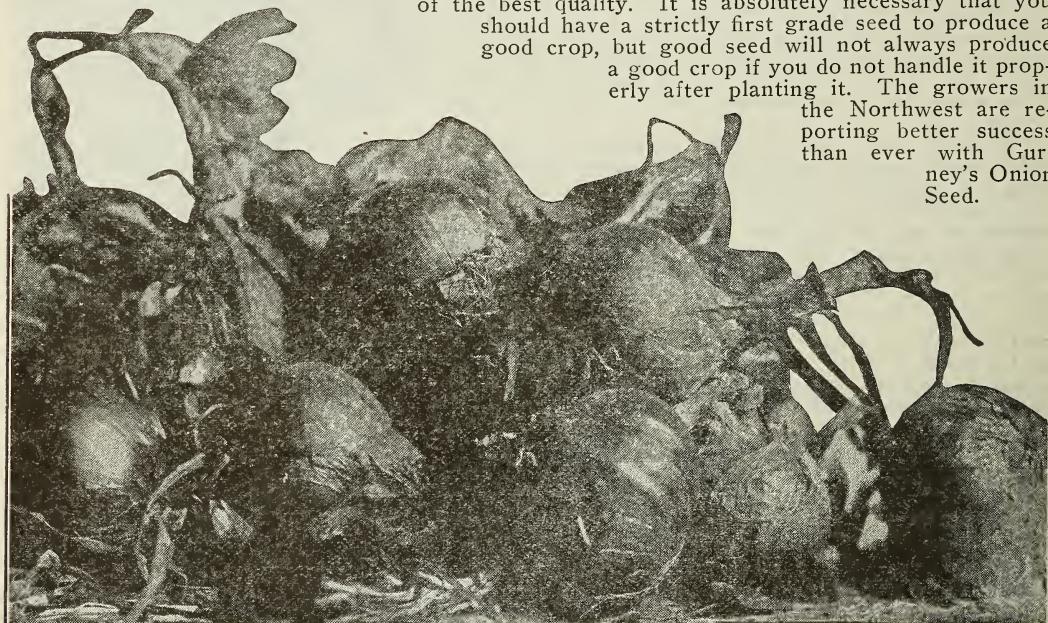
MARKETING THE ONIONS

We advise marketing as many onions as you can at home as it saves the freight charges both ways. After you have supplied your home market there is always a regular market just as there is for potatoes, corn, wheat or hogs. Always remember the better grade you have to ship and the more attractive the package the better the price.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all the onion seed we send out to be of the crop of 1915 and to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of seed test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction return it to us at once and your money will be refunded. We make a specialty of onion seed and probably sell more than any other seed house in the northwest. We offer our customers nothing but fresh seed each year and seed of the best quality. It is absolutely necessary that you should have a strictly first grade seed to produce a good crop, but good seed will not always produce a good crop if you do not handle it properly after planting it. The growers in

the Northwest are reporting better success than ever with Gurney's Onion Seed.



VARIETIES TO PLANT GURNEY'S RED GLOBE ONION "DAKOTA"

In offering the "Dakota" Onion for the first time we wish to tell you something of it. The parentage of this onion is strictly Southport Red Globe, but has been grown in Dakota for a number of years and by careful selection of the bulbs and saving of the seed crop we have produced an onion that is very uniform in size, very dark red in color, a perfect globe, and quite a bit earlier than any other globe onion that we know of. We consider this one of the most profitable onions for the people of the Northwest to plant. It has yielded an immense crop of firm bulbs when other seed has failed to do as well. On account of being able to market them earlier than other varieties you can secure a better price, and as the yield is equally as large as any other variety it is certainly more profitable to plant them. The seed will cost you a little more money than the others, but a few cents per acre is more than made up by the result in the fall.

The seed supply of the onion "Dakota" is limited this season, and we can not offer them in as large lots as we would like, but expect to be able another year to supply all the demand for them. Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.25.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. We consider this the most profitable of the onions for planting in the North. Brings the best price on the market of any of the red onions. Its large size, dark, glossy red color and the fact that it is one of the best keepers makes it very desirable. They are just a little later in maturing than the Red Flat but are safe to plant almost any place that onions can be grown. We would advise that you make the bulk of your planting Southport Red Globes. This variety has given as high as 1,100 bushels per acre, and is the leading market variety in the North. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/2 lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75; 4 lbs., \$6.00, postage paid.**

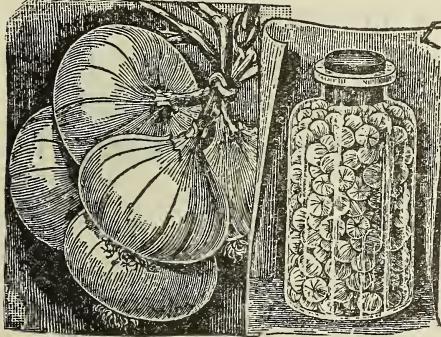
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. The true Southport Yellow Globe is particularly valuable for winter market. It is a more perfect globe than the Yellow Globe Danvers and a better keeper. The onions are similar in size and form to the Southport Red Globe, but have a pale, straw yellow skin, mild flavor and a heavy cropper. Owing to its handsome appearance and delightful flavor it sells readily on all markets. We would advise that you plant a part of your acreage to these. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 55c; 1 lb., \$1.70; 4 lbs., \$6.00, postage paid.**

SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE. This is the best all-purpose white onion in cultivation; it is large, a perfect globe, silvery white and the very best keeper, and excellent quality. It commands in a small way a higher price on the market than the Yellow or Red onion, but the demand is not as large for the White. In growing onions we advise that you put in a part of your acreage of this large White Globe as there is always a demand for a reasonable amount of them at a better price than you could get for other onions. On account of their mild flavor they are particularly valuable for green onions for bunches. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$12.00, postage paid.**

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the old standard varieties and a favorite onion especially in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size, skin deep purplish red, form round, somewhat flat, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and stronger in flavor than most other kinds. Very productive, best keeper, and very popular for general cultivation in most localities. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on very rich soil, but it is the best of any variety on poor or dry soil. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 4 lbs., \$8.00, postage paid.**

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. For the early market we advise this onion as it matures two to three weeks earlier than other onions: it is not quite so large, medium size, flat in form, flesh white tinged with pink, skin deep red, solid, good keeper. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40; 4 lbs., \$5.00.**

PRIZETAKER. This is the largest of all onions and most handsome, the mildest in flavor not excepting the Bermuda onions. Our seed stock of this onion is pure American grown and produces the largest and handsomest onion we have ever seen; larger in size and better in appearance than the most wonderful of the Spanish and Italian varieties, many of the bulbs weighing as high as 3 and 3 1/2 lbs. each. Skin rich golden color, and so mild and sweet that it can be eaten raw like an apple. This variety has been on sale in the grocery stores over the country and usually retails at from 5 to 8 cents per lb. This onion is a reasonably good keeper but should be disposed of by January 1st. We strongly urge the planting of a reasonable acreage of this variety, as it will certainly prove profitable. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 4 lbs., \$5.25, postage paid.**



White Pickling

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. This is absolutely the largest white onion grown, specimens often measuring as much as 20 inches in circumference and weighing as high as four lbs. It is of very attractive shape and color; silvery white skin, flesh a most agreeable flavor, but only a reasonable keeper. We advise the growing of this in small quantities and you should dispose of them by the first of December. For exhibition purposes these should be started in a hot bed and transplanted; in this way you will produce onions of immense size. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60; 4 lbs., \$5.60; postage paid.**

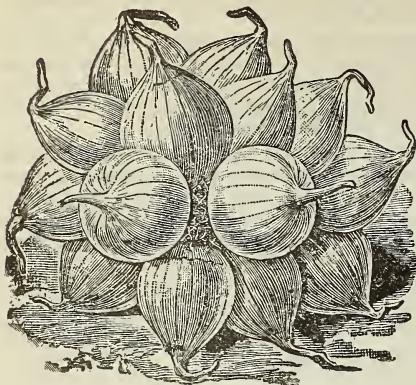
PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER-SKIN. This is used for pickling purposes almost entirely; it is of small size, silvery white and makes the best onion for its purpose. In planting onions for pickling or for sets, seed should be sown at the rate of about 40 lbs. per acre. **Pkg., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 70c; 1 lb., \$2.25.**

White Welch Onions

For early green onions, the seed of this onion may be treated as any onion seed, making one-third the expense and trouble of planting top sets and producing more green onions. The flavor is the sweetest of all onions. The plant is perennial and may be left in the ground for years with but slight protection. Maximum results, however, are obtained by treating as an annual; sow in the spring or fall. **Pkg., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.**

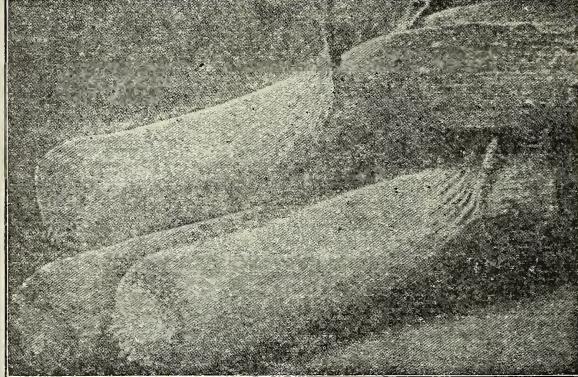
40 to 60 Cents Per Acre for Absolutely Reliable Seed Corn

If you only get one bushel per acre additional by planting this strictly reliable corn, you have paid for the seed. Gurney's seed corn generally increases your yield from 5 to 20 bushels per acre and you could not afford to purchase corn from the inexperienced fellow, the man who has no reputation to lose, no experience along the line of saving, no facilities for caring for the corn, even if he would give you the corn and pay the freight on it. This is one of the years when you want to know the kind and quality of corn you are planting.



LEEK

London Flag.—Sow early in the spring in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and five inches between the plants, as deep as possible, that the neck may be blanched. One oz. to 150 feet drilled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 95c.



OKRA OR GUMBO

Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus.

Long White Velvet—Long ribbed pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PEANUTS

South Dakota Grown

This is the second time we have been able to offer this delicious nut grown in South Dakota. The variety which we are offering is early enough to grow in any of the northern states, produces an immense yield of excellent nuts. We have enough of the South Dakota grown nuts to supply our customers this season and believe it to be a profitable crop to grow wherever the land is suitable for them. They will grow on most any land but a warm, sandy loam is best. 1 lb., postpaid, 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.15, postage paid.



The 25,000 Square Feet of Floor Space Which We Have Just Added to Our Equipment Means Something to You.

It means that we now have the best facilities for handling all kinds of seed, etc., of any seed company in the northwest. It means that all of these crops can be taken in and cared for at the proper time and our experience has taught us that it is just as necessary to properly store and cure crops as it is to grow them. You want the best possible seed and we are equipped to and always give you the best there is.

ONION SETS. These may be planted early in the spring to be used for green onions, or can be allowed to grow, producing large onions very early. They are planted largely by market gardeners and allowed to grow full size on account of coming onto the market when other onions are scarce; in this way they realize the best price. 32 lbs. per bu.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.20; 1 bu., \$3.50.

RED BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$3.00.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; pk., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$3.00.

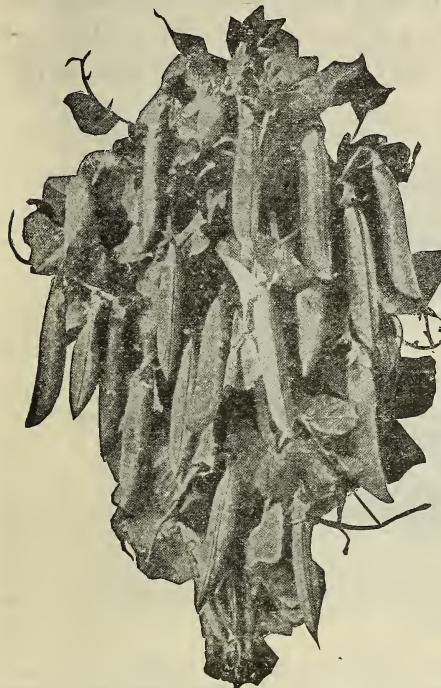
WHITE MULTIPLIERS. Enormously productive. 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

POTATO ONIONS. Should be planted in March or April. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; pk., \$1.20; bu., \$3.75.

EVERGREEN TOP, OR WINTER ONIONS. These are planted in September and you should ask for prices.

PEAS

For several years there has been a short crop of all varieties of Peas, but the crop of 1916 is, we are pleased to say, an exception. We have in the last year produced a good crop of peas and once more the people will be able to buy in as large quantities as they want, as the price is reasonable, and we can once more enjoy this delicious vegetable. Purchase enough for several plantings so you will have them for a long period. Nothing is so easily grown as peas, nothing brings you the returns that are so profitable to the market gardener and so enjoyable to the family. The Gurney's strain of peas is the best grown, and we have made our prices as low as consistent with quality of goods which you will receive from us.



ing 8 to 10 large peas, with that rich, sugary flavor found only in the wrinkled sorts. The vines grow to a height of 2½ feet, and produce the pods singly, all maturing at one time. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early Dwarf Peas; outyields Premium Gem or American Wonder. The best sort for the market or home garden. The vines are vigorous and very prolific, while the pods are closely packed with large peas of very fine flavor. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

American Wonder—One of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and very productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is the compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Surprise—This new extra early Wrinkled Pea is certain to become very popular. The vine is no taller than those of the best strains of First and Best and is as early, continuing longer in condition for use. The pods are like those of the Alpha and the peas are exceedingly tender, sweet and good flavored. It is unsurpassed in quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

First and Best, or Extra Early—One of the earliest tall varieties, with smooth, round peas, which ripen almost at one time. Grows two to two and one-half feet high; seed yellowish white; pods straight, short and well filled. Quality best of smooth seeded early varieties. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A smooth pea well suited for extra early planting; vine 2 feet high; pods small; will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with canners, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

McLean's Little Gem, or Premium Gem—A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas. Height, 1 foot. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Edible Podded Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar—Vines grow to be almost 15 inches in height with purplish blossoms. These peas are not to be shelled, but cooked pods and all like string beans. This vegetable should be grown by all and will never be left out of the garden after one trial. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.00.

Yankton Main Crop Pea

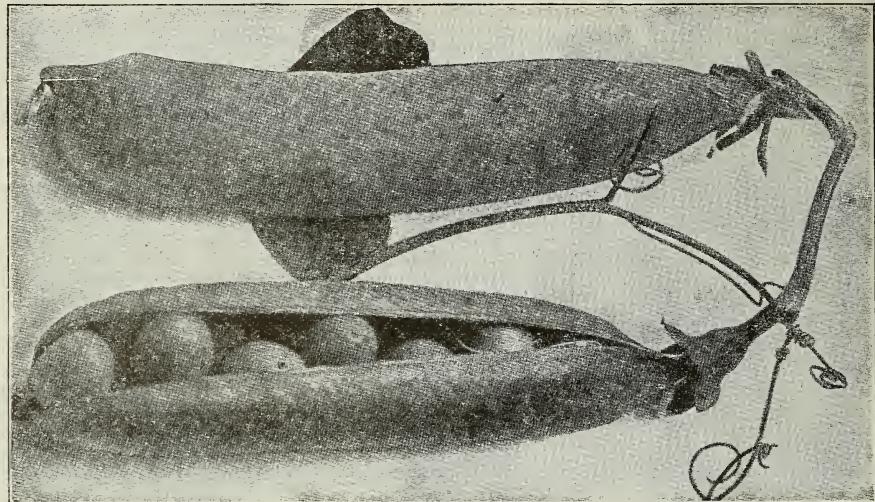
\$1.00 worth of seed of the Yankton Main Crop will furnish an ordinary family with all of the green and canned peas they can use in a year. It is the best quality of any. We will send you 5 lbs. postpaid for the dollar.

Second Earlies and Late Varieties

Improved Telephone—This is without exception the largest podded pea in existence. It is a heavy cropper and of fine quality; the pods are well filled with peas of the largest size, tender, and retain their sweetness well. Undoubtedly one of the best of the tall-growing late peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

Champion of England—Although this is one of the oldest of the tall-growing late peas, we have not yet found one that surpasses it in quality. There is no other pea as sweet as this. The vines grow almost 5 feet high, are very vigorous and produce the large pods of luscious peas in the greatest abundance. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

Pride of the Market—A dwarf wrinkled pea, growing about 2 feet in height. Pods are medium green in color, very large, often containing nine large peas of excellent quality. Not needing brush, a very good sort for the home garden. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.



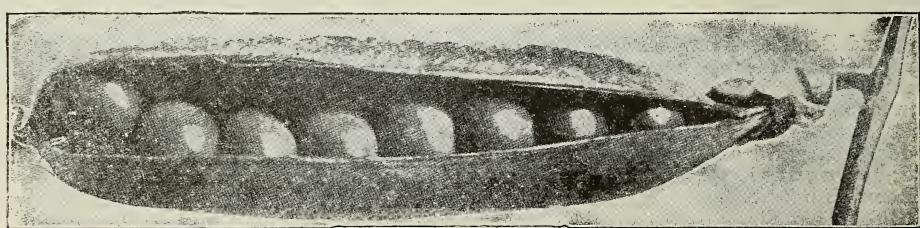
Improved Stratagem

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow only 18 inches high, do not have to be brushed; they are extremely robust and bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. A remarkably fine sort for both home and market use. The heavy demand always makes this pea short. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.25; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

The Admiral—A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines 3 to 4 feet high. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

Bliss' Abundant—Remarkably productive. Plant 1½ to 2 feet in height; pods, 3 inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.00; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

White Marrowfat—Almost exactly similar to Black-Eye Marrowfat as to growth, season and productiveness. A favorite on account of its being such a heavy yielder. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 60 lbs., \$4.75.



Yankton Main Crop

Yankton Main Crop—See Good Things for 1916. The best general crop pea. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 15c; 1 lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$2.50.

Horsford's Market Garden—A very fine wrinkled pea. Grows 2 feet high, very uniform and is an immense yielder. Because it yields so well it is one of the favorite canning sorts, hundreds of acres being planted by the large packers. The pods are of only medium size, but are always full of good-flavored peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; lb., 25c; 15 lbs., \$2.20; 60 lbs., \$6.50.

Duke of Albany, or American Champion—Height, 2½ to 3 feet; vigorous, productive, pods about 3½ to 4 inches long, broad, well filled; quality extra fine. Seed large, light green, very much wrinkled; remains eatable longer than other peas. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10c; 1 lb., 30c; 15 lbs., \$2.20; 60 lbs., \$7.00.

PEPPERS



Chinese Giant, or Procopps Giant—Double the size of Ruby King, the largest and finest mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. Plants well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits; frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other. The monstrous peppers are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant, glossy scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top, and are of equal length. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. It makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

Bull Nose, or Improved Large Bell—The standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine. It is earlier than Ruby King. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Ruby King—This is the most popular large red pepper. Plants grow 2 feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple. Especially fine for mangoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

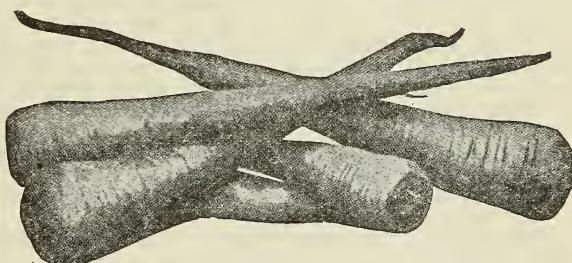
Long Red Cayenne—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Golden Queen—Largest sweet yellow pepper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

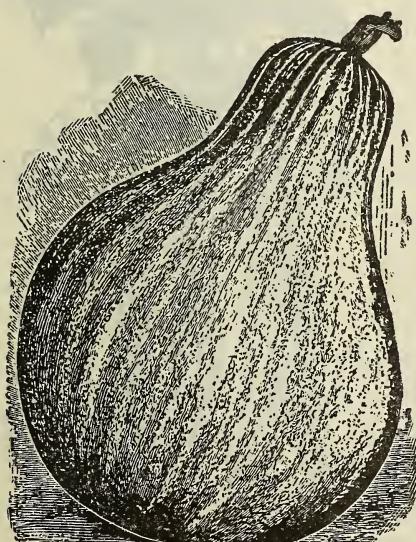
Tobasco—Hottest small bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

PARSNIPS

We were told that parsnips were poison until after they had been frozen. This is absolutely an untruth. They never have been and never will be poison. It is one of the best vegetables we have and they get much sweeter after they are frozen; consequently it is much better to freeze them if you can before using. We dig them in the fall, pack them in boxes in sand and let them freeze. Have the boxes small enough so that you can remove one to the cellar at a time and use them up through the winter for fries and parsnip stews. Nothing better. Try it our way and you will enjoy them.



Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. The roots are very smooth, the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Tennessee Sweet Potato

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown (Abbott's Improved Long Sugar, or Long White Dutch Parsnip)—A great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best for general cultivation. Parsnips are improved by remaining exposed to frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

PUMPKINS

These are easily grown and profitable for stock feeding. At time of corn planting scatter seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil, in hills eight to ten feet each way; four plants to a hill.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Cheese-shaped; in flavor like Crook-neck Squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to many field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

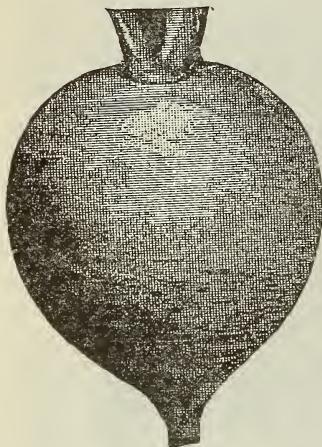
Connecticut Field—A large yellow variety; hard shell; an excellent variety for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Quaker Pie—A distinct and valuable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Grows to a medium size; pear-shaped, and a little ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Sugar—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth King—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Crimson Giant Radish

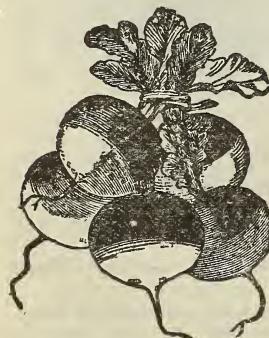
White Strassburg—Very large half long sort of unexcelled flavor. It is a rapid grower, sometimes producing a crop in six weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Rosy Gem—One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Giant White Stuttgart—An immense white radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

The Icicle—This new radish is undoubtedly the finest white radish grown. It is very slender, pure white in color, and the tenderest of the long radishes. It is very early, as early as the Long Red. Compared with the Lady Finger, it is earlier and more tender, but not so large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hailstone—The quickest growing white radish; ready for the table in from fifteen to eighteen days. The radishes are regularly "turnip-shaped." The flesh is solid, crisp and mild in flavor. The foliage is extremely small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Early Scarlet Turnip

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Chartier, or Long Rose, White Tipped—A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Field of Connecticut Field Pumpkin

RADISHES

For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

Crimson Giant—A remarkable feature of this radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. It will grow six and seven inches in circumference, weighing about ten ounces, and will remain solid and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.



Icicle

Early Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long, Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—This is a new variety, resembling the Early Long Scarlet in shape and size, and is very early, being ready for use twenty-five days after sowing. Very handsome, being of the brightest scarlet, tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

All Summer's Radish—This new radish is a great acquisition to the list of radishes. It can be planted very early and can be used as soon as it is large enough, but will continue to grow if left in the ground until it is as large as an ordinary turnip and does not become pithy or strong if left in the ground for as long as two months. It is one of the best money makers for the market gardeners on account of its long season and its immense size. At maturity it is nearly as large as an ordinary globe turnip and can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and is at least the equal of any other radish grown. Color is bright scarlet, globe in shape, and exceptionally fine radish in bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

French Breakfast—A great favorite, beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip, oval in shape, fine for open ground or force. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

In the State of Michigan

For 5 years in succession products of Gurney's seeds have won the premiums for best collection of vegetables exhibited at the Michigan State Fair. No other Seed Company ever did hold such a record. Quality counts. If the seed would not produce the best possible products, they could not win this premium even one year. Gurney's seeds are reliable.

Winter Radish

This is a much neglected vegetable, and for the same reason that you neglect the turnip and rutabagas. When you are making your order for vegetables you pass the Winter Radish, as you will not be ready for it before June or July. The result is when planting time comes you have no winter radish seed, and consequently you get no winter radishes. Add enough of these to your spring order so that you may have plenty of the vegetable for winter use. It costs only a few cents and yields abundant returns. Take them up in the fall and store in your house, or cellar, same as older vegetables, and you will have fresh, crisp radishes nearly all winter. Give these a trial this year.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China—An excellent winter radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Of immense size; long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

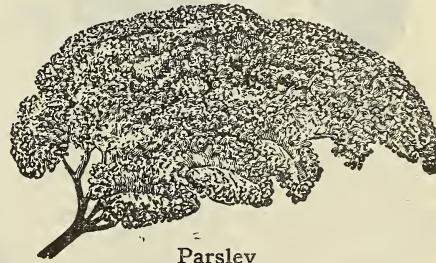
Round Black Spanish—The favorite winter radish of Germany. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

PARSLEY

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled—A beautiful crimped and curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 70c.



Parsley

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

How many farmers and city people are supplied with this delicious fruit? It is easily grown and produces abundantly. It comes the first of anything in the spring, just when you want it. The canned fruit from the cellar is exhausted and the price of fresh fruit at that time is almost prohibitive. It will grow any old place and will thrive there for years, but the better place, care and cultivation given it the better the returns. It is as easily grown from seed as from the roots, and you get a nice cutting the second season. Try at least a package of these seeds.

Linnaeus—Early, large and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Victoria—Very large, later than Linnaeus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH

This vegetable is greatly neglected by the majority of farmers, as it adds greatly to the winter vegetables, it is easily grown, yields abundantly, and a most satisfactory vegetable. In placing your order do not forget the new Delicious, Burbank's Patagonia and the old standard Hubbard. They are all good.

The Squash Vine Borer

The roots and stems are sometimes infested with a whitish larvae that feed upon the inner substance, often doing so serious a damage as to cause a plant to wilt and die. Prof. J. B. Smith makes substantially the following recommendation:

"Fertilize the ground heavily and evenly, not in the hills alone. Second, as early as may be, plant summer squash on the land to induce the moths to deposit eggs in them. Third, plant the late varieties, such as Hubbard, etc., as late as advisable, making the hills between those of the earlier varieties. Keep a lookout for the moths and when they are noticed go over the field every evening during the twilight and kill all that are found sitting on the leaves. A little practice will enable one to cover three rows at one time without missing a specimen, and in less than an hour a large field can be cleared of moths. As soon as the late varieties need the ground the Crooknecks will have made at least a partial crop, even though badly infested by borers. The vines should be immediately removed and destroyed. As soon as the vines of the late squash begin to run well they should be covered as far from the roots as the fourth or even the fifth or sixth joint; this will allow them to form roots at these joints, and assist the parent root to mature the crop."

The Squash Bug

About the time the vines show the second set of leaves the squash bug makes its appearance, and the squash bug being so well known we will not describe it here. Immediately after the plants show about the second set of leaves, the female deposits her eggs, mostly on the under side of the leaf; the eggs hatch in about ten to fifteen days, the young bugs remain near each other, sucking the juices from the foliage and soon causing the leaves to wither. The eggs are easily seen and should be picked off and destroyed; the adults can not be killed by Insecticide, but the young may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion.

This bug also feeds on the cucumber and melon when it first comes up, and the melon and cucumber crop may be protected by planting early squash among them, as the bugs much prefer the squash to the other vines. See "cucumbers" for other enemies.

When the ground is warm and the weather settled, sow in hills in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovels of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited to their growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet. Bush Squash, 1 oz. to 50 hills, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Marrow Squash, 1 oz. to 20 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Summer Squash

Giant Bush Summer Crookneck—Matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

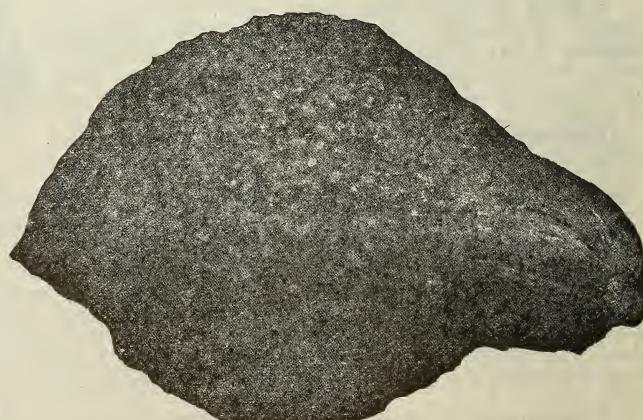
Mammoth White Bush Scalloped—Large size; flesh clear, waxy white, tender and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Golden Custard Bush—A very productive early scalloped sort; color rich golden yellow; quality excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



Chicago Warted Hubbard—A perfect dark green and very warty selection from the well-known Hubbard, retaining all the good qualities of its parent. Very handsome, a good keeper and sells at sight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine-grained, cooks very dry and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Chicago Warted Hubbard

SQUASH

How many tons can you grow to the acre? Twenty tons is not an unusual crop. If used only for stock food it's the best acre on the farm.

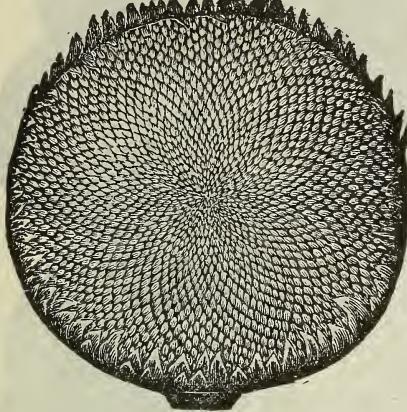
True Hubbard—This is the well-known Winter Squash, now grown so largely throughout the country. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Our strain is extra fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Mammoth Whale—This is the "Jumbo" of the Squash family, and creates great attention wherever grown or placed on exhibition. It is an extra large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The squashes grow from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The large seed end is swelled to a width of 12 to 18 inches and slightly flattened, giving a most distinct appearance which suggests its name, "Mammoth Whale." The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Under good cultivation the fruits frequently attain more than one hundred pounds in weight. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange yellow and excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Delicata—A small fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use. The fruits are oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow, skin striped with dark green; flesh thick and solid; cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.



Delicata



SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian—The plant produces very large heads which measure twelve to twenty inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of large striped seeds, which are highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. They eat it greedily, thrive well, and lay the greatest number of eggs. Small rations of the seed fed to horses and other stock during the winter months are of great service to keep them in fine, healthy condition, imparting a sleek glossiness to the coat of hair. It will produce a good crop of seed even on thin, poor land. Oz., 5c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

SPINACH

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

Long Standing—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved—The leaves are krinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Prickly, or Fall—Stands winter well; of less bulk than the round leaf. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A new and large variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

CUTWORMS

This is the worm that does more damage to growing crops than any other one insect pest that we know of; it attacks the cabbage and tomato plants as well as the fields of corn, small grain, etc., sometimes cutting off and killing large areas of all kinds of crops. Cutworms are easily poisoned and can be controlled readily on small fields, and on large ones with a little more work. Our method in the nursery, where they attack the small trees, is to mix 100 lbs. of bran, 5 lbs. of paris green (and mixing these two thoroughly before wetting the mixture), then take a quantity of water and one gallon of molasses. Stir this thoroughly and use just enough to dampen the bran and the paris green. This mixture is put in a Planet Jr. drill and a row followed as fast as a man can walk. Practically all of the cutworms will be killed in one application, as they are very fond of the bran and molasses.

Another method is to scatter over the ground bunches of fresh clover or cabbage leaves which have been treated with paris green or arsenic either by dipping into a solution of the poison or dusting it on dry.

Do not let stock eat any of these poisoned leaves or the poisoned bran.

Cutworm Food

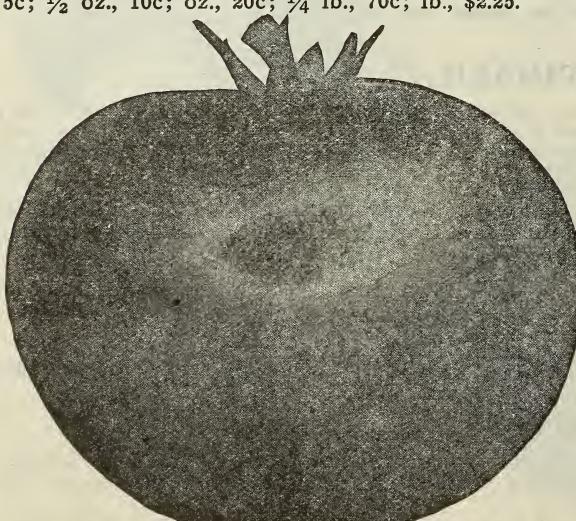
To those who wish it we have a prepared food. It is simple and easy to use. It is a material more delicious and much preferred by the Cutworms to the plants. For crops started in the open ground, the Food is sprinkled around the plants as soon as they break ground; for plants transplanted into garden, apply as above as soon as the plants are set. 1-lb. box, 25c; 5-lb. box, \$1; 10-lb. box, \$1.50.

TOMATOES

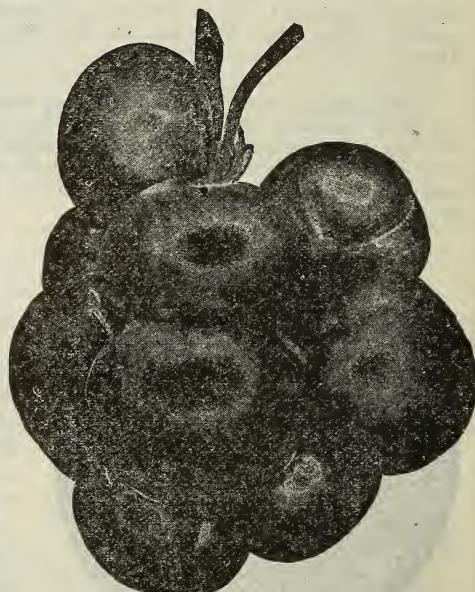
It is not how cheap we can furnish you Tomato seed, but how good. In buying Tomato seed from us you are getting the **Gurney quality**, which means the very best produced. There are no better strains of any of the varieties that we are offering and the constantly increasing demand for **Gurney Tomato seed** proves that we are furnishing seed that produces the best quality, quantity, smoothest and best shipping of any.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The largest of the extra early bright red Tomatoes. About one week later than Spark's Earliana, a heavier cropper of large size and better flavored fruit, which are produced continuously throughout the season. On account of the handsome appearance, bright color and extremely good quality it has commanded nearly double the price on the local markets over Spark's Earliana. On account of its extremely heavy foliage, fruit never scalds in the hottest weather. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Spark's Earliana—The earliest, large, smooth, red Tomato. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. Enormously prolific. The very finest for the Northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.



Early Dwarf Champion



Spark's Earliana

Early Dwarf Champion—A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits close planting; fruit resembles Acme; medium size, the color being a purplish pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality, very solid meatied. The vine growth is very strong and stiff, so that it needs almost no support. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

New Stone—The Tomato for a main crop. Choice seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid, "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet; stem set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLIBELL TOMATO

Once more the Earlibell has scored, at least one week ahead of all other varieties in ripening. Every season we receive from people all over the United States samples of Tomato seed, saying this is earlier than any other variety. We plant these samples side by side with the Earlibell in our trial grounds, planting them on the same day, and without an exception the Earlibell has produced ripe fruit one week ahead of the others. It is an immensely prolific variety, of good, large, smooth tomatoes, borne in clusters of from three, six or eight tomatoes, and generally ripens all of the cluster at once. The vines are extremely vigorous, with medium heavy foliage, bearing continuously until frost. The tomato growers of Texas and other southern states can safely discard all their earlies and use Earlibell. We have received surprising testimonials of the Earlibell Tomato from practically every state in the Union, but those that we consider of most value are from the high altitude of Wyoming, 5,500 feet, where the tomatoes have matured each season when no other variety furnished even one ripe tomato, and from the southern part of Texas, where they put them on the market ten days ahead of any other variety. Pkg., 15c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50.

Acme—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of a medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



New "Globe" Tomato



NEW GLOBE

Every Tomato of this variety just alike. Size, color, solid meat and quality. Every vine full and ripens early. Get next to it, Market and Home Gardener.

An extra good all around sort, of distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a beautiful variety, and, on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than from other sorts.

In time of ripening it belongs among the first earlies. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; always smooth, of firm flesh and has few seeds; ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and with-

out the slightest hint of yellow at any stage of ripening. An exceedingly productive variety, and a remarkably good keeper. In quality there is nothing more to be desired, being mild, pleasant and of delicate flavor; unsurpassed for slicing or to eat from the hand. For early growing on stakes or trellises, which is now so much in vogue, it is second to none of the purple sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 2 ozs., 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Golden Queen—This is the only first-class, large, purple-yellow Tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.20.

Dwarf Stone—A splendid new Tomato, originating with the famous Livingstons. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the regular Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this sort completely outclasses Dwarf Champion. Here is the record. Ten fruits picked at one time from one vine weighed 5 lbs. and 3 ozs.; five fruits selected for average specimens weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs., a safe average of say $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Specimen fruits of 1 lb. each are very common. They will without question become a standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

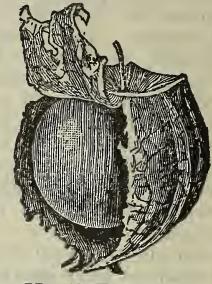
Beauty—(Livingston's)—A very fine variety of large size; grows in clusters of four or five; color glossy crimson with a purplish tinge; very solid, with a tough skin, making it a desirable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Favorite—(Livingston's)—Ripens evenly and as early as any good variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Perfection—(Livingston's)—Larger in size than the Acme—color blood-red; it is one of the first to ripen; almost round in shape; perfectly smooth and very solid; of the best quality; enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Pear Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Strawberry, or Husk Tomato—Also called Ground Cherry. Plants of spreading habit and immensely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Husk Tomato



Yellow Pear



Rutabaga

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES

Along in June each year we receive numerous orders for these Seeds that should have been sent with early orders. Nearly everybody fails to include Turnip and Rutabaga Seed with the regular order on account of their not being wanted until late in the summer. The result is when ready to plant you do not have the Seed, so go without. Include all you are going to need with your first order; you are then sure of having plenty of good Seed when planting time comes.

Light, well-manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.

Golden Ball (Robertson)—A rapid grower, globe-shaped and of beautiful color and a good keeper. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

Large White Globe—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe-shaped, skin white and smooth. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 55c.**

Purple, or Red Top Strap Leaf—Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late it is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Early Purple Top Munich—A German variety; very handsome, very early, with a bright purplish-red top and fine mouse-tailed root. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.**

Extra Early White Milan—Extra early Turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with the clear white skin and flesh. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

Aberdeen Yellow—Late, large size, globular form, skin deep yellow, flesh pale yellow. One of the best keepers and equal in quality to the rutabaga. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Sutton's Snowball—New English Turnip—As its name implies, it is a round, clear white turnip of unusual size and a great yielder. Should be planted in July for winter use. One of the best keepers. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.**

Danish Barthelda—We have tried a great many varieties of long Turnips and have been compelled to discard them on account of quality. This new variety will outyield all others and quality is fine. The best variety for winter. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

RUTABAGAS OR SWEEDES

For feeding stock in fall or winter there is nothing superior to Turnips or Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

Sweet German—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of a Rutabaga; must be sown much earlier than the flat Turnip; in the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

Purple Top Yellow—Best variety of Swedish Turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong; terminates abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green, with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, the richest in flavor, and the best in every respect. **Fkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

HOW TO MAKE A HOT BED

Each season we have numerous inquiries for the proper method of making a hot bed and some of its uses. The hot bed is very necessary for the successful growth of early plants and in the north should be started in March and April, depending on the plants which you wish and the time you wish to have them ready to put out in the open ground.

Instructions

Dig a trench north and south, 3 feet wide by 6 feet long and 16 inches deep. This trench should be dug preferably on the south side of the building or windbreak, far enough away from the building to escape the drip from the eaves. Fill this trench with horse manure from the stable, tramping and wetting it thoroughly so that it will heat evenly. Cover this manure with about 3 or 4 inches of good soil and when the soil is warmed up from below, planting may be commenced.

Frame and Covering for the Hot Bed

For the north wall use a board about 16 inches high. For the south wall, 6 inches high. The end boards cut on a slant, the north end 16 inches, the south end 6 inches, making a slant of 10 inches in the 6 feet toward the south. For the covering use the regular hot bed sash which we offer. Frame made of clear white pine glazed with 3 rows of 10-inch glass, size 3 feet by 6 feet. This will cover one of the hot beds as described above. For additional hot bed, add sash, side by side until you have the desired length. 3 to 5 sash would give you capacity enough to produce all of the plants, all of the early vegetables, etc., wanted by an ordinary family. After your plants have started and the weather is so you can, raise the covering and let in as much air and light as possible. Be sure to close them on frosty nights. It is well to have a thermometer on the inside of the hot bed. The temperature should not be allowed to go above 75 degrees nor below 50 degrees. In a hot bed of this kind you can start almost any kind of vegetables or flowers and have ripe fruit and blooming plants much ahead of plants sown out in the open in the ordinary way. Sash shipped direct from the factory. **Single sash, \$2.25. Two sash, \$4.00. Three or more sash, \$1.90 each.**

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes. Harvest them carefully on a dry day, before they come into full bloom.

Anise—Cultivated principally for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Balm—Principally used for making Balm Tea or Balm Wine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Basil, Sweet—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Borage—Excellent for bees. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Caraway—Cultivated for the Seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Catnip—Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Coriander—(*Coriandrum sativum*)—Seeds are used by confectioners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—The leaves are used in soups, and put along with pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Fennel—The leaves boiled, used in many fish sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Hyssop—The leafy tops and flowers dried for making Hyssop Tea. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Horehound—Principally used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Lavender—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

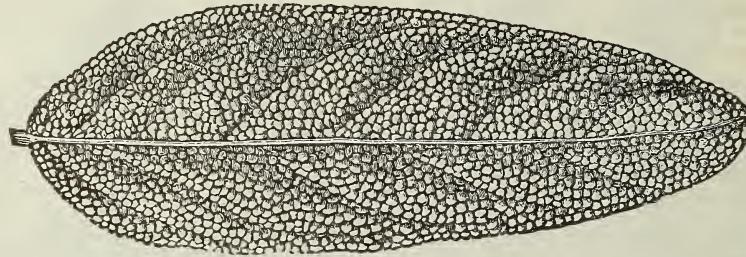
Marjoram, Sweet—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Pennyroyal—A well-known aromatic herb, also useful as a foliage plant. Pkt., 10c.

Rosemary—An aromatic herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Rue—Used for medicinal purposes, also given to fowls for the roup. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Saffron—(*Carthamus tinctorius*). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Sage—The leaves and tender tops are used in stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Tansy—(*Tanacetum vulgare*). Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Thyme, Broad-Leaved—For seasoning, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Wormwood—It is beneficial to poultry and should be planted in poultry grounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

First select your Seeds, next your Nursery Stock, and on the latter purchase save more than the cost of the former.

ABOUT TESTIMONIALS

Every season we have used a number of pages of the catalog to print testimonials from our numerous customers and friends. While working on the catalog today, sorting over an immense bundle of testimonials wondering which ones we could leave out, as we have a pile before us large enough to fill this entire catalog, we received this one from Arnold Martin of Dubois, Nebraska, telling us of his success with Gurney's seed and the premiums he had won by exhibiting them at various fairs, expositions, etc., in the United States and of the travel of some of the products after they had left his hands. I thought we would just print this one on this page and print very few others, as we believe we can give you information that will assist you in growing good crops on these various spaces in the catalog and possibly will interest you more than the testimonials which we are so proud of and would be glad to have you read. We feel that we are well enough known, that our business is firmly established in all parts of the United States so that it is not necessary longer to take up large space with testimonials. We are certainly pleased to present the one from Arnold Martin.

Du Bois, Nebr., Nov. 13, 1915.

A letter some time ago received in regard to the winnings I made at the Dry Farming Exposition at Denver, Colorado. I have won both sweepstakes on corn—white and yellow. Over 21 first and 16 second premiums in all breeds of pure-bred varieties of corn. I think your Reid's Yellow Dent done remarkable. One peck ordered from you and planted, one-half in a plot to itself, I was able to grow the best 10 ears of corn at the Nebraska State Fair. Another 10 was selected and won first premium at the International Soil Products' Exposition and a silo blower and filler, value \$130.00. These two lots of 20 ears figure up \$150.00 in premiums from both fairs. The same sample was sold to T. Z. Chong, Agricultural Commissioner to the Republic of China. So China will grow corn from Gurney's seed—"A long way to Tipperary." Your collection of potatoes won first at both fairs. One sample of your collection of potatoes was sold to Colonel T. Bester, from Pretoria, South Africa—"a long travel for Mr. Murphy" and King Corn.

It would make a long story or romance how far your seed goes after it is planted on my farm or placed on exhibition. The Nebraska State Exhibit, of which I had charge was almost all the vegetables grown on my farm. The Legislature put up \$300.00 to assist me in making the State display. I was awarded first silver cup and \$50.00 in cash. I have not my full report made out for the fairs I have attended, but my total winnings are three silver cups, special premiums, and cash, \$850.00.

ARNOLD MARTIN.

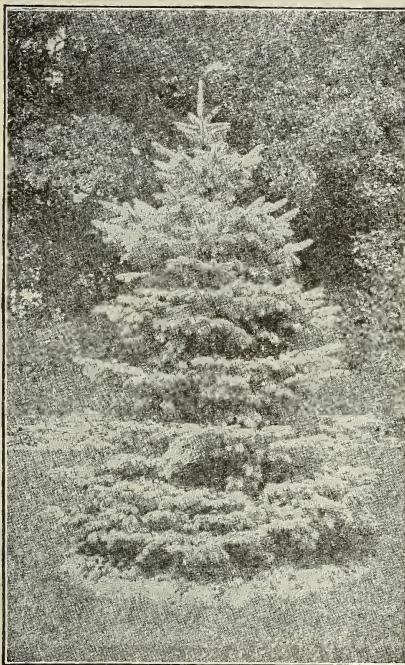
EVERGREEN AND TREE SEEDS

Sit down this evening, talk the matter over with your wife, and select your Nursery Stock. You will receive quality from us and at prices lower than you ever paid before.

Evergreens may be grown easily from seed if the proper varieties are selected and reasonable care given them. We list a few varieties which are most successfully grown by the amateur, and believe you will have no trouble in making a success of it. There is nothing that improves the looks and value of a place so much as Evergreens.

It is the general impression that they are very high priced, hard to transplant and only suitable for the front yard in the town or city. This is a mistaken impression, as they are cheap and easily transplanted. The one thing to remember in transplanting an Evergreen Tree is never allow the roots to become dry for even one minute.

In preparing your seed bed it should be made about three feet wide, and length according to amount of seed to be placed therein. Rake it over smoothly and sow broadcast, then cover to the depth of about one-half inch with fine soil. Plant the seed in the spring time when the soil is warm and mellow; shade completely until germination takes place, then remove one-half the shade and raise the balance from six to ten inches above the plants, leaving shade on the entire summer after planting. Shade can be made with a frame made of boards or laths, or with branches of trees.



Colorado Blue Spruce

Bull Pine (Ponderosa)—This is the most easily grown from seed of any Evergreen and is successfully grown by any person. One of the most rapid growing, hardy and best trees for windbreak. Will do well anywhere that any tree grows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.50.

Black Hills Spruce—One of the best ornamental Evergreens grown; resembles the Norway Spruce. Grows much broader and heavier. This variety only seeds once in several years, consequently seed is very scarce and high priced. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Jack Pine—A standard rough, rapid cold weather tree. Absolutely hardy; a wonderful windbreak and easily grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00.

Ash—This is the hardwood tree of the North and is readily grown from seed. About three weeks before planting the Ash seed place them in a cloth sack and soak them for all of the three weeks. They should be planted about May 1st. Do not allow them to dry after they have been soaked; they will germinate and come up within five or six days after planting if they have been soaked long enough. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; lb., 50c.

Box Elder—You all know this tree for a rapid growing, good shade tree, excellent for windbreak and very hardy when produced from strictly northern grown seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

Catalpa Speciosa, or Hardy Northern Catalpa—This is the only Catalpa that is of any value in the North, and all the seed offered by us is Dakota grown; consequently, it is the hardest of this variety. These do well in any part of Iowa, South Dakota, or any place south of this latitude. Seed are very light and consequently there are a great number to the ounce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$3.00.

Hackberry—This is one of the best ornamental shade and forest trees that can be grown anywhere in the Northwest. It is readily grown from seed, and the seed should be planted in early spring. The seed which we will send you has been stratified and prepared for planting. Pkg., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Honey Locust—This is one of the most rapid growing and most beautiful of all of the northern shade and timber trees. In the spring it is covered with long racemes of pure white, very fragrant flowers, and in the fall and early winter is covered with the long and tropical-looking seed pods, seed about the size of a navy bean. This is one of the most valuable, most rapid growing and easiest grown of any of the forest trees. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c; lb., 75c.

Black Locust—A native American tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant, valuable for timber and is being largely planted for timber, posts, etc. Along the railroads lines east of Chicago there are hundreds of miles planted to Black Locust. This tree is easily grown and perfectly hardy. Seed very small. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Russian Mulberry—This well-known hedge, shade and fruit tree grows readily from seed. Often grows to a height of 4 feet the first year. Our seed of this is grown here at Yankton. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

Siberian Pea Tree—Very hardy ornamental tree for hedge or low growing windbreak. Very fragrant yellow flowers. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

The old way of shipping Seed Potatoes in bags has been the cause of a great deal of loss and annoyance to the planter. They come through with the bags torn and potatoes bruised and unfit for Seed.

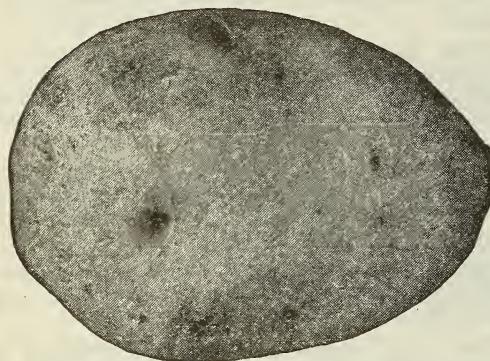
We ship our Potatoes in bushel boxes and barrels only. Where a smaller quantity than one bushel is wanted they will be packed in the most careful manner possible, but will not reach you in as fine shape as the bushel boxes. Every Potato in our boxes is a Seed Potato, and will be satisfactory to our customers.

No Potatoes grown can be compared with those produced in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or producing and long keeping qualities. Our Seed Potatoes have been carefully and especially grown for Seed. We are pleased to say that the quality of our stock is as fine and pure as was ever grown.

Advantages of Changing Seed—There is no other crop raised that is so much benefited by the introduction of fresh seed as the Potato. They seem to take on new life and prosper wonderfully, provided the change is to a well selected stock, and the further North it is grown the better. Our best customers will not plant their own raising of Seed at all, but buy of us every year. They can grow nearly double the crop on the same land they can from their own raising, and the Tubers are smoother, handsomer and better quality and more salable on the markets. A good change of Seed always pays.

When wanted in larger quantities, write for special prices.

Prices of All Field Seeds Are Subject to Change Without Notice.



Uncle Sam Potato

Aside from its productiveness, attributable to the uniform size of Potatoes, nearly all sizing up alike, its crowning merit is its superb cooking quality, which will ultimately place Uncle Sam on every table where quality of Potatoes is appreciated. Handsome, pure white, floury appearance; luxuriant foliage completely shading the ground. The tubers are oval, with pure white russet skin, very shallow eyes near the surface, and are so handsome in appearance and perfect in form that they will always bring an enhanced price upon the market. A late Potato. Lb., 25c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Spaulding's No. 4 Rose

Especially desirable for early market gardening, this being the principal variety grown in Florida for early shipment to the northern markets. Tubers average large, medium length, and light pink or flesh color. Eyes medium to large, and very shallow. Of the Rose type, but tubers larger. This variety is a heavy yielder, therefore profitable, and for one of the medium early sorts of good table quality. 1 lb., 25c; 1 pk., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.00; bu., \$1.75.

Carman No. 3

In appearance like Carman No. 1 except that the tubers are more elongated; in general appearance it resembles the Rural New York No. 2, but is regarded as more popular; the skin and flesh are extremely white and of exceptionally good cooking quality, and very prolific. Tubers grow very compactly in the hills and it is therefore more easily harvested than any other variety. This variety of white potatoes of the Rural type has outyielded all other varieties in this section. 1 lb., 25c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; 10 bu., \$12.00.

Quick Lunch or Noroton Beauty

This new early Potato was first introduced to the trade in 1903; it is one of the earliest varieties grown, globular in form, running uniform as to size, and has a peculiar pink marking which gives it a very handsome appearance. It is a sure cropper, of good table quality, and exceptionally well adapted for market gardener's use on early land. It is not easily affected by disease, the stalks being very vigorous until maturity of the potato, when they die down quickly and complete to the ground. 1 lb., 25c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

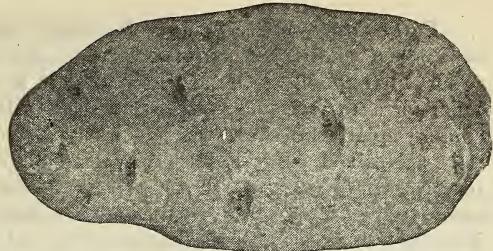
Allen, S. Dak., Bennet County, Sept. 18, 1915.

I have had such phenomenal yield of potatoes from the seed I purchased from your firm last spring that I desired to report the same. From the 20 lbs. Bliss Triumph seed planted on the plat of ground 12 feet by 64 feet, I have just dug 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of fine, large tubers, making a yield at the rate of 650 bushels per acre. The Early Ohios planted at their side yielded at the rate of 425 bushels per acre. This is by actual measurement of both potatoes and land and no guess work.

J. G. OWEN.

President Roosevelt

This grand new main crop sort will give unbounded satisfaction wherever planted. It is a pure white Potato, oval to round in shape. An excellent keeper and the best cooking sort we know of. It has been on the market four years and last season we could not begin to supply the demand. The skin is slightly russety, showing its table quality. Our customers say it is very free from disease and stands drouth remarkably well, as it is a most vigorous grower. The flesh



is very white and always floury, whether baked or boiled.

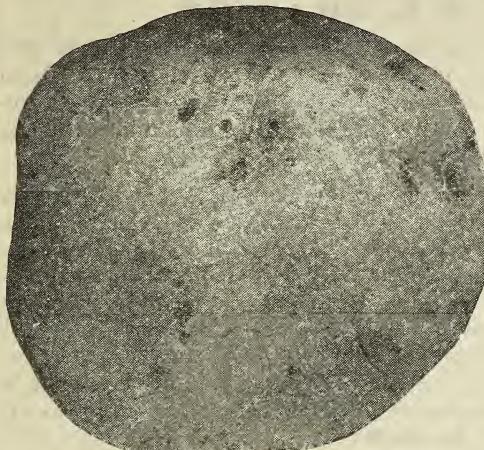
This Potato will give all who grow it a "square deal."

Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 35c; pk., 55c; bu., \$1.85.

Bliss Triumph Potato

This is positively one of the earliest seed Potatoes grown. Produces from 150 to 300 bushels of handsome Potatoes per acre any and everywhere. Splendid for all states, especially South. Stock unusually fine this year, though scarce. It's an extremely popular early variety.

Lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c; pk., 75c; bu., \$1.80.

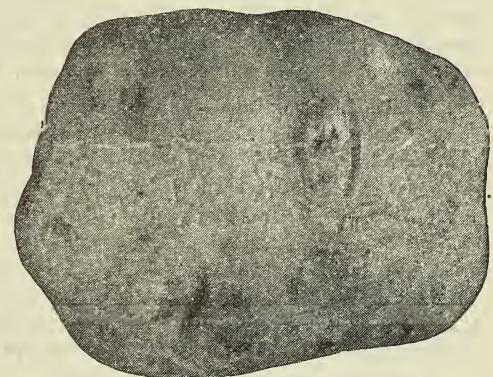


Irish Cobbler

It is a most excellent early variety. It has also the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small Potatoes, all the tubers being of remarkable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. Skin is clean and smooth, flesh is pure white and of excellent quality, always cooking dry and mealy.

The Irish Cobbler enjoys the distinction of being the early variety that is planted more extensively on Long Island (New York) than any other Potato.

Lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 30c; pk., 55c; bu., \$1.75.



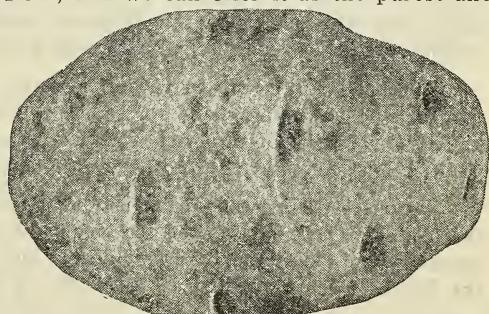
Irish Cobbler

Pure Early Rose

PURE EARLY ROSE—The Good Old Favorite, Pure and True—Every farmer and gardener knows the good Early Rose Potato, and nothing need be said in its favor. It has no faults, except that ill treatment and neglect sometimes cause a poor or weak strain to be put on the market under the name of Early Rose Seed Potatoes. We have been at great pains, therefore, to get a true and strong strain of Early Rose, and we can offer it as the purest and best that can be had. Indeed, it is the old Early Rose itself, as vigorous and productive as ever. Early Rose will never go out of fashion as long as the original stock can be obtained.

Lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 30c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Six Weeks Potatoes—This remarkably early Potato is especially valuable to the market gardener, and for those with a small garden who grow for extra early Potatoes only. It is ready for use ten days ahead of Early Ohio; of excellent quality; abundant bearers and a good keeper. In shape it is identical with the Early Ohio; color much lighter; skin very smooth with few very shallow eyes. This should be planted largely and you will be well repaid with results. Per bu., \$1.75; 5 bu. or more at \$1.65.



Six Weeks

Early Bovee

Notwithstanding this potato was introduced only a few years ago it has become very popular, and our supply has never been equal to the demand. It is of the Hebron type and one of the earliest varieties grown. The tubers are oblong, have pink skin of handsome appearance and of fine quality. It is a heavy producer; has a stocky dwarf vine, the tubers growing compactly in the hill. Lb., 25c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

Early Ohio—Early Ohio is the most popular early Potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every Potato grower knows what it is, and knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the Standard Extra Early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it. We will venture to say that not one farmer in ten the country over who thinks he has Early Ohio has pure stock. Most of them do not know that they are mixed. But Early Ohio is an old variety and has become frightfully mixed throughout the United States. Farmers and market gardeners better sell off their own Ohio and get some pure. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good Potato. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.40; 5 bu., \$6.00.

Livingston's Banner—This probably is the most beautiful, smoothest and clearest skin white Potato of any grown; runs very even in size; quality extra good; season same as Rural New Yorker. When this Potato was introduced, and ever since then, it has brought the highest price on the market of any late white Potato. It does well in most any soil and should be generally planted. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.40; 5 bu., \$6.00.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Well known now the country over, and very largely planted for profitable main crop. Rurals are now quoted in all the leading markets of the country along with Burbanks and other standard sorts, and usually they are quoted higher than Burbanks. They are certainly more profitable to raise. When Rural No. 2 first made its appearance as sent out in 1889 by the Rural New Yorker, it introduced an entirely distinct class of Potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by long, rather spindling vines, with dark colored stalks, dark green leaves and purple blossoms; tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, quite numerous in the hill, always very attractive in appearance. Our stock of Rural New Yorker this year is a splendid one, and our prices are certainly very reasonable. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.40; 5 bu., \$6.00.

White Ohio Potato—This Potato will bring more money on the market than any other variety grown. S. A. Kimball, market gardener of Parker, S. D., wrote us that the White Ohio seed purchased from us produced the most and best Potatoes, and sold from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel more than any other Potato in that neighborhood, and that he made more money from them than anything else grown in his garden this season. The yield was 300 bushels per acre. Identical in every way with Ohio, except in color, which is a fine white, or nearly so. The great demand in every market now is for a white Potato, and even the good old Ohio, the standard for extra early, often has to suffer because of its skin. Here we have a genuine Early Ohio with the quick, compact growth of that well-known variety, and withal a white skin. Pk., 50c; bu., \$2.00; 5 bu., \$9.00.

Early New Queen—A very popular early variety, closely resembling its parent, the Beauty of Hebron, in fact it would require an expert to determine one from the other. Under high cultivation there are very few small ones; in quality it is most excellent, the flesh being pure white and of that sparkling, mealy texture and fine flavor so much desired in a table potato. Lb., 30c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

Early Astonisher—This new variety was introduced only a few years ago and has given excellent satisfaction both as to quality and yield since its introduction. It is a creamy white, early, and a good yielder; it matures immediately after the Early Ohio, and is a very satisfactory potato. 1 lb., 30c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

Eureka—This extra early, round, white, good cooking and good keeper potato will undoubtedly be one of the standard sorts. In our trial ground this year in competition with something like fifty varieties of potatoes this was near the top for both yield and quality, and should be planted by everyone. 1 lb., 30c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.00.

Surprise—This medium early potato has given such good records in our trial grounds for the last several years that we are placing it on the market for the first time. It is medium early, nearly round, white and handsome. Vines are very vigorous, and the crop is among those of the highest yields in our trial grounds. 1 lb., 30c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; 1 bu., \$2.00.

GURNEY'S BUGLESS POTATO

GURNEY'S WHITE HARVEST POTATO

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN RUSSET POTATO

GURNEY'S HIGH GRADE EAR AND SHELLED SEED CORN FOR 1916 CROP 1914 OR 1915, YOUR CHOICE

The White Spot on the Map

In speaking of some particular locality that has produced a larger and a better crop, the best hogs or the best horses and cattle, or the finest corn, they speak of it as the White Spot on the map. Yankton County is the White Spot on the map for the 1915 crop of absolutely good seed corn. Our own and our contract crop, those that we furnish seed for and take the crop from the grower, were planted early, received the necessary amount of moisture and sunshine, were properly cultivated and have produced wonderful crops of thoroughly matured corn. Our facilities for handling immense amounts of seed corn at the proper time have allowed us to store this so that it is in better condition than seed corn will be produced elsewhere where they lack sunshine, had too much moisture and early freezes.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have a quantity of seed corn of the right varieties for your locality, corn of the dependable kind, which we will sell to you under our regular guarantee of satisfaction. We are certainly pleased to be able to offer you this quality corn and at the very reasonable prices. This is a bad year for seed corn and, as the little fellow says, "You must watch out or the Bogie Man will get you sure." The "Bogie Man" in this case is the inexperienced fellow who sees a chance to turn a few dollars, advertises seed corn at sometimes low and sometimes high prices, has neither facilities for handling it nor responsibility back of him, but is simply after your money. You must remember that we have been 50 years building up this business and we are not going to hurt it for the sake of a few dollars that we might make this season by sending you corn that would be inferior seed, or produce poor crops. The "Bogie Man" may be honest, but he will get you just the same. His inexperience and lack of knowledge of the territory in which the corn is to grow, will cause him to send Reid's Yellow Dent into North Dakota, and Wimple's Yellow Dent into northern Montana, and the result, stalks 10 to 15 feet high, possibly a few roasting ears just about freezing up time and the loss of a year's crop. The fellow who sent it to you may have matured the corn in his locality, but you have lost a crop through his inexperience and lack of knowledge of your conditions. We know and have the varieties that will do best for you in your locality and for that reason we should supply you.

For a great many years we have been the leaders in ear seed corn in the Northwest, putting up each season thousands of one-bushel crates of ear corn of each of the varieties which we catalog. Our trade has increased in ear seed corn more than 100 per cent each season since we started. This year we have increased our acreage greatly, our corn is all in and well taken care of, and the quality we believe is better than ever.

Minnesota No. 13 is one of the best sellers, but we have thousands of crates of Gurney's Model Dent, which is one of the very best varieties for any section south of Huron, South Dakota and Northwestern Dent, which is good almost anywhere up to the Canadian line. North Dakota White Dent is the best seller in the Northwest, and produces the most corn per acre of any of the white varieties; it has been sold by us in central North Dakota for the last several years and has matured there when any Dent Corn has and is a very satisfactory corn to grow all over that section of the country. For all sections south of the south line of Minnesota use Wimple's Yellow Dent, Dakota Yellow Dent, Dakota White Dent, Wisconsin No. 7; all of these varieties have matured under perfect conditions, and we are offering to our trade this year we believe the best lot of seed corn that has left any seed house in the United States.

OUR GUARANTEE

In order that you may have a chance to know just what you are planting we send our corn on the following guarantee: We guarantee any seed corn purchased from us to test to the satisfaction of the purchaser; that is, on arrival of the corn, test it and if it does not test to your satisfaction, return it to us within fifteen days after you have received it and we will refund to you any money which you have remitted to us and any money which you have paid for transportation charges. If our corn was not good we could not make this guarantee.

OUR LOCATION

Did you ever stop to think the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company is located at the extreme north edge of the absolutely sure seed corn producing belt of the United States? For the last twenty years this particular section of South Dakota has never failed to produce plenty of good seed corn; while about one year out of two or three, thirty or forty miles north of this point has failed to produce good seed corn but has produced plenty of good feeding corn.

WHERE OUR CORN IS GROWN FOR SEED PURPOSES

Our crop of seed corn for the season of 1916 consists of over four thousand acres grown on our own land or under contract for us in Yankton County, South Dakota; a small acreage of some of the later varieties are grown in Nebraska under contract; in northern Iowa we grow Wisconsin No. 7 and some other varieties in a small way; but practically all of the Wisconsin No. 7 which we shall use this year was grown in Yankton County, South Dakota. In Minnesota we grow Northwestern Dent and Minnesota No. 13, and Flint varieties; these are also grown for us in various sections in South Dakota and when the crop matures sufficiently for seed purposes we also grow these varieties in North Dakota. All of the corn grown for us is brought to our main warehouse here in Yankton and dumped into the corn elevator and carried to the upper floor of the warehouse, where it is deposited on endless canvas aprons or conveyors alongside of which our seed corn experts stand and remove from the conveyors such ears as they wish to retain for seed purposes, allowing all of the refuse to go down an incline into outside cribs.

After taking the seed ears from the conveyors they are placed in our neat bushel boxes that are known in every town in the Northwest, and are always a standing advertisement for the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company and their quality of corn. After the corn is placed in these bushel boxes they are stored in well-ventilated warerooms that never freeze. This insures you strictly high grade seed for your planting. This means more to you, possibly, than you realize. If you can secure seed corn that will produce from 95 to 100 per cent stand it means practically the same percentage of crop. It costs no more, if as much, to cultivate a field in which you have a full stand than it does a field in which you have only one-half or one-third of a stand. Where the stand is thin the weeds grow much more rapidly and luxuriantly than in a field with a full stand where the shade is dense; consequently it is a less cost for cultivation. In this day of \$100 or better per acre land you cannot afford to have a half stand in your corn field; you cannot afford to put hired men into a corn field where the stand is poor, because the man and your team is only earning the same percentage of his wages as your stand appears in the field. Possibly you have never looked at it in this way, but it is absolutely true. Supposing you have a field of 100 acres with just one-half stand, against your neighbor's 50 acres with a full stand. We will produce just as much corn as you do at exactly one-half the expense. Our seed corn may perhaps cost you a little more than seed corn saved in the ordinary way, but what is 50 cents per acre for seed? It only requires one bushel of corn additional per acre to pay the seed bill, and our seed will ordinarily produce from 5 to 25 bushels more than others.

WHO INTRODUCED AND ORIGINATED THE BEST VARIETIES OF EARLY CORN?

We are practically the introducers of most of the early varieties that will absolutely mature within the ninety-day limit in North and South Dakota. For instance, Minnesota No. 13 offered by other parties can be traced back to the original stock from Gurney's. We do not claim to have originated Minnesota No. 13, as it was originated by the Agricultural College of Minnesota, but we do claim to have had more to do in introducing it to the planter and extending the Corn Belt many hundreds of miles north than any other seed house. We originated and introduced Gurney's Model Dent, that has given the very best results over the southern half of South Dakota, southern Minnesota and northern Iowa; it is a mighty good corn to tie to in these sections. Our August 15th is of our own origination and introduction and is safe to plant anywhere that corn of any variety can be grown. By purchasing the early varieties you can always get in on the old corn market with new corn. The latter part of October or early part of November the price for shelled corn in the terminal market is always high. By planting early varieties and husking your corn early you can get this high price, which is generally ten to fifteen cents better than new corn moves at. Another advantage is the fact that you can commence husking from two to four weeks earlier with the early varieties than you can with the late ones, and at that time there are always plenty of corn huskers waiting for the regular crop and you can get your fields out ahead of your neighbors at a lower price. We claim, and justly, that the early varieties of corn, such as Minnesota No. 13, Gurney's Model Dent, U. S. No. 4 and August 15th have increased the land values of northern South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota millions of dollars. Previous to the introduction of these varieties it was not considered profitable to grow corn, and land that will not produce corn, but small grain only, is soon worn out and of but little value. Any land in the corn belt that will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre per season is worth \$100 per acre of any man's money. There is a tendency on the part of all corn growers to plant the largest and latest possible varieties that will mature in his neighborhood; by so doing they often overreach the limit and harvest a crop of soft corn which is of but little value for any purpose excepting for the making of alcohol, and possibly you do not care to assist in that business.

In this section of South Dakota the bulk of our farmers have decided from practical experience that Minnesota 13 and Model Dent will outyield any varieties of Corn that can be planted, and if planted by June 1 they can be assured of an excellent crop of ripe Corn by September 1. Both of these varieties are outyielding by actual weight the large, late varieties. This year Minnesota 13 and Model Dent could have been shelled and placed on the market by October 10th and would have graded three. The person who grows corn for market can realize what this means. If you can husk and market your corn in the first half of October, you can always receive old corn prices for it, which generally means from 10 to 20 cents per bushel more than corn is worth in November and December.

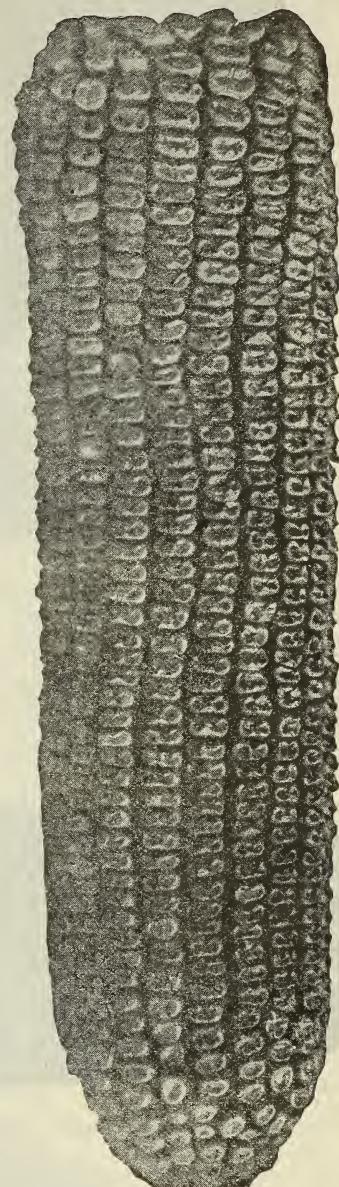
In the following descriptions we are telling you just what the corn does here with us, and we also tell you the kinds that you should plant if you want ripe corn. For instance, if you live in North Dakota and you want to grow Corn, not fodder, we tell you to plant Minnesota No. 13. Now, do not buy Silver Mine to plant there, because if you do you will be disappointed.

In buying seed corn, figure on one bushel for each seven acres you wish to plant.

MINNESOTA 13

Crop 1914 or 1915, Your Choice

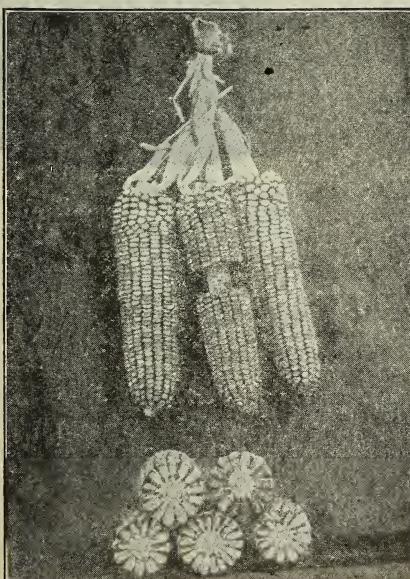
This corn was originated by the Minnesota Agricultural College of Minnesota, and is recommended by them and by the South Dakota College, at Brookings, as the very best corn for the North. Our planting of several thousand acres of Minnesota No. 13 was made in 1915, from about May 1st to June 5th and thoroughly matured and produced excellent seed corn. This was all sorted and stored previous to any cold weather and we are certainly pleased to be in position to offer you this extra fancy Minnesota No. 13 corn this season. We have sold in the last six or seven years hundreds of thousands of bushels of seed corn, and we do not believe any variety has given the average yield and the satisfaction that Minnesota No. 13 has. It is certainly a wonderful corn. It is the dependable kind. The kind that matures every season and it will cost you only about 50c per acre for the seed. The price per bushel, \$4.00.



Iowa Silver King, Ames (Iowa) Strain

For the last several years the Ames, Iowa, College has been experimenting with a new strain of the Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King, and has been planting it in the northern tier of counties in Iowa, and has been producing some wonderful fields of a wonderful corn. This strain is undoubtedly better than any other offered; in fact, we believe it was and purchased a quantity of the seed last spring at a very high price per bushel, and this season had one 80-acre field of it that has outyielded any other variety of corn grown by us, is deeper grained than any other variety of white corn, is as early as Minnesota No. 13, and an ideal corn for any section of the United States. We are listing this separate from the Wisconsin No. 7 of the Wisconsin strain, as we believe it to be better for the state of Iowa from the north line south, than the Wisconsin strain is. We can furnish this either ear or shelled. Per bu., \$4.00.

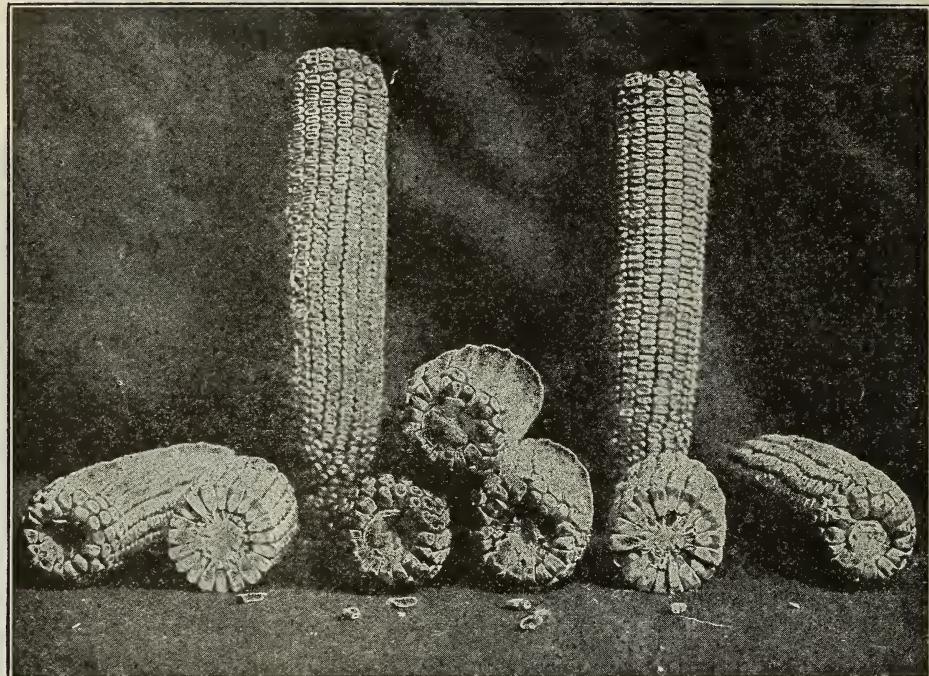
Pride of the North—A very desirable first early Dent Corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. Color deep yellow; grains very deep, with very small bright red cob. Rows generally 18; grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally 7 to 8 inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk, it makes a good yield. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather and poor land almost like Flint Corn. If you have to replant even as late as the last of June in this latitude, this will make you a good, sound crop of nice, bright yellow Corn. Price, per bushel, \$4.25.



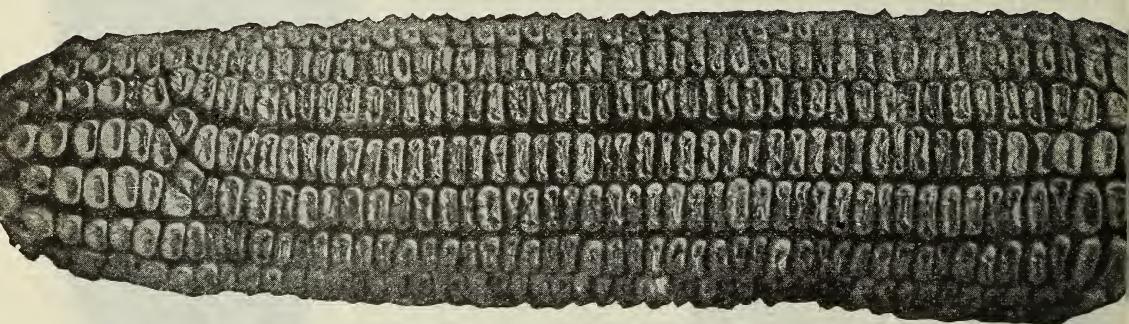
Northwestern Dent

—The earliest Dent Corn grown. Planted June 6th and husked September 1st. Our Seed of this variety was secured in the spring of 1908 in central North Dakota, and matured thoroughly in nearly all North Dakota points in the poor season of 1907. Grows to a height of about 5 or 6 feet, produces a large number of ears to every stalk or hill, and will mature in the shortest season of any Dent or Flint Corn grown. Yield with us on good soil and good care 43 bushels per acre. All the Seed offered by us this season of this variety is of our own growing and we guarantee a 95 per cent test. We furnish this variety shelled. Shelled Corn, graded and sacked, per 56 lbs., \$4.75.

An Ear of Minnesota No. 13
From Our Own Field



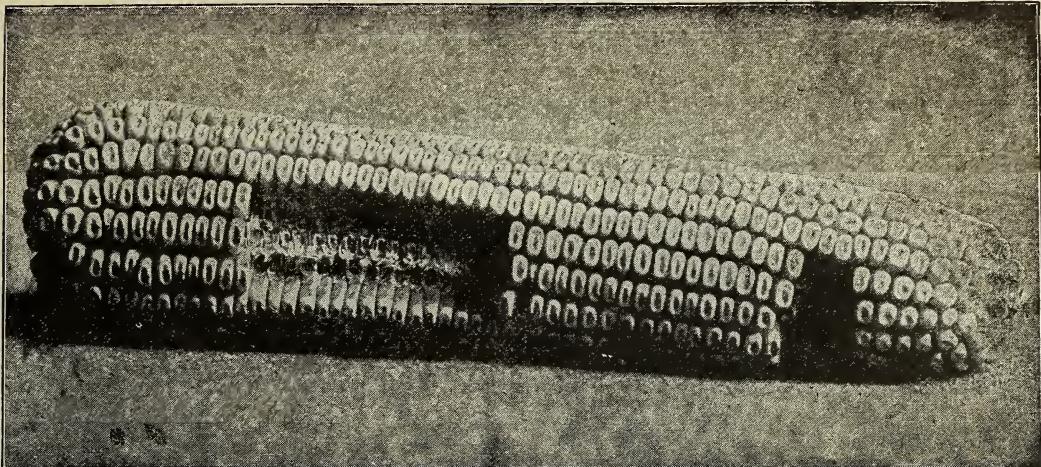
Wimple's Yellow Dent—The Seed from which this Corn was grown was purchased by us direct from the originator and is absolutely pure Wimple's Yellow Dent. Some seedsmen are claiming they have the entire stock but it is not correct. Mr. Wimple sold this Corn for a number of years until it is generally planted over the southern part of South Dakota. In purchasing your Wimple's Yellow Dent direct from us, you have the advantage of five additional years of very close breeding. This Corn should be planted largely in southern South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas. There are no other yellow dent corns that can produce with it that can be grown in these localities. The kernels are exceptionally large and deep. Per bu., \$3.25.



Reid's Yellow Dent. Shown at Boys' Corn Contest, Yankton Co., S. D., Fall 1910
Seed furnished by us

Dakota Grown Reid's Yellow Dent

For the last six years we have grown and selected a **Reid's Yellow Dent** that would be satisfactory to the planter in the southern tier of counties in South Dakota, northern Nebraska and Northern Iowa as well as those farther south. **Reid's Yellow Dent** is the ideal Corn where it can be safely grown. It is too late for any place north of the north line of Iowa and our strain of Reid's is the earliest grown, so do not buy this variety and expect a crop to mature north of the north line of Iowa. Our crop of this variety this season shows an improvement over other years both in yield, size and earliness and well shaped ears. The corn we are furnishing for seed purposes is certainly beautiful Corn. Our original stock was secured from the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, and from the first planting of ten ears we secured 57 bushels by actual weight. The ears are very large, bright yellow in color, deep kerneled and well kerneled over butt and top. You corn planters in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska who are growing Reid's Yellow Dent, think what it means to you to secure an earlier strain of this valuable Corn from the extreme northern limit of its production. If it fails to test, the seed may be returned and your money with freight paid refunded. Per bu., \$3.25.



• NORTH DAKOTA WHITE DENT

This extremely early White Dent Corn has been thoroughly tried out in the extreme north and has made good, maturing in North Dakota in any ordinary season.

In size like Minnesota No. 13, Yellow Dent, and, like the No. 13, stands up well even in the extreme North. Stalks grow to a height of 7 feet, ears are up 3 feet from the ground, making it easily harvested with the Corn Binder.

This Corn will outyield any other variety of Dent Corn that can be grown in the extreme North. It has been bred for yield and earliness, and will withstand more extremes of weather than any other Corn grown. Might not be an ideal Corn for some of Iowa and Illinois farmers, who are used to the foot-long varieties, but North Dakota White Dent is a silver mine to the North Dakota, Minnesota and northern South Dakota farmer who has wanted to grow Dent Corn but could not on account of length of season. Do not get this idea that this is a 10 to 20 bushel to the acre Corn and so low down that you cannot find it at husking time. It stands up well, 7 feet, and yields, with reasonably good farming, 50 bushels to the acre. Per bu., \$3.75.

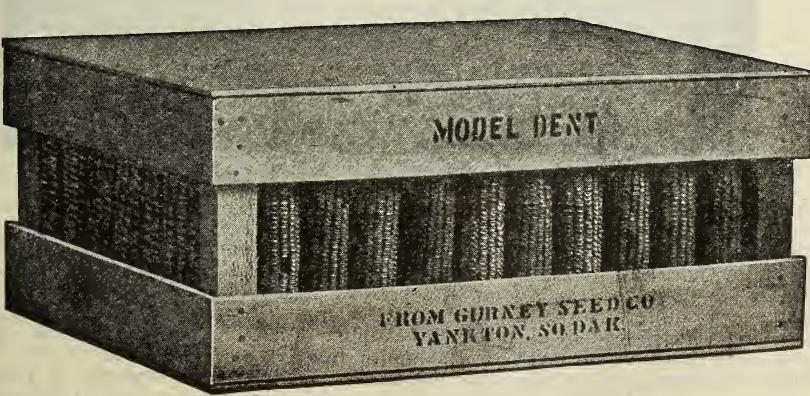
Dakota White Dent—About ten days later than Minnesota No. 13. Yields with us about 65 bushels per acre. Will be safe to plant in any ordinary season as far north as Madison, S. D. Ears from 8 to 10 inches; very deep kernel; white cob; stalks from 7 to 9 feet high, makes lots of fodder. If you live north of the south line of South Dakota and south of Madison, S. D., plant this; you will be pleased with it. Price per bu., \$3.25.

Dakota Yellow Dent—The description of Dakota White Dent fits this Corn exactly, except this is yellow, with red cob. Don't fail to order some of this if you are located in its territory. It is the yellow Corn for that section. Price, per bu., \$3.25.

Gurney's Hybrid Model Dent

This variety of Red Corn originated and introduced by us, has become one of the best known in the state of South Dakota and is producing wonderful crops each season. Has never failed to mature perfectly as far north as Huron, S. D., and is safe to plant anywhere as far north as Aberdeen. There is no other variety of Corn that will yield with it and mature so early. If you are located anywhere south of Aberdeen, S. D., or Willmar, Minn., and

can plant by May 20th, plant this Corn for general crop. The past season we sold large quantities to Nebraska and Iowa farmers and we have received wonderful reports from them. It matures perfectly and is producing 10 to 25 per cent over later and larger varieties, and none of the planters had to worry about the early frosts. Per bu., \$3.50.



Wisconsin No. 7 or Iowa Silver King

Wisconsin No. 7, or Iowa Silver King—This extremely new valuable white Corn originated with the Wisconsin Agricultural College at Madison, Wis., and has been distributed by them over their state generally and over the whole Northwest to some extent. It is the largest early white Corn grown, the deepest kerneled, in fact the best bred of any variety of white Corn. In Wisconsin it is considered more valuable than any of the yellow varieties on account of the increased yield over those varieties. In earliness it is equal to any Corn, maturing perfectly in ninety days.

It has been recommended by the Ames College for Northern Iowa under the name of **Silver King**, and is certainly king of the white Corn.

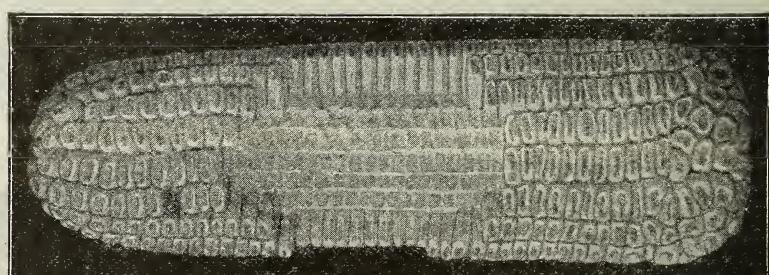
This should be planted any place north of Sioux City or Dubuque, Iowa, to the extreme northern limits of corn planting. Height of stalks generally about 7 to 8 feet in this latitude. Ears up about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground. Ears very uniform in size and shape. An exceptionally pretty white Corn. Per bu., \$4.00.

Gurney's August 15th

We have given this corn a place in our catalog for the last several years, and we are becoming more impressed with it each season. This season it has been one of the very few varieties that have matured sufficiently for seed purposes. It has matured with us about four to six days earlier than Northwestern Dent, has out-yielded it and is a better feeding and market corn than Northwestern Dent. Gurney's August 15th corn is almost identical with Minnesota No. 23, but was introduced one year previous to the introduction of Minnesota No. 23.

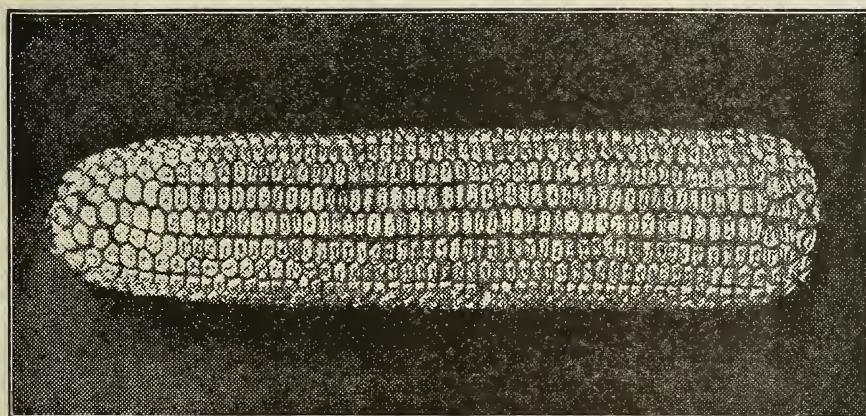
In 1910 we first catalogued Gurney's August 15th corn; we only had a very small quantity of it and listed it at pounds only. This was tried from southern Nebraska into Canada and it gave a very flattering result wherever tried. In southern Nebraska they reported corn thoroughly ripe sixty days from

time of planting; in North Dakota about 65 days, and as it yields much heavier than most varieties of early corn it is going to be one of the main crop varieties all over the Northwest. Comparing it with Northwestern Dent for yields, year after year here at our own place, it gives us about 30% more corn per acre. It is a better corn for market purposes, as when shelled it has the appearance of yellow corn, and when on the cob almost a white variety, or rather a White Cap Yellow Dent. Do not confuse this with the other White Cap Yellow which we offer, as there is several weeks' difference in the maturing season. We earnestly urge every person who wants the earliest possible dent corn to plant August 15th. The people who want it for general crop purposes are those living north of the south line of South Dakota; you can plant it in North Dakota or Canada and be sure of its maturing if any corn matures in that locality. The price at which we are offering it this season is within the reach of all. Plant at about the rate of seven acres to the bushel. Per lb., postpaid, 30c; 15 lbs., \$1.50; 56 lbs., \$4.75.



Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12

This corn was originated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and to them belongs the credit of bringing it out. It is a cross of Minnesota No. 13 and a corn known as North Star. The idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with a larger ear and deeper kernel of the latter, and when you see our Golden Glow you will readily understand the success of this cross. Golden Glow has been awarded a great many first prizes at international corn shows and state fairs and holds the record for yield per acre in the State of Wisconsin, producing in one instance over 133 bushels per acre; this in 1913. This corn is pure yellow, ears fully as large in length as Minnesota No. 13, much larger around; very deep kernel; stalks large, with abundant foliage, making it a desirable corn for silo purposes. With us this season the Golden Glow has proven as early as the Minnesota No. 13 and has produced very heavy yields of the best seed corn we have to offer. The Golden Glow can be planted safely in any part of South Dakota, the southern half of North Dakota and the lines running east and west through North Dakota. Price, per bushel, \$4.25.



Early Murdock

We have been watching the Early Murdock for the last several years, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a direct descendant of Minnesota No. 13. A little larger ear, just a little later, probably one week; yields well and is an excellent corn for any part of South Dakota or any point south of the north line of South Dakota. We would not plant Early Murdock beyond the South Dakota line. It will be one of the main varieties in the south two-thirds of this state and all states south of that point. Our supply of this variety, like all other varieties this year, is limited. The Early Murdock, which we are offering, is nearly all crop of 1914, strictly first class and will be satisfactory to the planter. The price, \$4.00 per bushel.

Fodder Corn

Sweet Fodder—There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Always a great favorite with dairy farmers, and excellent for soiling. Can be planted as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre in drills, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels broadcast. 12 lbs., 65c; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels, \$11.50.

Red Cob Ensilage Corn—Among all the varieties of Ensilage Corn this one gives the greatest product of green forage per acre, amounting on rich land and proper cultivation to as much as 75 tons. The fodder is sweet, tender and juicy, growing to a height of 10 to 14 feet. It is easier for the average farmer, and the first cost is less, to sow the ordinary field corn for ensilage purposes, but the thoughtful farmer will consider quantity and quality of the product as of first importance, and will not withhold a small outlay for the best Seed. An increased yield of several tons to the acre and an improvement in quality of 20 per cent, as will surely follow the planting of this variety, will certainly warrant an extra outlay of 25c per acre for Seed. Quart, 15c; 14 lbs., 60c; bushel, \$2.00.



Squaw Corn, Blue and White Flint

This is the old fashioned Flint corn that is known by every one the country over as Squaw corn. It yields an immense ear and exceptionally large number of them; this is the first year we have catalogued it, although there has been an immense demand for it other seasons. We wish to expressly recommend this to our southern Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma farmers who failed to produce a crop of corn this last year, and who are just as anxious to secure the earliest possible feed for their stock as we are to have them secure it. Plant an acreage of this corn, and you will be feeding new corn before you know it. In planting Flint corn figure about one bushel of seed to each six acres; it stands planting a little thicker than other varieties, and is really one of the most valuable corns to grow, especially in a season when you want early feed. It is also very valuable for the extreme north where you can not grow some of the Dent varieties. Per bu., \$4.00.

Dakota White Flint—This is the White Flint used for Hominy and Hull Corn. For table quality, flavor and sweetness is the best variety of Indian Corn. Its ample foliage makes it desirable for ensilage fodder. Per bu., shelled, \$4.00.

Longfellow Flint—A beautiful eight-rowed Yellow Flint; ears from ten to fifteen inches long. Very prolific and early. \$4.00 per bushel.

Gurney's Rainbow Flint

Matures in British Columbia

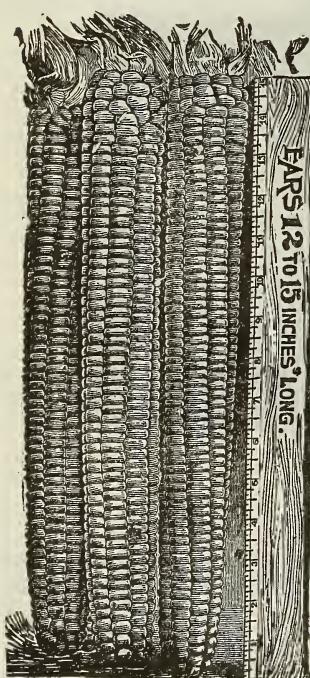
This is absolutely a new corn which we are offering to the public for the first time. It, we believe, is the most productive of any flint corn grown; very early, and produces ears of immense length and size, generally ten to fourteen rows instead of eight as the ordinary flint, and the photograph which we show on this page is of two ears fifteen inches long. This corn is called Rainbow Flint on account of its color; it seems to contain practically all of the colors, red, white, blue, yellow, and a mixture of all these colors.

Having in mind a car exhibit of products of Gurney's seed this coming year we are going to offer a cash premium of \$10.00 for the longest good ear of this corn received by us on or before the 1st day of December, 1916. When you are husking this Rainbow Flint, select the longest good ear. We mean by this an ear that is reasonably well kernalled up to the ends, and of the largest size around. The person sending us the ear that conforms nearest to this will receive our check for \$10.00 on the 15th day of December, 1916. In order to thoroughly introduce the Rainbow Flint Corn, we are going to put a small package of Rainbow Flint in with each vegetable seed order free of charge, so there is no reason why you should not compete for the \$10.00 premium.

We do not advise you to stop on the Rainbow Flint with the small package which we are going to send you, but you should purchase enough to plant a larger field, as you will find it a very excellent variety, we believe equal to or better than any other variety of Flint now cultivated. 1 lb., postpaid, 30c; 10 lbs. (enough for one acre), \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 1 bu., \$5.00.

Gurney's Dependable Seed Corn

The past few pages have probably been of greater interest to you than any other this season on account of the shortage of good seed corn and the question of getting a sufficient amount of the right varieties for your particular locality and we wish to warn you once more that the inexperienced fellow who has simply grown or purchased a quantity of seed corn in his particular locality is offering it, sometimes at a lower price than we are and sometimes at a higher, expecting to get your money and not expecting to be selling seed corn the next year and the year after, and for the next 50 years as we shall be doing and have done for the last 50 years. The cost of Gurney's Dependable Seed Corn is only from 45c to 60c per acre. Can you afford to let the "Bogie Man get you" for that amount of money? If you live in North Dakota he might send you Reid's Yellow Dent, and you would get nothing for your year's crop. We have satisfied our trade. If we had not our business never would have increased to over one-third of a million dollars per annum. These are a few of the things that should count with you. Experience in growing. Knowledge of the proper varieties for your locality. Facilities for caring for the crop after it is produced. Machinery to put it in the very best condition for seed purposes. Reliability proven by 50 years of business in the Northwest.



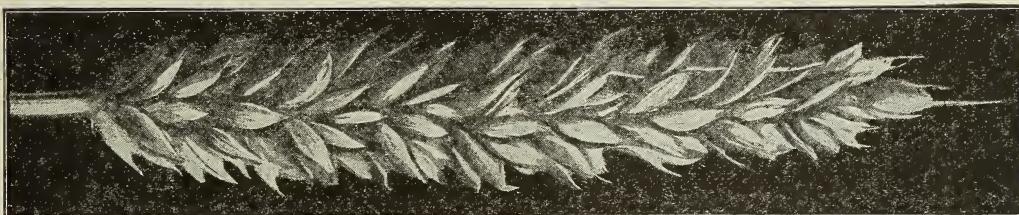
Longfellow Flint

PEDIGREED STOCK OF SEED GRAIN

We have a great many letters during the season from planters of seed grains, asking for a reduction in the prices at which the goods are quoted. We think a word of explanation here would show the reasonableness of the charge which we make for these grains. There is a much larger cost attached to the production of these better grades of grain than to the grain grown in the ordinary way. In the recleaning there is a great shrinkage, as we take out all of the small grains and light ones, and give you none but the very best grade of grains. We do not believe that you can object to the price we charge for this extra fancy stock. There is but little profit to us in the grain at the prices at which we catalog them.

MARQUIS WHEAT

The World's Championship Wheat—Extremely Early
Wonderful Yielder—The Millers Like It



This wonderful variety was originated by Dr. Saunders of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by breeding Red Fire on a very early wheat, grown in India. You have noticed in the Government Experimental Farm reports during the last four or five years how much earlier than other wheats Marquis has proved itself—and you know what earliness means in this country. You have seen Marquis top the list in these trials for yield. You have examined prize-winning samples at the seed fairs, and no doubt know how Marquis swept the board in the Field Crop Competitions; you must have been struck by its outstanding quality in Government Milling and Baking Tests, while the importance of the high favor in which Marquis is held by the large milling companies (who have to be "shown") must have impressed you as significant. It won the \$1,000 prize at the New York Land Show against the whole world, and again landed the World's Championship at the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge, Alta., Oct. 10 to 26, 1912.

Marquis Wheat, the \$1,000 Prize Winner

The wheat which we are offering this year was grown in Canada and on account of the immense yields made by it the last two seasons, and the extensive demand, the supply being limited, we would advise that you purchase your Marquis Wheat early. Per lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., 80c.; 1 bu., \$2.50; 2 bu., \$4.25; 10 bu., \$20.00.

Marquis Wheat outyielded all other varieties at least 50 per cent in Yankton county last year and quality was much better.

Velvet Chaff—This new Wheat has created more discussion than anything in the bread-making line for a great many years, outside of possibly the new fake Alaska Wheat.

The Velvet Chaff will outyield any other variety of Spring Wheat, with the possible exception of Durum, and as the two Wheats are entirely different they need not conflict.

Figuring the undoubted difference in yield, which at a low estimate can be placed at 30 per cent, you will see the planters of Velvet Chaff have come out big winners in the second round, and it is going to be the leading wheat for all sections where Spring Wheat for the last few years has not been a paying crop.

Our Seed of this variety is extra well cleaned and from the best yield fields. Price per bu., \$1.65; 10 bu., \$16.00. Bags free.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat—Durum Wheat sold in Minneapolis on Nov. 11, 1914, at \$1.22; against \$1.18, the highest price obtained on the same day for No. 1 Hard. Think of the difference in profits, as the Durum will outyield any other variety of wheat in the Northwest; stands the drought, delay in harvest and gives you an increased yield. In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach; and is also hail-proof to a certain extent, owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong; it is a little harder to thresh than ordinary spring wheat, but can be threshed for less money because threshers can earn so much more per day. Price per bu., \$1.75.

IMPROVED SPRING WHEAT

New Spring Wheat, Minnesota No. 163 Fife—For many years Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has been engaged in the scientific breeding of Wheat, the object being to secure a perfectly healthy variety that would give an increased yield. Of the many crosses obtained within the past twelve years, the one sent out by the Station as Minnesota No. 163 takes high rank. At the station farm this variety during the past six years has averaged two to five bushels per acre more than the best Fife and Blue Stem varieties, as is shown by the following table:

	Average for 6 years.
Hayne's Blue Stem.....	24.4
Powers' Fife	25.2
Minnesota No. 163.....	29.2

This tells a story which should interest every intelligent grower of Spring Wheat. By freight or express, at purchaser's expense, pk., 65c; bu., \$1.80; 2 bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$18.00. Bags free.

Minnesota No. 169 Blue Stem Spring Wheat—In 1902 the Minnesota Experiment Station distributed this new Blue Stem Wheat. It is an improved Blue Stem, and for a period of eight years at the Minnesota Station it averaged 18 per cent more in yield than any other variety of Blue Stem. In quality and milling value it is equal to any of the wheats on the market, and if you want to increase your yields of Blue Stem wheat and get strictly first grade grain, you should plant this variety only. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 50c; 30 lbs., \$1.00; 1 bu., \$1.80; 10 bu., \$18.00.

RYE

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Winter Rye

This valuable forage plant produces pasture from early in the spring until late in the fall if sown in the spring. It seldom produces any head and gives you good pasture all summer. It is also an excellent fertilizer, plowing it under in mid-summer. In sowing the same variety in September it produces a crop of seed for the next year. We offer choice, selected stock only. Price, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25.

KHERSON OATS

The 1915 crop of Oats in the Northwest of nearly all varieties made a good yield. There was one variety that was generally tried last season that made larger yields and weighed better than any others. This refers to the Kherson Oat, and we believe it to be the very best for the Northwest. This Oat is undoubtedly identical with the yellow Oat known as Sixty-Day Oat. There were two importations from Russia; one has come out under the name of Sixty Day and the other as Kherson. There seems to be absolutely no difference between the two wherever grown. They both outyield all others.

This new, valuable early Oat was secured by Prof. Taylor, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, while making a journey through Russia for the United States to secure seed of certain grains.

Our Seed from this variety is secured from Seed of the original Taylor importation, and is absolutely pure Kherson Oats. It is a smaller Oat than most and takes at least one peck less per acre for sowing. This Oat should be largely planted, as the difference of 10 to 15 days in earliness of maturity will escape the rust period; save that much risk of winds, hail and bugs. It also lengthens the harvest season, allowing you to get along with less high-priced help. Price, 1 bu., 90c; 10 bu. or over, 85c per bu.

Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The past season the new Regenerated Swedish Select Oats have made some wonderful yields in the Northwest. They are certainly taking the lead at the present time and it is probable they will continue to do so. It is not unusual to see fields growing 100 bu. per acre and weighing as high as 45 lbs. per measured bushel. Our stock of this Oat is strictly pure and at the low price which we are offering them you should sow a good field. Per bu., \$1.25; 10 bu., \$1.00 per bu.

SHALLOU

This comes originally from India, where it is extensively cultivated; it grows tall and stools out from the roots, a single grain producing from 3 to 6 stalks. The heads are quite large and produce lots of grain. The seed is large, plump and white. Very drouth-resistant; makes excellent feed for stock. Can be popped like popcorn and is the very best chicken feed; is ground like corn meal and makes excellent griddle cakes. Five pounds per acre if sown in rows. Broadcast for fodder, 50 lbs. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

BARLEY

University, No. 105 (New Barley)—For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of Barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition, the station considers, has been realized in the new six-rowed variety here offered under the name of University No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years and made side by side with the best known and most popular varieties, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint a most valuable acquisition. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure. Bu. of 48 lbs., \$1.65; 10 bu., at \$1.50.

Odebrucker Barley—In this age of improvement in grain, Barley has come in for its share of attention and experimenters have shown wonderful progress in securing better grades and yields.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College has taken a leading part in the improvement of Barley, and in introducing the Odebrucker they are beyond question several years ahead in improvement of all other varieties. The Odebrucker is a better color, heavier yielder and the very best Barley that can be grown. The Seed we offer is produced from Seed secured direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College and the quality is certainly fine, and we ask all our intended customers to send to us for a sample of it, which we will be glad to submit. The quantity of available Seed of this new variety is not large, and we would advise all Barley growers to make their orders early for this. Per bu., \$1.50.

Beardless Barley—This Barley will mature in 60 days from date of sowing under ordinary conditions. A Barley without beards. This must be admitted by all as a very desirable thing. Most of you have threshed barley and some of you have been in the stack and you know what bearded barley is. The greatest advantage lies in the extreme earliness, which makes it absolutely desirable if not indispensable for early feeding when old grain is scarce. Being a sport from the old bearded barley, there may appear a few heads in the field showing beards. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.70; 5 bu., \$8.00.

HULLESS BARLEY—Has no beards or hulls. Earliest and best Hog Feed grown. Yields immense crops. Better for feeding purposes than any other Barley. Plant for earliest feed. Per bu., \$1.75.

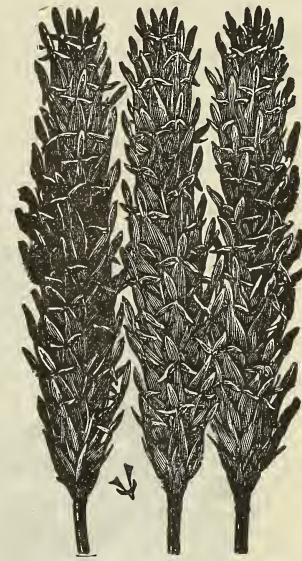
COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improver. Makes poor land rich, makes good land more productive, enriching the soil even after crop is cut. Green crops plowed under are one of the best and cheapest ways of improving the soil. For this purpose the Cow Pea is excellent, especially for a medium or light soil. They should be sown in May or June, at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre, and plowed under as soon as they have attained their full growth. While this crop is very largely grown wherever known, with the results obtained from it, the wonder is that it is not grown ten times as much as at present. There is no surer or cheaper means of improving poor soil than by sowing Cow Peas.

Cow Peas for Hay—If planted early, say the middle of May, in the central corn belt section, a crop can be cut and cured for hay the same as clover, then the stubble in a short time will put on a new growth to be turned under in the fall as a fertilizer.

We suggest sowing Kaffir Corn with this crop, at the rate of one peck to one bushel of the Cow Peas per acre. The Kaffir Corn holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

New Era—Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.



SPELTZ OR EMMER

It makes a good crop with almost any condition of soil and climate. It is neither wheat, rye nor barley, and yet it appears to be a combination of these. It is more like wheat than any of the others mentioned. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is claimed to be ahead of other grains; in fact, all kinds of animals seem to thrive on it. Speltz is claimed to be ahead of corn, superior to oats and more profitable than wheat. Yields 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in the green state. As green grass hay food it often gives 100 leafy stalks from one seed, which shows its heavy stolting properties. The heads are somewhat similar to two-rowed barley, the spikeless being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not easily injured by the weather. It is a heavy yielder. Will grow well and produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow. 25 lbs., 80c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$12.00.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

FOR HOGS, HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP
Equal to Corn and Six Weeks Earlier

(Extract from Department of Agriculture Year Book)

There is no kind of live stock on the farm to which Peas cannot be fed with positive advantage. . . . They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle Peas are probably unexcelled.

Peas furnish a good food for milch cows. They have been found peculiarly beneficial for building up dairy cows when "out of condition," and for sustaining them in fine form and they are also excellent for milk production. When given along with oats and bran to cows in milk they may usually form from one-third to one-half of the grain portion by weight.

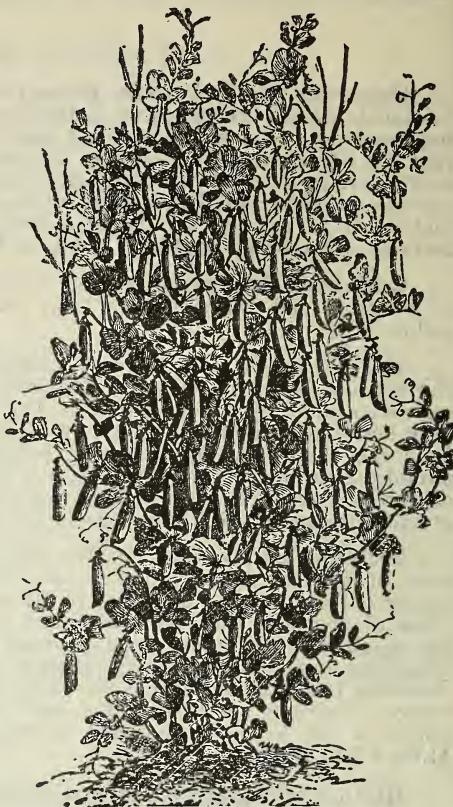
Peas are superior to corn for pigs at any time prior to the fattening season; hence they may be fed to them freely.

When Pea straw is well cured it is more relished by horses, cattle and sheep than the straw of rye, wheat, barley, or even oats.

When sown with oats or barley Peas make a good summer pasture for sheep.

Peas grown in conjunction with some other kinds of grain are of great value as a soiling crop, owing, first, to the larger yields obtained (from 10 to 20 tons per acre may be expected on average soils); second, to the high nutritive value of the food, combined with its palatability; and third, because of its timeliness.

Sow 1½ bushels per acre. Per bu., \$3.00.



Canada Field Peas

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A much neglected, valuable forage crop, for the same reason that you neglect to get a crop of turnips. For early sowing with grain you place this with your other orders, but the people who are going to sow later in corn field or otherwise, neglect to buy and so miss a valuable crop of several tons to the acre.

Make one order for all you will need during the season. It will not be any cheaper, and you will then have it when you want it.

A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover. One acre of well-grown Rape will furnish pasture for ten to twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz.: First—in the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine. Second—in June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. Third—along with grain, using two pounds of seed per acre, to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. Fourth—along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover. Fifth—along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep. Sixth—in corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn.

Seventh—along with rye, sown in August in sheep pastures. When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds will be enough. A director of one of the agricultural experiment stations says: "We have one-half an acre of Rape this year, which gave an actual yield of 9¾ tons, or at the rate of 19½ tons per acre." Beware of the kind of Rape Seed you sow. There is only one sort of any value in this country for sheep feed, and that the true Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. Some are worthless as fodder plants, while others are fictions, for the purpose of extorting a higher price from the buyer. We import our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed every year, and know it to be genuine, and of the very best quality, which alone is a sufficient guarantee, worth much more than the price of the seed. This is the article to sow this year, as the price is lower in proportion than on any other fodder crops. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., at 15c per lb.; 25 lbs., at 14c per lb.; 100 lbs., at 12c per lb.





Winter Vetch

Sand or Winter Vetch—(*Vicia Villosa*)—Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. Thrives surprisingly on poor, light land, and well withstands extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, usually with Rye. In the North it remains all winter under the snow, and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. It is valuable as a fertilizer, being a great nitrogen gatherer. For Hay, cut when commencing to pod. Fifty pounds Seed per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., at 18c; 100 lbs., at 15c.

Kaffir Corn—Grows from five to seven feet high, making a straight, upright growth with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by stock. The Seed heads form at the top of each stalk. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of Seed to the acre. For fodder sow 50 lbs., either broadcast or in drills. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Canary Seed—For birds. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

Jerusalem Corn—(White Durra)—Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows three to four feet high; produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. 1 lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 95c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

BROOM CORN

Wilson's Improved Tennessee Everlasting—This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

Missouri Evergreen—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$3.75.

CANE OR SORGHUM

Sorghum (or Sugar Cane) in the West is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the Seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths.

Early Amber Cane—This popular and well known variety is the earliest. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Dakota Grown Amber Cane—We have quantities of cane grown for us each season in Dakota and while we do not claim better yields for it than other canes, we do claim earliness and drouth-resistant features over other canes. 1 lb., 20c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Teosinte—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced, the stalks containing much more saccharine matter, are very nutritious; it can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed often produces twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed to the acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, two or three seeds every twelve inches. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 4 lbs. (enough for an acre), \$2.75.



Kaffir Corn

BRANCHING YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, stooling from the ground, sending out heads of great size, often weighing three-quarters of a pound, sometimes a full pound after ripe. Cattle, horses and hogs will eat it readily. Tests show that during the severe drouth corn dried up within a few feet of it. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

FETERITA

This is a new grain of the Durra group introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from British Egyptian Soudan. Growers who tried this last season are very enthusiastic about it and claim it is the best forage crop they have.

It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing a large head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds. The grain is larger than Milo, is fully as soft and much whiter than Kaffir. Its feeding value is equal to either Kaffir or Milo and does not contain the dust that accompanies the other two.

Feterita is an excellent drouth resister. It stands erect, branches out from the root and matures 25 days earlier than Kaffir. Fields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre were reported last season.

Feterita is bound to become one of the most important crops of this western country. Get your start now and be among the first to profit by this valuable addition.

Per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 70c; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., 5.00.



Milo Maize

If you can increase your yield even one bushel per acre by planting this Flax and have the added advantage of leaving your ground clean and free from foul seed on account of planting absolutely clean Flax, you would be ahead if you could secure the common dirty Flax for nothing. Per bu., \$2.75.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

Silver Hulled—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. In a great many sections of the United States, Buckwheat is not a paying crop, if you figure on using it as you would other grains, like Wheat and Oats. There is no crop that will yield a greater amount of food for fowls than Buckwheat. We know of one case where one quarter-acre field furnished seed for over 300 chickens for three months. They were allowed to harvest the crop themselves. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75; 5 bu., \$8.00.

KOWLIANG

The group of Kowliang coming from northern China and Manchuria contains some varieties which are naturally very early, maturing in from 80 to 90 days; this proving earlier than Milos. There have been a number of selections from the original introduction that have proven much earlier and exceptionally heavy producers of a good grain; these selections have been made by the South Dakota College and this is the first year the seed has been produced in quantities large enough to offer in a commercial way.

The earliest planting of Kaffirs, Milos and Kowliang show the greatest yields of seed. The quantity of seed per acre, care and planting, same as for Milo and Kaffir.

Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

FLAX, MINNESOTA, No. 25

This wilt-resistant Flax is a selection made by the Minnesota Experiment Station from stock received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and in repeated trials at the Minnesota Station and points in the Northwest it outyields all other varieties of Flax from two to four bushels per acre, and where other Flax wilts and fields are entirely destroyed this has stood perfectly. Not in all cases, but nearly all.





SWEET CLOVER, MELLILOTUS ALBA

The White Blossom Kind

A great many years ago a Nebraska farmer called at our office and wanted to purchase one bushel of the white flowered Sweet Clover seed. We were both pained and surprised to think any man wished to plant the so-called weed. We told him so in a few harsh words, and refused to sell it to him. He told us if we did not get it for him he would buy it himself and plant it anyway. We finally consented to get it and told him we would watch results. This was planted opposite Yankton, on the Missouri Bottoms, and produced an immense quantity of bee feed, for the purpose for which this man purchased it. After it had grown one or two years he commenced to take a crop of hay from it and found that it produced more bee feed and a good crop of hay that his stock were equally as fond of as alfalfa. The next party to whom we sold seed was a man at Bassett, Nebraska; he came to our office and wanted 500 lbs. to sow on sandy land for fertilizing purposes. We told him something of the results of the Nebraska farmer's one bushel, and he said that it might make hay, but he wouldn't risk it; he wanted to plant it in the fall and plow it up the next mid-summer. He said that by doing this he could produce as much corn on his very sandy land as we could on the best \$100 per acre land near Yankton. This last customer, from Bassett, Nebraska, increased his purchases each year until he was buying in ton lots. Then we commenced to wonder why so much, and inquired, and found that he was using it for hog pasture, pasture for his immense herd of cattle and horses, and was making excellent hay of it, besides using it for fertilizing purposes.

Then we commenced to write about it, and urge its planting almost everywhere. Today there is as great demand for the white flowered Sweet Clover as for Alfalfa, but the demand cannot be supplied as the seed is very difficult to save. It will outyield Alfalfa as far as seed production is concerned, but the seed drops so easily that no one has been able to discover a method of harvesting that will save more than 10 to 20 per cent of the crop.

Prof. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, the Alfalfa expert, and probably the best posted Alfalfa man in the United States, says: "Sweet Clover hay has much the same feeding value as Alfalfa, and more than that of Red Clover. Animals show a marked fondness for the hay after becoming accustomed to it (which, by the way, is usually a matter of education). Its ability to improve soils lies not only in gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the earth where grown as do other legumes but also in its uncommonly large roots penetrating to considerable depth, perforating and subdividing the subsoil. Decaying, they contribute humus, and the innumerable openings they cause admit air, light and moisture. Used for green manuring, its value as a soil improver is still greater, the Illinois Station finding that one acre of Sweet Clover yielding $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dry matter would furnish as much humus forming material as 24 tons of barnyard manure. Those who have had experience with it are praiseful of Sweet Clover for pasture and hay. It provides early and late grazing about equal to Alfalfa and Red Clover, but without their tendency to bloat. In the second year after planting it is ready to graze upon as early as mid-April, and may be used the first year until killing frost." No other clover or grass can be pastured successfully the first season.

The following analyses were made by the Wyoming Experiment Station of Sweet Clover and Alfalfa grown on the experimental farm, and published in Wyoming Bulletin No. 70, pages 70 and 74. These analyses show Sweet Clover to be richer than Alfalfa in protein (muscle, bone and tissue material), and in ether extract, or fat-forming substance.

	SWEET CLOVER	ALFALFA	
Crop.	Cut Oct. 4, 1904.	Cut Aug. 10, 1905.	Average of 11 Samples.
Water	6.02	6.88	6.57
Ash	9.57	11.03	8.79
Ether extract.....	2.42	1.96	1.66
Crude fibre.....	21.77	22.27	31.25
Crude protein.....	18.00	22.19	15.14
Nitrogen Free Extract.....	42.22	35.67	36.59

It is shown by experiments at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., that grasses grown with legumes contain more protein and consequently are of more economical value than when grown alone. It would seem that while they are both growing together, the grasses receive directly from the roots of the legumes a large supply of available nitrogen which makes not only more feed but richer in feeding values.

The following table is taken from Cornell Bulletin No. 294:

Crop.	Protein in Dry Matter Per Cent.	Protein Per Ton of Hay (10% moisture) Pounds.
Timothy grown alone.....	17.19	309
Timothy grown with Clover.....	24.56	442

Protein is the most expensive constituent of farm feeds. Comparative analyses of sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and cow peas showed that only the alfalfa and cow peas excelled sweet clover in percentage of protein, the alfalfa by one per cent and the cow peas by three per cent. Considered from the standpoint of digestible nutrient, we find the following comparative values for the different feeds:

	Per ton
Sweet-clover hay	\$18.49
Alfalfa hay	20.16
Timothy hay	9.80
Red clover hay.....	14.12
Cow-pea hay	19.76
Shelled corn	20.16

Price and Sow Per Acre

If for seed purposes, 5 lbs. For hay purposes, 15 lbs. We would advise that you place your order very early, as there will be an immense demand for it this season. Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$15.00; 100 lbs., \$26.00.

CLOVER, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

We quote only on Fancy Seed. You can buy a cheaper grade of Grass Seed, but it does not pay.

Medium Red Clover

Our Red Clover Seed is all northern grown. It is first-class in every particular. This Seed will be much better for the northern planters and also for those south of us than Seed grown in Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska.

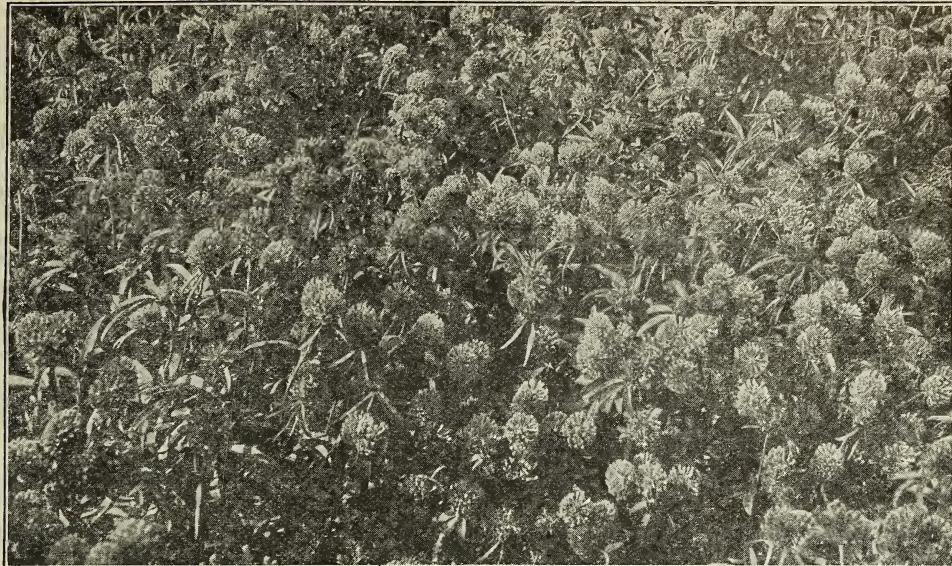
This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. It has very long and powerful tap-roots, and when these roots decay they add largely to that black mass of matter called the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay, and can be cut at least twice a year. Sow about 12 or 15 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. Pound, 40c; 60 lbs., \$15.00.

Our Grass and Clover Seeds are good enough to comply with any State Laws. It's the kind we sell always, not sometimes.

Inoculate Your Clover and Alfalfa Seed with the Nitro Germ

To successfully grow Alfalfa, Clover, Cow Peas, Soy Beans and other legumes, increase their yields, and improve the soil, use Nitro Germ. It is scientifically prepared and tested. The cost is small, the returns large, and it is easy to use. The treatment of all Clover seed with the Nitro Germ is recommended by practically all of the Experimental and Government stations in the United States. You can grow Alfalfa and Clover without it successfully, but it takes longer, and the expense of inoculating the soil is so little that you cannot afford to take the additional time. The Nitro Germ is supplied in three convenient sizes: Garden size, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 50c; one acre size, \$1.50; five acre size, \$5.00.





A. South Dakota Field of Red Clover

Mammoth Red Clover—This grows much taller than Red Medium, with larger, leafier stalks and large, slightly pointed leaflets. It will produce more hay on poor ground than any of the other Clovers. (60 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 40c; 60 lbs., \$15.00.**

Alsike, or Swedish, Clover—This Clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardiest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extremes of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 40c; 60 lbs., \$14.25.**

White Dutch Clover—An excellent pasture Clover, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue Grass the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow 5 or 6 pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bu. **Pound, 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50.**



Alsike Clover



Hansen's Siberian Alfalfa Eight Weeks After Seeding

Alsike and Timothy—In the Northwest there is a great demand for a mixture of Alsike and Timothy Seed mixed in the right proportion ready for sowing. This mixture is especially valuable for low, wet places, for permanent meadow or for pasture, and on account of the very low price at which we offer it you can seed down more ground for the Grass Seed Line. **Lb., postpaid, 25c; 100 lbs., \$10.50.**

Alfalfa Seed, Dakota Grown, 99 Per Cent Pure, Guaranteed

We are pleased to announce that we have once more secured a limited supply of Alfalfa Seed for this season from South Dakota growers. With each succeeding year we find the growers are more careful in keeping weeds of all kinds from going to seed in their fields, consequently the quality of seed gets better. Owing to our personal acquaintance and personal inspection of the fields of Alfalfa Seed grown in South Dakota this enables us to purchase the cream of the crop, and we have done it this season, taking only the most fancy lots offered and at prices that have netted the growers of Alfalfa Seed from \$40 to \$100 per acre. In comparing our Dakota grown Alfalfa Seed with some other high-priced varieties like the Grimm's, for instance, we wish to say there is absolutely nothing in favor of the Grimm's Alfalfa except the price. Most of the fields of Alfalfa from which our seed is secured have been planted in the driest places of South Dakota, for a great many years, consequently any plants that were not perfectly hardy have been killed out and nothing left but the hardiest. The Grimm's Alfalfa, which sells at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per pound, had the same test, but not so severe, as it is grown in a country where the rainfall is at least 25 per cent greater than the rainfall where Gurney's Dakota grown Alfalfa seed is produced. By securing this Dakota grown seed you can grow Alfalfa most anywhere. By our personal acquaintance with the growers of Seed in South Dakota we have been able to secure the very choicest and guarantee our South Dakota grown Alfalfa Seed to be at least 99 per cent pure and free from injurious weed seed. The value of Alfalfa is better known each year and the demand is increasing each season, and it is acknowledged by the very best authorities on Alfalfa that Seed grown on high and dry land like our South Dakota Seed is the very best to plant anywhere.

Alfalfa growing in the Northwest is no longer an experiment, but it is an established, profitable fact, and with the advent of **Dakota Grown Seed**, grown on virgin soil, free from foul seed of any kind, it makes the profits larger and the task of securing a perfect stand very simple.

Every bushel of Alfalfa Seed offered by us this season is recleaned and first-class in every respect. Think what this means to the planters of this valuable forage crop in the extreme North; seed grown under the same conditions and practically the same soil that it will be planted in.

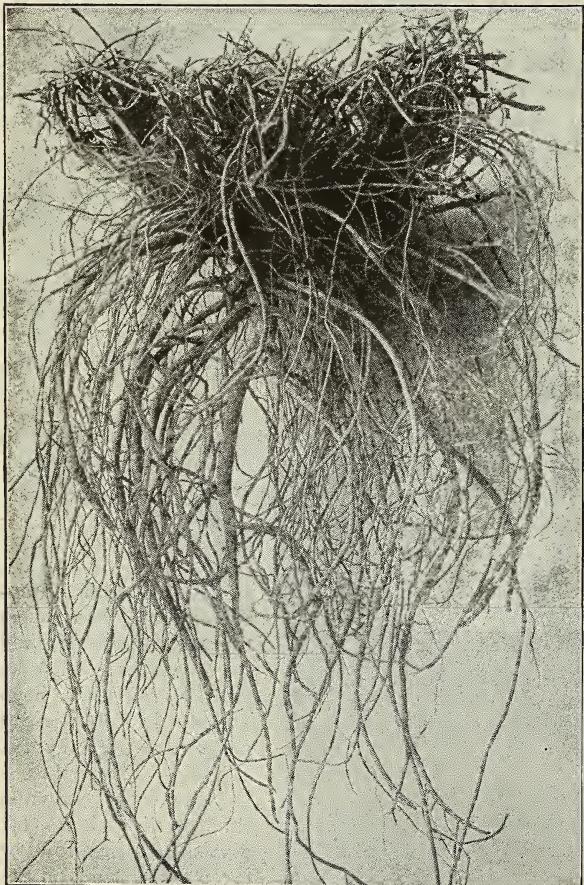
The homesteaders of South Dakota west of the Missouri River probably have the finest Alfalfa producing land in the North, and any land that will produce a good crop of Alfalfa will pay a good dividend on \$100 per acre. In other words, if you can grow Alfalfa successfully your land is

worth \$100 per acre. It will produce an income on that amount. It will produce more forage per acre, either green or dry, than any other known Clover or Grass. It successfully resists the fiercest drouth. In the driest weather, when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, Alfalfa stands up fresh and green as in the spring. It is proof against our severest winters. It is adapted to dry and sandy soil, where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots, often measuring 20 to 30 feet in length, force their way down deep into the sub-soil in search of moisture and plant food that cannot be reached by any other plant.

Alfalfa is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather-proof, for cold does not injure and heat makes it grow all the better. Fire will not kill it. As a borer it is equal to an artesian well; it loves water and bores to reach it. When growing there is no stopping it. Begin cutting a 20-acre field; when your last load is handled at one end of the field it is ready to cut again at the other end. For filling a milk can an Alfalfa-fed cow is equal to a handy pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it, and a hungry horse wants nothing else. If your land will grow Alfalfa you have the drop on dry weather.

A Word of Warning

We wish to impress on our readers that practically all of the Alfalfas offered under other names and at high prices are nothing more nor less than the western South Dakota grown Alfalfa seed, and you cannot make it any better than it is no matter what price you pay for it. So you had better purchase it under its correct name and at a reasonable price rather than at a high price and secure the same seed. We are informed that some of the growers in the western part of the state have changed the name of their alfalfa to Grimm's, and other high sounding names for the reason that they could secure more for the seed, and judging from some reports of some sales that have been made out there they have caught a quantity of "suckers." You cannot get better alfalfa seed than Gurney's South Dakota grown. We guarantee it to be 99 per cent or better pure. It is sold for just what it is and at a price that brings it within the reach of all. **Per lb., 35c; 60 lbs., \$16.80; 100 lbs., \$27.00.**



Root system of Semipalatinsk Alfalfa. A single plant transplanted spring 1911, Stanley County, South Dakota, on high dry gumbo, without irrigation. Grew well during the dry years of 1911-12-13. Plant dug September 4, 1914, and exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair. Green weight, first cutting, 13 pounds; second cutting, 4½ pounds; diameter across crown, 16 inches; length of root about 40 inches.
(Courtesy South Dakota State College.)

THE STORY OF AN ALFALFA SEED

The great common American people have been fortunate in the selection of the right man in the right place ever since before the thirteen colonies. The selection of Washington to command the Continental armies was particularly fortunate because if we had selected a Napoleon he would have accomplished the work planned and then in the heat of victory would have attempted to conquer the world and today we would have been a British possession. In 1860, when our country was in danger of its very life, the American people chose Lincoln and the results have been satisfactory to both north and south, and the names of Washington and Lincoln will live in the hearts of our people as long as the United States endures.

There have been great men chosen for other purposes, war, peace, commercial and agricultural purposes, and they have done their work well. We do not pretend to compare any of these with Washington or Lincoln, but it shows that the American people are to be trusted when it comes to putting the right man in the right place. A great many years ago our Government threw open to entry by homestead and otherwise what was then known as the great American Desert; we might say this extended from the Gulf of Mexico up through Texas with its millions of arid acres, through Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska with her thousands of Kinkaid homesteads, the bad lands of South Dakota and a strip reaching clear across the United States from north to south, well up into Canada. People rushed into this by the millions, built homes, and in a great many cases, with true American pluck, have succeeded even as they dreamed they would. But there was so great a percentage of failures that the Department of Agriculture commenced an investigation of the best methods of caring for this land and the best crops to plant, and the investigation is going forward today as it has in the past, but they have really gained in a few years a century's time by this investigation. Great men were selected to travel in foreign countries where the conditions were about the same as in our great American desert, and to study methods and crops that had been produced there through centuries of hard knocks. One of the men chosen for agricultural exploration in Russia and Siberia was Prof. N. E. Hansen of the Brookings College of South Dakota. His mission was new plants for the arid Northwest. His specialty the alfalfa plant.

Now that the great European war is on, each of you is undoubtedly supplied with a map of Siberia and Asiatic Russia; spread this map before you and follow the trip of Prof. Hansen. Our latitude here at Yankton is about 42 degrees north; our average rainfall about 25 inches per annum. He left this 42 degrees north latitude and traveled through northern China up into Siberia and Asiatic Russia, where the Russian government gave him every assistance possible, knowing that Prof. Hansen would see and afterwards talk only of agriculture. Most of this trip was made with the Russian post horses and a cart. A thousand miles away from the railroad was not unusual, and in a country where the temperature in the summer was as high as 106 degrees and in winter so far north the mercury froze, and where the annual rainfall was about eight inches, on into the province of Semipalatinsk, where he discovered and brought home seed of the alfalfa, which was named after the province. This is the creeping kind that will put our settlers in the arid sections of the United States a century ahead; it is the great pasture alfalfa, the one that will creep over the tops of the highest hills and produce an alfalfa pasture that will add millions of head of cattle to the annual production of South Dakota, North Dakota, Arizona, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah; the land of the sagebrush will be covered with it, the bare gumbo hills west of the river in South Dakota will afford pasture for thousands of cattle. This is bound to be true, for the natural home of the plant has conditions so much more severe than those in any part of what was known as the great American Desert, that it is bound to succeed. From the province of Semipalatinsk he goes into the land of the Don-Cossack, living at times on Kumas, made from mare's milk, very palatable, so he tells us, where he finds the upright growing alfalfa, standing three to five feet high and plants bearing several colored blossoms on the same stalk—white, yellow, purple, etc. In this country he finds them very much advanced in agriculture, milking five different kinds of animals—the mare, bred to give large quantities of milk, the cow that furnished milk containing 5 per cent butterfat, the camel, the goat and the reindeer, all producing large quantities of very palatable milk. On into the land of the fat rump sheep, where he found the sheep that weigh twice as much as any of our American sheep and that store up during the summer on the scanty grass 40 to 50 pounds of pure mutton tallow on its rump, this to be used during the long cold winter when the grass is either so scarce or what there is is covered with snow so that food is impossible.

In his first trip he secured a scant spoonful of alfalfa seed. This was brought home, planted in the greenhouse at Brookings and cuttings made from the parent plant in order to increase this valuable alfalfa as rapidly as possible.

The second trip he secured a little larger supply; but in the third trip, in 1913, when the Legislature of South Dakota made an appropriation of \$10,000 and the United States Government a further appropriation, he secured several thousand pounds and it has made it possible to offer this season some of the seed brought over by Prof. Hansen—some American grown and the plants of all three varieties. Prof. Hansen found a great many of the alfalfa fields of Europe planted in rows like we plant our corn; that these people are producing about twice the tonnage of dry hay per acre that we do, and for this and other reasons we are recommending the planting of this alfalfa, the first season in the seed bed or sowing it thick and transplanting in the fields in the fall or spring when the plants are one year old.

In this day of high-priced land, if we can, with a little additional work, make one acre produce as much as two do as the present time, we have certainly made a great step forward in agriculture. Plant your alfalfa in rows, after the first cutting give it a cultivation and again after the second. By this method you will get four crops of hay per season and from 20 to 50 per cent more weight each cutting than you will with our present methods.

PROF. N. E. HANSEN'S IRON-CLAD ALFALFAS

Description and Photographs Taken
From His Bulletin of Nov. 4, 1914.

ALFALFA FROM SIBERIA.

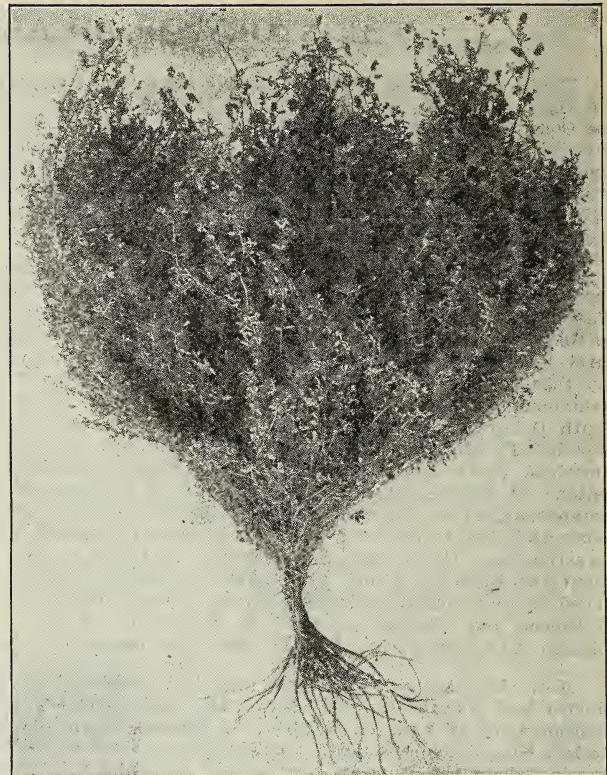
Gathered in 1913 by Prof. N. E. Hansen, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S. D.

These seeds were gathered upon my fourth expedition to Siberia on the dry, open steppes near Semipalatinsk, Southern Siberia. This is a region with a total annual precipitation of eight inches, including both rain and snow, and with a temperature range of from 106 degrees in summer to 50 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, in winter, often without snow. The expedition was authorized by the South Dakota legislature, March, 1913.

Semipalatinsk Alfalfa

As far as I have observed this is the strongest growing form of this species, *Medicago falcata*. In 1908, on my third expedition to Siberia, I first found this near Semipalatinsk as plants of erect habit with stems up to five feet eight inches long. Flowers bright yellow. See Bulletin 141 of this station for cooperative tests during the dry seasons of 1911 and 1912.

The Semipalatinsk alfalfa I regard as the strongest and most vigorous of the yellow flowered Siberian alfalfas. Coming as it does from an 8-inch rainfall climate, I regard it as an alfalfa to supplement rather than to supplant the alfalfas now commercially obtainable. In other words,



A single plant of Cherno Alfalfa the first year of transplanting. Plant set in May and dug in October, showing 5 months' growth, 217 stems; height, 3½ feet. Green weight of top about 5½ pounds.

it should be tested mainly wherever the common alfalfas suffer from lack of moisture or from winter killing. Wherever the common alfalfas do well my advice has always been: "Let well enough alone." Letters received from many states show that low bottom land and high, dry bench land are two different problems for the alfalfa grower.

Plants of this yellow flowered Siberian alfalfa from the Semipalatinsk region, planted by many farmers on high, dry upland in 1911 west of the Missouri river, had proven their ability to stand the severe drought of 1911 and 1912. The plants continued this good record in 1913. These are, perhaps, three of the driest years in the history of the state. The fact that such plants have yielded from 8 to 10 and even 12 pounds of green foliage per plant has given encouragement to many people who would otherwise have left the country. They have faith in the plants themselves.

Planted in rows 2x4 feet, or 5,444 plants to the acre, this figures out 8 to 12 tons, dried weight, per acre. You could cut this twice in two and still do very much better than we are doing from buffalo grass. I ask no one to believe any faster than can be demonstrated by field tests.

The fact that this plant is native in an 8-inch rainfall climate with a temperature ranging from 50 degrees below in winter to 106 above in summer gives me confidence in the ultimate outcome.

As to how far north this will do, some encouraging reports have been received from Canada: F. MacLure Sclanders of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, reports it hardy after three years' trial, and states: "My own experience with Hansen's alfalfas leads me to look upon them as the most important agricultural innovation for very many years."

My opinion is that they will be a great help to agriculture on the highest and driest uplands of a number of our western states where no irrigation is possible. In South Dakota I would judge they are for the highest and driest uplands where the conditions as to moisture are less favorable than on the lower lands.



A single plant of Semipalatinsk Alfalfa, Sansar, South Dakota. Transplanted 1911; photo 1912.

Two Russian Alfalfas

From my trip in 1906 I brought four of these natural hybrid alfalfas. In 1910 I named two of them the Cossack and Cherno. Both descended from single plants on the steppes of Voronezh province of southern Russia, land of the Don Cossacks. For description see page 80, Bulletin 141.

The original plant of the Cossack S. P. I. 20714, as found wild in the dry steppes, had blue flowers on one branch, yellow on another, and sometimes both colors on the same branch.

The original plant of Cherno, S. P. I. 20716, as found growing wild, was described as a beautiful plant, very hardy, very productive and with black-green flowers.

These two varieties do not come true to color; in fact, they vary widely, scarcely any two plants alike, ranging from the deepest violet purple through red purple, old rose, lilac, green, tan, deep yellow, light yellow, even into clear white. Both Cossack and Cherno are distinguished for their vigor of growth, individual cultivated plants running as high as 500 stems to the plant. In fact, 500 stems to the plant is becoming our minimum standard in selection work. In both Cossack and Cherno the aftermath is rapid and the seed is held tight in the pods until spring—although, of course, it should be harvested at the usual time, when ripe. Owing to the great variation in the color of the flowers of these alfalfas, securing the right seed will be a matter of good faith on the part of the grower.

After careful observation during several years by myself and many others, I have finally decided that for all practical purposes the Cherno may be merged into the Cossack alfalfa. They are both hybrids of the same parentage, and from the same region (twin sisters, so to speak), and while the two original plants were very distinct in color, the color does not come true and the same strong tendency to light-colored variegation in the flowers appears in both the Cossack and Cherno fields. I am willing to have the Cossack tested alongside of any alfalfa now cultivated in the north owing to its vigorous growth and heavy seeding, while the Semipalatinsk is intended for the driest western uplands from Mexico north into Canada.

In the spring of 1913 plants of Cossack and Cherno were transplanted at a number of places in the state and at the alfalfa seed stations authorized by the State Legislature.

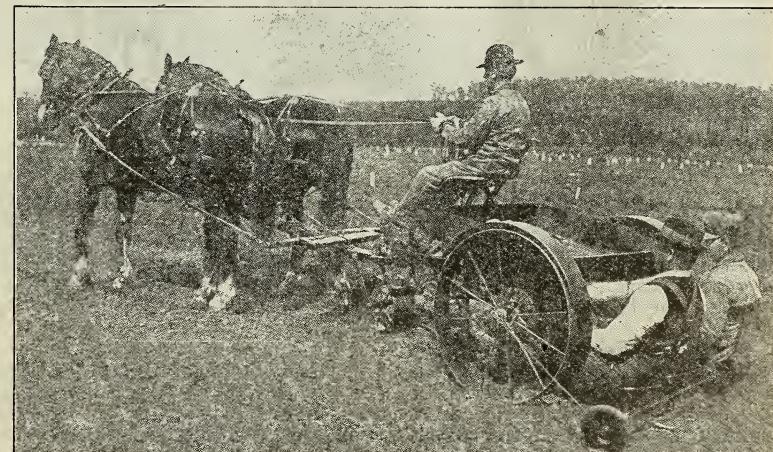
In the spring of 1914 we purchased from the South Dakota Agricultural College a quantity of the seed of the Cherno, Cossack and Semipalatinsk alfalfa, paying \$5.00 per pound for this seed. We planted this with a Planet, Jr., hand drill, in rows 18 inches apart, during the latter part of May. On the same date we planted three rows of Grimm's and three rows of South Dakota grown alfalfa seed next to the Hansen alfalfas. The same care and cultivation was given to both; the rainfall for the months of June, July and August was about six inches—less than one-half of the normal—and we had an exceptionally dry, hot summer. The Hansen alfalfas produced 50 per cent more green fodder per plant than either the Dakota grown or the Grimm's. Plants, 1 year old, per 100, 60c; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. Price of seed, $\frac{1}{3}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00. Price list Dakota and Grimm's alfalfa plants: Per 100, 40c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$1.50.

The Cossack and Cherno I regard as the strongest and best of the hybrid alfalfas, both of strong growth, many with 500 stems to the plant, and heavy seeders.

Transplanting Alfalfa

My machine transplanting of one-year-old roots, explained in Bulletin 141, I am not ready to recommend to the farmer until all the details are worked out. However, some very encouraging results have been obtained from transplanting by farmers and at the alfalfa stations, both for seed and hay. A few thousand plants may readily be set by plowing a furrow or with a spade.

The longer I work at the problem of alfalfa for dry western uplands, the more I become convinced that transplanting one year plants into cultivated rows with suitable machinery is a safer and surer method than sowing the seed in cultivated rows, as the plants have one year's start and can stand more hardship the first year. But it must be some hardy variety like those mentioned in this list of plants which often have 500 stems the second year. Experience shows that transplants succeed where seed fails.



Transplanting Alfalfa at South Dakota Experiment Station, Spring 1914

Nebraska Grown Alfalfa

We have secured a quantity of strictly fancy Nebraska grown seed which we guarantee to be 99 per cent or better pure, and of the highest germination. Per lb., 35c; 100 lbs., \$26.50.

Bromus Inermis

Dakota grown Seed only. New settlers west of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota and Western Nebraska should use this Grass almost exclusively on their land. An exceedingly valuable Grass; succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils where other grasses would perish. It is perennial and once sown down will stand for ten years. It is one of the surest to obtain a catch, establishing itself very rapidly; so much so that a good

hay crop can be had the first season, followed afterwards by an immense amount of succulent pasturage. On and after the first season two crops a year can be had from it. When fully grown the plant stands 4 to 5 feet in height and stools out freely. It is ready to cut the latter part of June. This grand Grass has been highly indorsed by the Experiment Stations, a few



5,500 Pounds Dakota Grown Bromus For One Planter



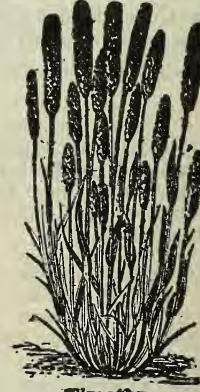
Kentucky Blue.



Orchard.



Red Top.



Timothy.

of which we give below. Prof. Shaw, of Iowa, says: "This Grass cannot be obtained too soon by the farmers of the West." Notes on the Grasses and Forage Plants of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Bromus Inermis withstands drouth and cold, and is perfectly adapted to conditions existing in Iowa. It makes an excellent growth, and more nearly reaches the ideal of a farmers' Grass than any other sort introduced in recent years." Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per bu.) We have this variety true to name and absolutely pure. Per lb., 25c; per 14 lbs., \$2.40; per 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the best of the so-called natural or permanent Meadow Grasses, and has so well adapted itself to our Northern and Western States as to have become invaluable; in fact it thrives over as wide a range as any of our Grasses, succeeding as far south as Tennessee. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock, is very fattening, and makes excellent hay. It is very hardy and succeeds in almost all soils, but attains its greatest perfection in moist, rich land. Coming into use very early and again late in the fall, it should form a prominent part in all permanent pastures and meadow mixtures. (22 lbs. to the bu.) Per lb., 35c; 50 lbs., \$8.00; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Orchard Grass—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—It is of exceptional value for permanent pastures and for hay crops. It is very early, coming in ahead of all other grasses, recovers quickly after being cut, and endures close cropping by cattle. All kinds of stock relish it greatly, and if cut when it comes into flower makes excellent hay. Thrives well on all soils and attains its greatest perfection on strong, moist and clay lands. (14 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; 14 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(*Avona Elatior*)—The earliest of all the grasses and the one that has naturalized itself all through the Western States. It is the first Grass to show itself in spring, and grows rapidly in good soil, showing a height of 4 feet by June. It should be cut for hay just as coming into bloom; will furnish two and three cuttings per year, and is invaluable for early and late pasturage, furnishing a nice, sweet and tender herbage. Sow when alone, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. (10 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.50.**

Kentucky Blue Grass (*June Grass* or *Smooth-Stalked Meadow Grass, Fancy Cleaned*)—(*Poa Pratensis*)—One of the first grasses to start in the spring; much relished by all kinds of stock, and succeeds on a great variety of soils, particularly on rich, moist lands. Fancy cleaned Seed. (20 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 40c; 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.**

Red Top, Choice—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Grows on almost all soils, but best on moist lands; should be included in all mixtures for seeding down wet or marsh lands. (15 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 35c; 15 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

English Rye Grass—(*Lolium Perenne*)—One of the best and most nutritious grasses for permanent meadows and pastures; it endures close cropping and recovers quickly after cutting. Does best on strong, rich soils. (24 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; 24 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$9.50.**

Italian Rye Grass—An excellent variety producing a nutritious feed in early spring; if sown early, will produce a large crop at the same season. (18 lbs. per bu.) **Per lb., 20c; 18 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.**

Timothy—(*Phleum Pratense*)—Dakota grown; thoroughly recleaned; the best Timothy Seed on earth. You know what Timothy is, and you can grow it. A few years ago it was almost unknown to the farmers and stock growers of South Dakota; today it is growing successfully in the eastern half of South Dakota from the south to the north line. Most farmers have their Timothy and Clover meadows and pastures. Our Seed is all northern grown, and of the very best grade. (45 lbs. per bu.) **Pound, 25c; 100 lbs., \$9.50.**



South Dakota State Capitol Building

LAWN FROM GURNEY SEED

We are showing here a photograph of the new Capitol building at Pierre, South Dakota, together with the lawn surrounding same. These grounds were planted with our special lawn mixture in May; this photograph was taken in early September and shows something of the luxuriant growth of the grass and the beautiful lawn surrounding this elegant new Capitol building. The marvelous beauty of this perfect lawn produced in so short a time has created a great deal of favorable comment among the newspapers of the Northwest, some of them devoting columns to it this past summer. Gurney's Lawn Grass will produce this kind of a lawn anywhere. South Dakota is to be congratulated on its fine building and beautiful lawn.

Grasses for Special Purposes

For Lawns—It is made up of the Seed of several fine-leaved grasses, selected and recommended by the experts of the Agricultural Department at Washington, after a series of most careful experiments extending over several years. We can conceive of no better authority on the subject than these painstaking investigators. It may be said here concerning all these special purpose Grass mixtures that they are based mainly on the results of these field trials at the department and at various State Experiment Stations. The mixture offered here for lawn purposes has been tested thoroughly under the severe conditions of our climate, and has proven so generally satisfactory as to fully warrant us in claiming them to be unexcelled. **Pound, 50c.; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**

For shady places, certain fine grasses are used that show a particular aptitude for maintaining their growth in the shade of trees. These grasses are generally shy seeders and consequently the seed is high priced, as will be noted in our price list, but the results obtained will fully warrant the cost. **Pound, 45c.; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**

For Permanent Upland Pastures—Farmers frequently desire to lay down certain fields on account of inaccessibility or difficulty of working, as a permanent pasture for their stock. It is highly desirable that the right grasses be selected for the purpose and the location. The ordinary May grasses as a rule will not answer at all, as they will not maintain their growth under the tramping and close cropping of stock. Other grasses, while succeeding well in meadows, are totally unfit for uplands. The Seed we offer under this head is made up of varieties particularly qualified for permanently settling upland pastures. **Pound, 25c.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

For Permanent Meadow Pastures—The object to be obtained in this case is exactly the same as under the last heading, but the location and condition being entirely different, a totally different set of grasses must be used in making up the mixture. The use of this mixture may be relied upon by farmers to give a satisfactory permanent meadow pasture. **Pound, 25c.; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

MILLET

Manitoba, or Hog Millet—This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the Seed being the richest and most valuable Hog Food that can be produced, while the Hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the Seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when, if cut properly, can be threshed for Seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed. **Pound, 10c.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.**

German Millet

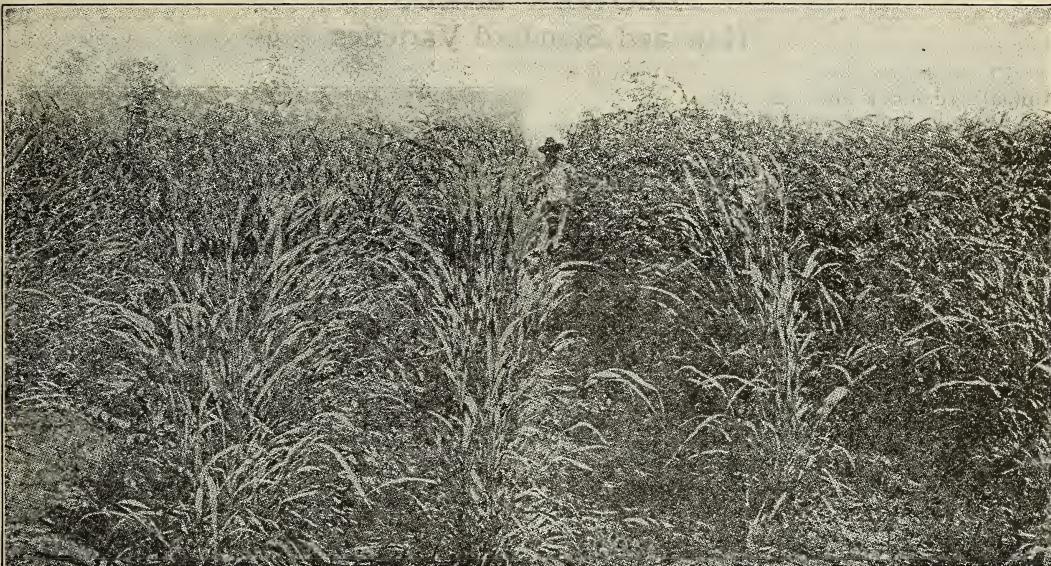
Planted on good land, produces a large crop of hay or forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in the finest condition for Wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 lbs.) Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre. Values constantly changing. Write for prices. **50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.20.**

Hungarian Grass—(*Panicum Germanicum*)—A valuable forage plant; withstands drought; yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 lbs. to the acre and cultivate the same as Millet. (Weight, 48 lbs. per bu.) **48 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.**

The New Siberian—The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts, besides many other points of excellence that distinguish it and render it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and which destine it to take front rank if not lead all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardiness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate. **50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.**

Japanese Millet—All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. We recommend it for the following reasons: First, it makes more hay than German Millet or any other. Second, although it grows so large, sometimes seven or eight feet high, the Hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to Corn Fodder. Third, it is adapted to all sections and a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Fourth, two crops a season may be cut from it, or, if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of Seed per acre as Oats. Fifth, it requires less Seed per acre than any other Millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. Sixth, it makes fine soilage, especially if mixed with Soja Beans or Sand Vetch. Seventh, it is highly indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by all Experimental Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure to order of us, as we are headquarters. Treat it exactly as you would German Millet, only sow it a little earlier for the best results. We know it will please you. (40 lbs. per bu.) **10 lbs., 50c.; 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

Pencilaria Pearl Millet—This mammoth Millet is unlike any other Millet grown, and is often referred to as Cattail Millet on account of the resemblance of the heads to that of the Cattail, grown in the sloughs. This Millet grows to a height of 10 feet; produces a wonderful amount of forage and will produce two crops in one season. After the first crop is cut, it immediately sprouts up from the roots and gives you another good crop. It can be sowed broadcast or in drills and cultivated. It requires about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Price per lb., **25c.; 10 lbs., \$1.65.**



SOME FACTS ABOUT SUDAN GRASS

Sudan Grass was introduced into the United States in 1909 from Sudan under the name of Garawi. One-half pound of seed was received and the results were so very promising that plans were immediately made for testing it out thoroughly in all parts of the United States. As a result of these tests the Department of Agriculture reports that Sudan Grass will be of the greatest value in the Central States, and especially in the parts of Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado that are deficient in rainfall. These dry regions have no other satisfactory hay crop and Sudan Grass will be of immense value there.

Sudan Grass is strictly an annual and dies each year like millet and must be seeded again each spring. This makes it fit admirably into any system of rotation, and while it does not benefit the soil like legumes, it does afford a change in crop and this is a good thing for the soil. Sudan Grass is tall, reaching a height of from 7 to 9 feet. The stems are very small and are rarely thicker than a lead pencil. The plant stools wonderfully and produces under favorable conditions as many as 100 stalks from a single root.

Makes good when it is dry; makes better when it rains.

Produces from 3 to 5 tons of hay per acre when planted in 3-foot rows.

Takes about 4 pounds of seed per acre to plant in 3-foot rows.

Can be cut from two to four times per season.

Stock eat it in preference to all other hays, including alfalfa.

Analyzes 9.13 per cent protein.

Has been grown successfully in all kinds of climate under all sorts of conditions.

Prices: Up to and including 10 lbs., 20c per lb.; from 11 to 25 lbs., 18c; from 26 lbs. up, 15c.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE,
Brookings, South Dakota,
October 26, 1914.

Mr. D. B. Gurney, Secretary.

Yankton, South Dakota.

Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry regarding Sudan Grass, I would state that it is a fine stemmed specimen of sorghum, introduced from Africa by the United States Department of Agriculture and tested at the South Dakota Experiment Station for the past three seasons on the Brookings and Highmore farms. It has given excellent results at Brookings, and moisture conditions being considered has given good results at Highmore. It will make two crops a year with plentiful moisture. It is very palatable and is readily eaten by cattle. I think it would be safe to count on a yield of three tons per acre in the eastern part of the state and one and one-half tons in the central part of the state, although much higher yields might be obtained under favorable conditions. It requires from four to six pounds per acre to seed in rows three feet apart, or about thirty pounds per acre for solid seeding. The former method has several advantages, because it insures a crop in a dry season, saves on the cost of seed and leaves the land in good condition for the ensuing crop.

Very truly,

MANLEY CHAMPLIN.

Assistant Agronomist in Charge of Field Experiments.

FLOWER SEEDS

New and Standard Varieties

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen Seed the first year and then perish.

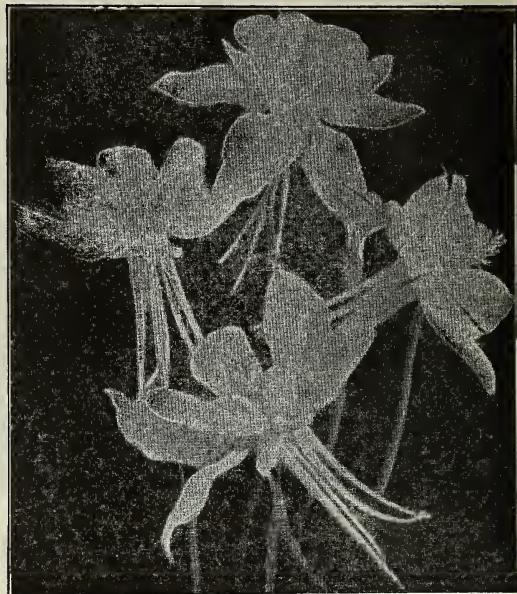
Biennials do not generally flower the first season, and are in perfection one year.

Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring, if desired, the Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter. The blooming period of all classes may be greatly extended by picking off the flowers as soon as they begin to fade.

Half-Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or if carried over until spring, in cold-frames or greenhouses.

Aquilegia (Columbine) — Popular hardy perennials that bloom very freely during spring and early summer. These plants grow wild in the timbered country and are known to all the children as Honeysuckle. They come in a great variety of colors and are easily grown. Pkt., 5c.



Aquilegia

Alyssum

Little Gem—Plants 3 to 4 inches high; they soon become a large mass of white scented flowers; fine for bordering; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

Sweet—Fragrant, white, hardy annual. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Asters

The Rochester, or Vick's Mikado—Pink petals, narrow, long and reflexed, bending and curling across each other in such magnificent disorder as to make it the fluffiest aster grown, color most exquisite shade of lavender pink, plants are very vigorous and produce immense quantities of very large flowers, ranging from four to six inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Hohenzollern—This new race of Asters closely resembles the Giant Flowering Japanese Chrysanthemums. The flowers are very large, with beautifully curled and twisted petals and long stems, which makes them invaluable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered — A magnificent globe-shaped flower. Seed saved from the most perfect of this grand strain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Mixed**, many choice colors, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

Queen of the Market—The earliest of all the Asters. Grows about 9 inches high and very branching; the fine double flowers are produced freely on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

New White Branching—The magnificent large double white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, borne upon long stems, are excellent for cutting. The big broad petals are curled so as to give the blossoms the appearance of a graceful Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00.

Ostrich Plume—Plants of strong branching growth 15 to 18 inches high. The large size of flowers, the fine feathery appearance, long stiff stem and early flowering habit combine to make it most desirable for decorations. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.00.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large doubled flowers resembling Chrysanthemums, and valuable on account of profuse late flowers. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; oz., \$1.15.



Centaurea



Centaurea

The Giant-Flowered grows about 2 feet high, with larger flowers than the old sorts.

Giant-Flowered Firefly—Scarlet, crimson and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon

An old favorite border plant, which has been greatly improved, with dark and glossy leaves and large, curiously-shaped flowers, with finely marked throats. They bloom the first season from Seed sown in the spring, but the blossoms will be much stronger the second year. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Half-hardy perennial. A few leaves of any light litter thrown over them will help to carry them through the winter, or they may be treated as annuals.

Camellia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers.

In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Balsam

Magnificent plants for garden culture. Tender annuals.

Camelia Flowered—The largest flowered of any of the Balsams and perfectly doubled. The individual flowers frequently measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The plants forming symmetrical, well branched, erect bushes, the branches being almost covered with the magnificent double flowers. In color they vary from the brightest scarlet to pure white, including spotted violet, royal purple and many others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Cosmos

Early Flowering—This early flowering strain may now be had in bloom from July to November. It is such a strong, vigorous grower, and its fine, fringe-like foliage is such a pretty background for its lovely spreading flowers of white, pink, crimson or rose-purple, that it can hardly be spared from any garden. All colors, Cosmos, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

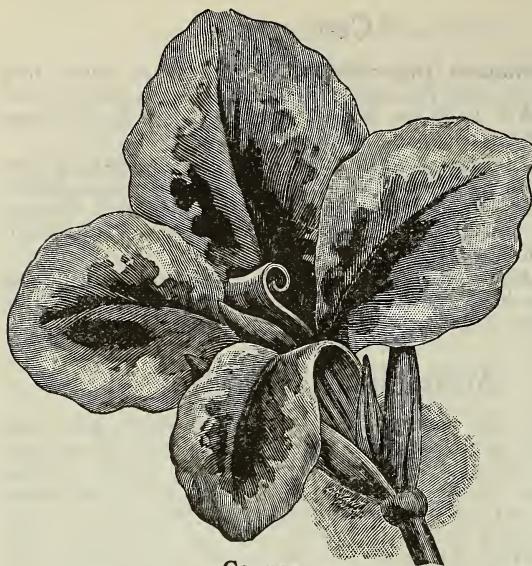
Giant Flowering Cosmos—Pkt., 5c.

Chinese Lantern—A showy variety of Winter Ground Cherry, making plants 18 to 24 inches high and producing large balloon-like fruits, changing from green to bright crimson as the season advances. The husk covering the fruit measures nearly 2 inches through

and the fruit is usually about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch through and excellent for eating from the plant or for preserving. It bears a fruit at every leaf bud and late in the season is a solid mass of crimson. It is a hardy perennial, roots living over winter in the ground. Pkt., 10c.



Chinese Lantern



Cannas



Wild Cucumber

The most rapid growing vine in existence. It will make a growth of 50 feet in a single season and will cover unsightly places quicker than anything else you can plant. It is an excellent shade for summer houses or to train over trellis or porches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cannas

Extra Choice Mixed—Seed saved from 20 varieties of only the very best of the large or Gladiolus-flowered type. Blooms in about ten weeks after planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Candytuft

All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers in early spring. When sown in April, flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. Hardy annual, 1 foot.

Candytuft Empress, or Snow Queen—A complete mass of large snow-white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

New Crimson—A profuse bloomer of bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Cockscomb

Giant Crimson Empress Maxima—Dwarf plants bearing mammoth bright cockscomb and bronze foliage, making it one of the most attractive of all the Cockscombs. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed—All colors and shapes. Pkt., 5c.

The Wife should select Flower Seed for Premiums. They do most always anyway, and Gurney's Flower Seeds never disappoint. We know better than let them.

Carnation

The Carnation has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. Sow under glass in greenhouse or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size transplant one foot apart each way. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from choicest German and English stocks. A large portion of this Seed will produce double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Very free flowering. With ordinary care will be in full bloom in four months after sowing the seed, flowering in profusion until checked by frost. They flourish equally well in open ground or in pots. The flowers range through many shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., of fine form and large size. Mixed, pkt., 5c; ⅛ oz., 20c.



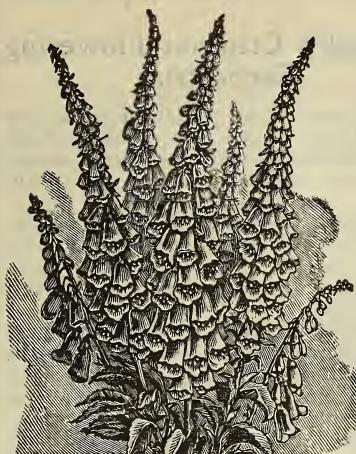
Carnation



CYPRESS VINE

Cypress Vine

A most beautiful vine, with delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped rose, scarlet and white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Digitalis, or Foxglove

length, containing scores of prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.

Daisy, Bellis Perennis

A favorite spring blooming plant. Sow Seed early in hotbed or house and transplant to rich, cool, partially shaded situation, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Half-hardy perennial, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot.

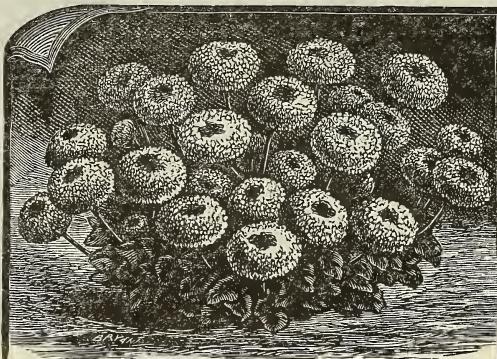
Double Mixed—Choice. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia

The New Cactus—One of the finest flowers of late introduction, and where known is rapidly taking the place of the old standard Dahlias. Flowers are quilled and curved, resembling Chrysanthemums; grown on long stems, which makes them especially valuable for cut flowers. Our Seed is all saved from the newest and most perfect varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

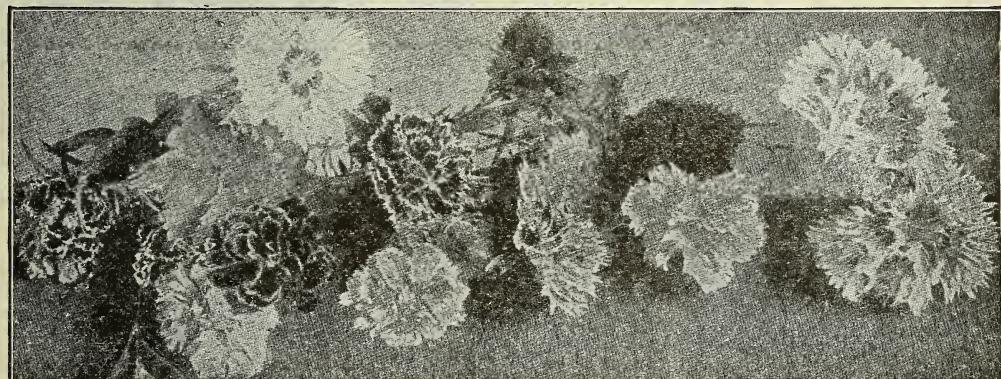
Digitalis, or Foxglove

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in



Dianthus, Pink Hedgewegea

For brilliancy of coloring and markings as well as beautiful forms of flowers, this family cannot be surpassed. The colors range through white, pink and crimson to the very deepest maroon; many varieties are finely fringed. Hardy biennials, but are better treated as annuals, as they bloom early from Seed sown in the spring. Fancy mixed, pkt., 5c.

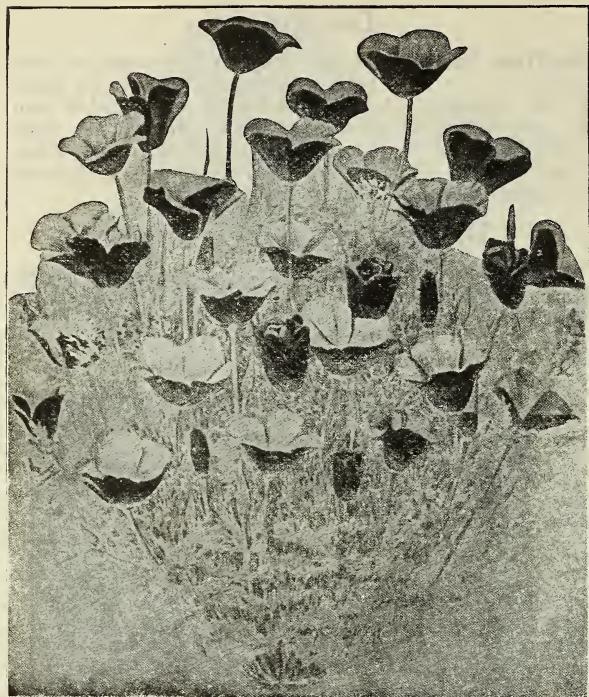


Dianthus—Chinese or Indian Pinks—Hardy biennials; bloom early from seed; extra double flowers in choicest mixture of bright single colors, variegated and spotted. One of the finest for massing in beds. Pkt., 10c.

The Shasta Daisy—A bed of these giant white Daisies in full bloom is a sight worth seeing. The flowers measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across and are borne on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. The numerous long, slender-stemmed white flowers rise most gracefully amid the bed of green, blooming all through the spring and summer months. The flowers keep in water for two weeks. Pkt., 10c.

AN AUTO TRIP

To our Nurseries each season by thousands of strangers is enjoyed by them. Come when the flowers are in bloom, and the fruit is ripe. We will fill you up with the fruits and bury you with the flowers. The Meridian road and the Washington Highway both pass through Yankton, the best automobile roads in the country. The attractive spot in Yankton is the Gurney Nurseries.



Giant Escholtzia

Golden West—A grand strain of the well-known favorite California Poppies. The flowers have large, overlapping petals, which are often delicately waved at the edges, showing beautiful and varied forms. The color is an intense shining yellow, with an orange blotch. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Escholtzia, Double Yellow—This wonderful new double yellow California Poppy is the first of the doubles to be introduced. Plants grow to about 12 inches in height, bloom very early from seed. This should be in all flower gardens. Pkt., 10c.

Forget-Me-Not

Forget-Me-Not—This charming little blue flower succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Victoria Blue which we offer is the largest flowering, and continues to bloom the longest of any. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'Clock, Marvel of Peru

A handsome, free-flowering, half-hardy perennial, blooming the first season from Seed. The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. They can be kept like Dahlias. Our mixture contains a fine variety of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Gaillardia

Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower — Finest single mixed. The flowers are greatly admired for their rich blending of colors. They thrive well anywhere. Large single flowers in red, scarlet, yellow and orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

New Double—Large bright-colored double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulfer, Golden, Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Gypsophila, or Babies' Breath—The flowers are small, star-like and borne on feathery sprays, which are highly esteemed for cut flowers, as they lend a most graceful effect when combined with Sweet Peas or Nasturtiums in bouquets.

Burbank's Crimson Flowering Escholtzia

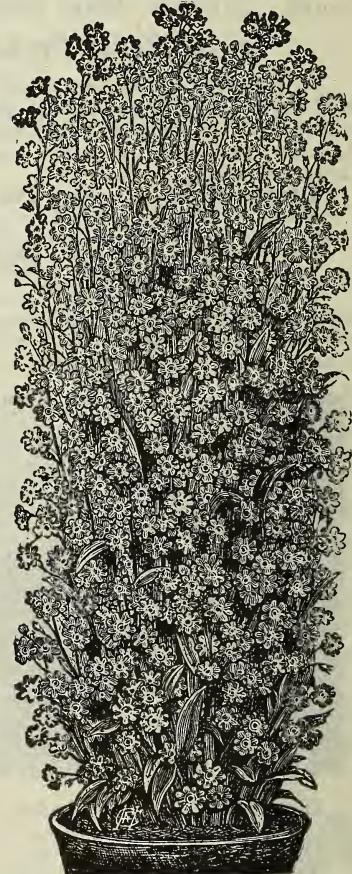
This was raised by selection for nine years from one of our common California "Poppies," which showed a thread of crimson on the inside of one of the petals.

A purplish-crimson shade on the outside of the base of the petals is nothing unusual, as seen in the well-known Mandarin and other strains, and even rarely in wild ones.

This strain has all been produced from one plant, first named above, by most rigid selection from season to season, until now the flowers are of a very clear, rosy crimson, very constant, freely produced, being a wholly new production greatly admired by all who have seen it.

The plants grow about one foot high and a foot or more across.

Pkt., 10c.



Forget-Me-Not

We offer the improved strain of the large flowering kind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Golden Orange Daisy, African

This wonderful new flower was offered by us first in 1912; it was received too late that spring to get into the catalog, but we sent out thousands of packages of it, and the success reported certainly places it absolutely at the head of all of the annuals. This flower is from South Africa and is the easiest grown of any of the showy border plants. It grows to a height of about 15 inches and blooms profusely all summer. Seeds planted in the open ground in early May were flowering in July and continued until frost came. In our trial grounds it was the most attractive flower of any shown there; the flowers are about two and one-half inches across and the most beautiful golden orange color. We recommend this specially for borders for flowers and along walks. For cut flowers they are extremely good, lasting for several days after being cut. We recommend that it be placed in the hotbed, or in the house early, and transplanted to the open, so that you will get the full season's flowering; but the seed may be sown in the open ground in early May and will produce flowers all summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25.



sown very early in spring some will bloom the first season. Hardy perennial, 3 to 5 feet. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Mammoth Fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny—The flowers of this grand variety are from 4 to 6 inches across, single, semi-double and double, finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, crimson and maroon, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. The blooming season is from June until frost. Choice mixed, pkt., 10c.

Heliotrope—Giant Hybrid—Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of bloom. Succeeds in any rich, light soil out of doors, or for pot culture indoors. Easily grown from Seed, blooming first summer if sown early. The flowers of this variety are larger than those of the ordinary heliotrope. Pkt., 10c.

Helianthus, or Double Sunflower—Double Chrysanthemum flowered. This variety grows about six feet high and bears profusely all summer long. The perfectly double flowers are bright yellow and of many different sizes, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. A row of these across our trial grounds this summer attracted great attention on account of the immense number of flowers always open and their bright yellow color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Hyacinth Beans—Dolichos Lablab (Hyacinth Bean)—Splendid climbers with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. It is of rapid growth and often runs 30 feet in a season. Height, 10 to 20 feet. Tender annual. Pkt., 5c.

Gourds

A tribe of climbers, with curiously-shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. Do not plant the Seed till the danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climbers, 10 to 20 feet. Fine mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Hollyhock

One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple to pure white. Plant the Seed in June or July in open ground, the following summer they will bloom. If the Seed is



MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE SUNFLOWER.

Ice Plant—Handsome plant for baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. Leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals; easily grown. Pkt., 5c.

Godetia—Dwarf Crimson Glow—This splendid new Godetia is the most brilliant, easily grown flower that we are sending out this year. It forms a compact bush about 9 inches high, completely covered with flowers of the most dazzling interior crimson. A bed of this variety produces a rival effect, the intensity of which it is impossible to describe. The picture will convey some idea of the splendid color, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen growing. Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.

Godetia—Duchess of Albany—Color, satiny white; grows a trifle taller than Crimson Glow, and these two varieties planted in a bed are a wonderful contrast and very beautiful, and to secure the best effect should be planted that way. Pkt., 10c; 2 pkts., 15c.

Godetia—Best mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Ipomoea Mikado

A new Japanese climbing vine, producing flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches across, in the greatest variety of colors. The leaves are large, glossy dark green, and will grow to the height of 20 feet in a very short time. This is an especially good plant for trellis or covering porches, out-buildings or fences. Pkt., 15c.

Japanese Kudzu Vine

The most remarkable climbing vine of the age and should be planted by everyone for dense shade of porches, arbors or places where you wish to screen outbuildings. It comes from Japan, the land of the flowers and of the most curious vegetable production. The blossoms are large and borne in pinnacles like Wistaria, much larger in size and better clusters. Color purple, blossoms very freely and early. It requires but little care and its hardy nature commends it to all. Large pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

Kochia, or Summer Cypress—An easily grown annual about 3 feet high. Throughout the summer it is a beautiful green, but turns to a bright red in autumn. It is of perfectly rounded form, with very fine foliage and stems. Is used for ornamental exhibits or borders. Pkt., 5c.

Lobelia—Crystal Palace—A most excellent and useful plant for bedding. Compact, erect growth; flowers deep blue. Seed should be covered lightly. Pkt., 5c.

Lupinus Mixed—Deep blue Texas Lupin—Loveliest spikes of deepest sea blue flowers, delicate fragrance, easily grown and very satisfactory. Pkt., 5c.

Lychnis, Chalcedonica or Burning Star—One of the greatest hardy biennials, which grow and bloom year after year, requiring no protection and easily started. Color brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

Linum or Scarlet Flax—One of the most showy annuals for flower beds and masses. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers, 1 inch across, borne in wonderful profusion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Larkspurs, Annual Varieties

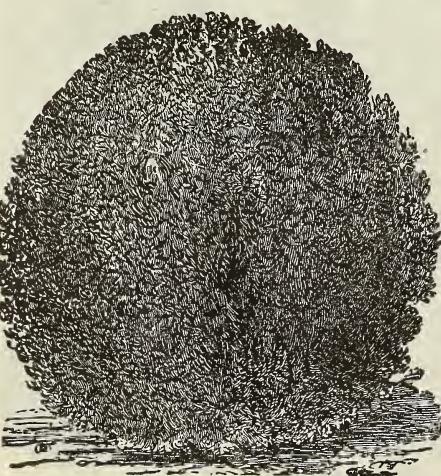
Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow Seed in fall, or early in spring. The branching varieties grow two feet high, and should stand eighteen inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers, and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Rocket—One foot in height, mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

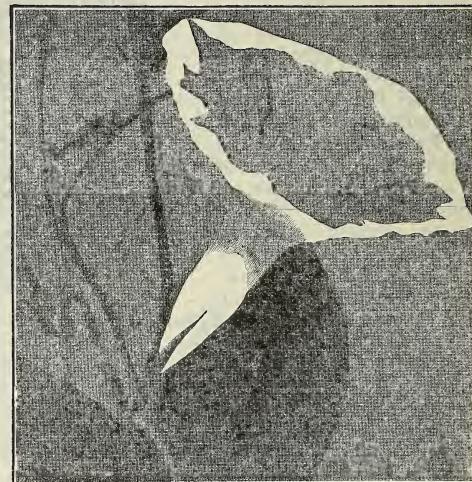
Larkspurs, Perennial Varieties

The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches of some varieties often four feet high; flower spikes 6 inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from seed. Sow Seed in open ground, early in spring, and strong plants will be produced by fall that will flower the next spring, some of them the first season.

New Large-Flowering Hybrids—Three to six feet high; flowers of various shades, very showy; finest varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Kochia



Mignonette

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through the summer. Plant in a cool place and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

Sweet—A well-known fragrant plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Giant Pyramid—A mammoth variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large, self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a cold-frame or in a seed-bed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African Marigolds—Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

French Marigolds—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.



Morning Glory

Tall Morning Glories

Fine Mixed—A great variety of colors of the popular old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Impomea, Moon Flowers

Tender annuals of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering old walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; 15 to 20 feet.

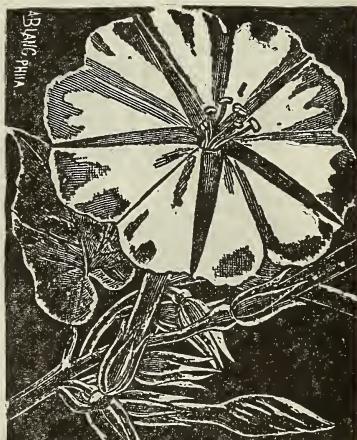
Heavenly Blue—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; colors a beautiful sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

Grandiflora—(Moon Flower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during the dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Moon Flower, Mixed, including blue, red and white. Pkt., 5c.

Imperial Morning Glory

This is the new Japanese Morning Glory which grows so rapidly and produces such wonderful flowers. We regret that we are unable to show a photograph of it this year. Do not miss this wonderful new flower. Grows readily from seed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.



Imperial Morning Glory, Fancy Fringe—Exceptionally large flowers, beautifully fringed and ruffled, contains all and many more colors than the ordinary Morning Glory. Per pkt., 10c.

Imperial Morning Glory, Double Mixed—These beautiful flowers are as free bloomers as the ordinary Morning Glory, but are fully double, and the colors as in the common single ones. Per pkt., 10c.

Temple, Texas, Nov. 24, 1915.

J. P. Lovett of Nacogdoches, Texas, to whom you shipped the plum trees about a month ago, has written that they are doing nicely and that he never saw better nursery stock. Now I want to get 200 Rhubarb roots to be shipped about the middle of February. I have not been in the Dakotas for something like 30 years, but as near as I can remember it would require dynamite to uproot anything at that time of the year; however, if you can produce such nursery stock you may be able to produce the Rhubarb in February.

G. W. Chrouch.



NASTURTIUMS

The Nasturtium is one of the popular flowers of the present time, and is continually growing in favor for the table, also for decorating the lawn and veranda. It is easily cultivated and can be used in great variety of places. Hardy annuals.

Tall or Trailing Nasturtiums

These are all of strong, vigorous growth and can be trained upon strings or wires, or for covering fences or trellis.

Sunlight—Flowers of the largest size are most beautifully colored. Clear rich golden yellow. In this you will find flowers measuring nearly three inches across and are produced most profusely. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Midnight—Plants of extremely deep dark green foliage, flowers are a deep brownish red. The soft, velvety texture of petals is crumpled or partly folded. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Tall Mixed—Including all of the above and hundreds of other varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

These are dwarf, compact, rounded growth, and like all Tom Thumbs succeed on light, well drained soil, or in slightly raised beds. The Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are much freer bloomers than any of the other varieties and are excellent for border plants.

King Theodore—Dark foliage and flowers of a rich, velvety crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Empress of India—Deep purplish green leaves, flowers dark rich salmon-scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Chameleon—It is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant. It is one of the most brilliant and showy of all the dwarf nasturtiums. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Dwarf Pearl—This is a very pleasing, creamy white, free bloomer and a good plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

Tom Thumb Mixed—This mixture is composed of all the best Tom Thumbs and is remarkable both for brilliancy of color and perfection of individual flowers. The low price at which we are offering this Seed brings it within the reach of everyone, and it should be planted liberally. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.**



Pansies

One of the most interesting classes of flowers grown. A bed of Pansies in bloom always has something new for you in variety of color and marking, every time you visit it. Although they are in bloom continuously from spring until late in the fall, the flowers are much larger during the cool weather than through the heat of summer. The Seed may be sown in the hot bed, in boxes in the house or in the open ground. If sown in the spring, get them in as early as possible so they will come into bloom before the hot, dry weather comes on. Seed sown in May or June will produce very fine flowers from August to winter. Sown later and slightly protected during the winter with leaves or other light litter, they will make good, strong blooming plants for early spring. Very best mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Trimardeau Giant Pansy—These include the best of the German Giant Pansies, ruffled edges and various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**



Petunia

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants are equal to this class. They commence flowering early and continue a mass of bloom throughout the whole season, until late in the fall; easily cultivated, requiring rich soil and a sunny situation.

Single Grandiflora—Choicest mixed Seed, saved from show flowers. Very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybrida Striped Mixed—**Pkt., 5c.**

Howard's New Star—Each flower shows a large, distinct five-pointed white star on a bright crimson or purplish crimson ground. Late in the fall, when the weather becomes colder, the edges of the white star become feathery, with fine lines of rose and crimson, while on other flowers the entire white portion is suffused with soft rose pink. The plants begin to bloom early and flower profusely. **Pkt. 10c.**

Phlox

For a splendid mass of colors and a constant display this is not excelled by any other annual, commencing to bloom quite early and continuing until severe freezing. The Phlox colors range from purest white to blood red or crimson. For masses of separate colors and for cutting for bouquets or vases are unsurpassed. The seed may be planted in the open ground May 1st or in hot-bed or house earlier, and afterwards transplanted to where wanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants 8 to 10 inches apart each way. Hardy annuals; 1 foot.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Large flowered section. These are decided improvements over the old class, with much larger flowers, a better range of colors and of more compact growth. Choice mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

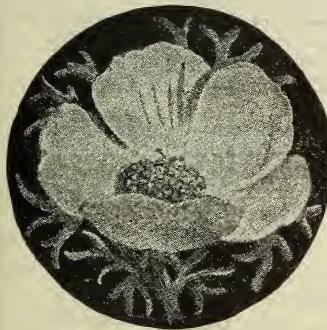
Star-Shaped Phlox—(Star of Quedlinburgh)—The most interesting of the Phlox family, bearing pretty star-shaped and fringed flowers, rich in colors, varying from violet blue to deep rose and blood red, margined with white. Starred and fringed; choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox Drummondii Nana—This strain is of dwarf, compact habit, growing about six inches high; splendid for pot culture or for ribbon lines and for massing. Dwarf, in choicest mixtures. Pkt., 10c.



THE SHIRLEY POPPY

continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca

Poppies, Annual

This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seed where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Shirley—Fine for cutting, cut in the morning while the dew is on. The colors range from bluish white through many tints to bright crimson. Mixed, 2½ feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mikado—Very distinct in character and color from any other class of Poppies. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with beautifully curved petals like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Carnation Flowered—Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Double Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Single Mixed—Annual varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

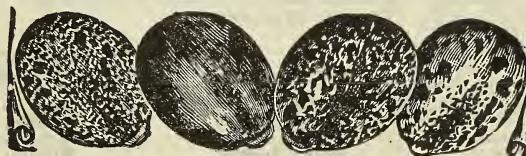
New Hardy Perennials, Oriental Red—This new race of Oriental Poppies when once planted continue blooming for several years without further trouble. The flowers often measure 6 inches across and are the most intense brilliant red. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca

There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many-hued brilliant colored Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and an exposed, sunny situation. Half-hardy annual.

Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.



Ricinus or Castor Bean

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, it makes a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The Common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about 20 bushels per acre. Annual.

Cambodgensis—The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Gibsoni Dwarf—This seldom grows over two or three feet high, making very showy plants with the very finest dark foliage. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

SWEET PEAS FOR 1916

Of all the annual flowers, there are none that have come into popular favor over the entire world and have been improved so much in the last few years as the Sweet Peas, and it is marvelous the wonderful improvement that has been made in them. From a few ordinary colors of inferior small flowers they have, by careful selection and breeding, covered almost the entire range of colors and have produced flowers measuring over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and from the old-fashioned straight-edged type they have produced the ruffled and the butterfly Sweet Peas. The most easily grown of any of the annuals, blooming from early summer until killed by the heavy autumn frosts. No other flower equals them for cutting and few last as well. To bloom to their best the flowers should be cut every day, in the evening. By morning the vines will be entirely covered with the bright showy flowers. We are offering in the following list the very best selections of the late introductions.



George Herbert

\$1.00 SPENCER COLLECTION

14 pkts. of the best Spencers for \$1.00. Single pkts., 10c; oz., 25c.

See description in above collections:

Afterglow
America
Apple Blossoms
Clara Curtis

Duplex Cream
Flora Norton
George Herbert
Helen Lewis

King Edward
Martha Washington
Mrs. Routzahn
Nubian

Othello
Scarlet Emperor

Afterglow
Apple Blossom

50c SPENCER COLLECTION. Per Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c.

For description see above.

Clara Curtis
Duplex Cream

Flora Norton
Helen Lewis

King Edward

25c COLLECTION. Per Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c.

Seven of the best Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

Dorothy Eckford: large white.
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon: primrose.
Janet Scott: pink and buff.
King Edward VII: bright red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton: lavender.
Miss Willmott: orange pink.
Prima Donna: fine pink.

Superb Mixture Tall Flowering Sweet Peas—We recognize the fact that a great portion of the growers of Sweet Peas are using them to cover unsightly fences, stumps, or for screens, and prefer mixed colors to one straight variety. To meet this demand we are introducing the Gurney's Superb Mixture, which contains Seed from hundreds of the best varieties, including every shade and color that you get in the named varieties, and, wishing to have everyone grow a line of these Peas, we have placed the price very low. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c; 1b., \$1.00.

Salvia, Scarlet Sage

(Half-Hardy Annual.)

Splendens (Large-Flowered Scarlet Sage)—Under our hot summer sun this “flame-colored” beauty is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant with great spikes of bloom, completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as 200 spikes of flowers, each ten inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

**Salvia Volcano**

Of all varieties of *Salvia* cultivated this is undoubtedly the most satisfactory and finest of them all. It grows about 20 inches high, pyramidal form, and is a mass of extra long racemes of fiery red, trumpet-shaped flowers. It is the earliest *Salvia* of any. Seed planted in the open ground will bloom by July 1st and continue until frost. The plants may be taken up from the open ground before frost and will bloom continuously in the house through the winter. It is easily grown from seed and comes true to name. For earlier flowers they should be planted in a hot-bed and given same care as cabbage or tomatoes. Do not plant outdoors until danger of frost is over. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Stocks, Gilly Flowers

The Ten Weeks Stocks are generally cultivated, and bloom from 10 to 12 weeks after being sown; they grow from 6 to 18 inches high, and when grown in light, rich soil they bear an immense quantity of bloom, each plant forming a perfect bouquet of delightful fragrance. Half-hardy annual.

Double Giant Perfection Ten Weeks—Tall, late flowering class. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis

Grandiflora—This has long been one of our Favorite Flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Nature can only paint its colors. It is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Very effective in the sunlight, which brings out the beautiful tints and veinings. Unsurpassed for cutting. Plants about 2 feet in height. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection—(Auricula-Flowered)—Single varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—These seldom grow over 6 to 8 inches high. Profuse bloomers; excellent for borders or edging. Pkt., 5c.

Verbenas

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start Seed in the house or under glass early in the spring and transplant after 3 or 4 inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from Seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. Our stock today stands unrivaled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.



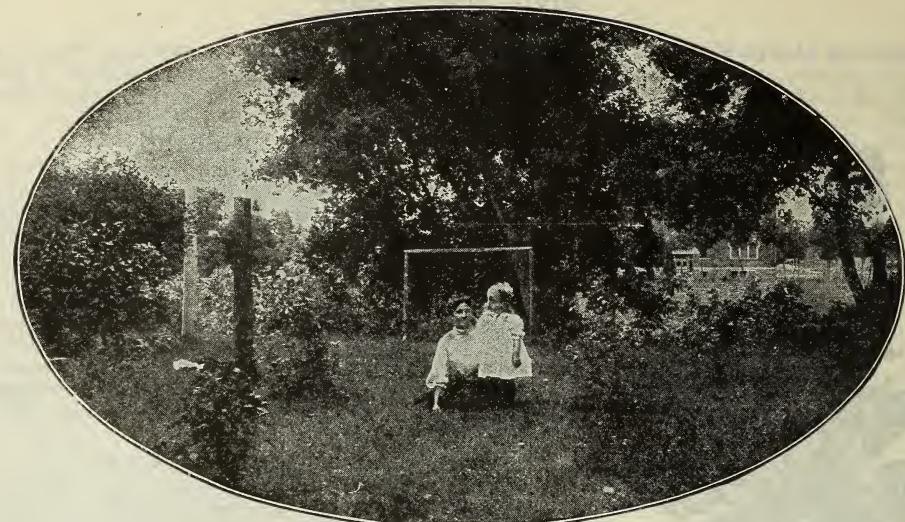
Double Lilliput—Compact bushes bearing small, perfectly double pompon-shaped flowers of bright colors. Pkt., 10c.

**Salpiglossis****Zinnias**

A showy, free-flowering, easily grown plant for the summer garden. The Seed can be sown early in hot-bed and transplanted or sown later in the open ground. Hardy annuals.

Tall Double Large-Flowered—A class too well known to need any description. Double choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Double Dahlia-like flowers of all the best colors. Pkt., 10c.



Wild Flower Garden

This is a combination of all the very best annuals. We recommend this for sowing in beds where you want a quick showing or bright colors that will last until frost comes. Also recommend it highly for mixture with Lawn Grass where making a new lawn. Do not sow in sod, as it will not be satisfactory to you. Sowed on new lawn, it gives you a fine showing of all the best annuals mixed with the green grass, where it pleases the eye and the little ones to see fine, bright flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Japanese Flower Garden

For several years we have been trying to secure from Japan a satisfactory collection of their wonderful flower seeds for planting in lawns and borders. We have secured it this year and believe that everyone ordering flower seed should include at least a package of this. It can be planted with lawn grass or in beds by itself, and will prove one of the most satisfactory flower seed investments of the season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.



A Field of One-Year-Old Waneta Plum
Trees. Notice Their Vigorous Growth

Malope

This most desirable annual is listed in but few, if any, American seed catalogs. We believe it is the most satisfactory of any of the flowers that will bloom the first season.

Mrs. Gold of Minneapolis, vice-president of the Minnesota Garden Flower Society, writes her brother as follows: "The prettiest things in the garden are the Malopes. Everyone admires them so much, such clear, lovely shades are rare in flowers. I really cannot see why so pretty and satisfactory a flower has been neglected, as I have never found it in any seed catalog. I wish you could see our garden." These commence blooming about the first to the middle of July and continue until fall. Flowers are very large, blooms abundantly and should be in every flower garden. We have them in three varieties; the white, rubra and rosea. Per pkg., 10c; one pkg. of ea., 25c.

NURSERY DEPARTMENT



**OUR NURSERY AND SEED EXHIBIT AT THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR,
FALL OF 1912.**

THIS EXHIBIT PROBABLY ATTRACTED MORE ATTENTION AT THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBIT SHOWN. WE HAD IN OUR EXHIBIT OVER 60 BOXES OF LARGE RED DAKOTA GROWN APPLES THAT WERE EQUAL TO ANY GROWN IN ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES. IN QUALITY THEY ARE SUPERIOR TO MOST AND ALL GROWN ON TREES SOLD BY THE GURNEYS.

Free From Dangerous Insects and Disease

Our nurseries are inspected by the state inspector each year and we have his certificate showing freedom from insects and disease.

Packing will be done in the best manner with proper packing material and every order boxed or made into a neat bale, burlapped and encased in straw.

Terms—Orders will be booked as soon as received, but cash must be sent before shipment. Stock will be sent C. O. D. if wished, if one-third cash is advanced. Privileges of examination always allowed.

If anything appears wrong with trees or package, notice should be mailed or wired to us immediately.

Quantities Ordered—One to 9 at single rates; 10 to 49 at 10 rates; 50 to 499 at 100 rates; 500 and up at 1,000 rates.

Instructions—With each order will be sent a pamphlet giving full directions for the proper care and handling of everything sent out.

“**Experience**” is said to “teach a dear school.” We have had a long experience in this school and what we have learned at the greatest cost may be yours for the asking. Write what your conditions are, soil, exposure, surroundings; write and tell us what you want and you will receive a prompt answer with all attainable information. You do not have to buy anything to get the benefit of this offer.

Shipping—We have the Great Northern, North-Western and Milwaukee railroads, and the Great Northern, Wells-Fargo and American Express companies. We will ship by mail, express or freight, as directed, but where no directions are given we will use our best judgment.

Prepaid Stations—Some stations are called “Prepaid” as the company has no agent there; in such cases all transportation charges have to be paid at this end. The goods are taken from the trains at these prepaid stations and left there at purchaser's risk only.

Nursery Stock by Express—We earnestly advise that you have your nursery stock shipped by express, especially in the state of South Dakota, where the express rate is just a trifle higher than the freight rates. By express, your goods will reach you at any point in South Dakota within 24 hours after they leave Yankton.

By Mail—We had fine success last year sending packages by mail and shall increase our Postoffice Department this year. This is especially good for long distances and where the railroad station is at a distance greater than the postoffice.

Last Spring we sent to Washington, Idaho and Montana many packages by mail and in some instances saved the purchaser several dollars. For instance, 1,000 small ash or elm can be shipped to any point in the United States for about 40 to 50 cents by mail.

Warrant—We guarantee everything sent out to be true to name and in good growing condition. If otherwise, money will be refunded if requested, but all stock that fails to grow will, on application, after July 15th and before August 1st, be refurnished at one-half price the following spring or fall, provided instructions are followed. **We make no other warrant.**

The above contract to replace will not apply to seedling evergreens; small forest trees sold by the 100 or 1,000; nor to black raspberries or strawberries or Ponderosa pine of any size.

Premiums—For each order of \$25 or upwards we will send gratis a copy of "Northwestern Pomology," worth \$1.50. To those who have bought from us before we will allow credit for all bills so bought. Thus, if you have heretofore bought \$20 worth, a further purchase of \$5 from us will entitle you to the book. This offer is only good till stock of books is exhausted.

Five Per Cent Off for Early Orders.

Early orders for nursery stock are more valuable to us than late ones, and we will, on all orders received before March 10th, allow you to add in stock 5 per cent of the amount of your order. Thus, for \$20.00 you can buy \$21.00 worth of goods.

APPLE CROP VALUABLE



Duchess at Our Evergreen Nursery. Net Returns From This Acre, \$350.00.

A FOUNDATION

A foundation for a large building is never built of mud; the architect in making the plans knows that it is necessary to build this of concrete, granite, or other very durable material and specifies it in making his plan. The owner of the building follows the specifications, knowing, as the architect did, the necessity for a good foundation; in fact, it is the important part of the whole building; if the foundation settles or goes to pieces the balance of the building goes quickly and the money invested and the work of the one or two years it took to build it are lost.

It is just as necessary, probably more so, that the foundation for your orchard should be right, because an orchard is the work of a lifetime and is expected to last a lifetime. You builders of houses and large buildings never attempt to commence operations unless you have first made your plans from the foundation to the last item of furnishing. In starting the orchard it is just as important that you make the plans also and then follow them carefully. **First**, choose the location, bearing in mind convenience, quality and lay of land; the best location for an orchard is a north or northeast slope; the poorest a sharp southwest slope. The quality of land is not so important, as you can always give the land what it lacks. Protection should hardly be considered, as you can always make that faster than you can the orchard, and we want to say a few words about the protection of an orchard.

Ever since orchards were planted there has been a mistaken notion of the necessity of a heavy windbreak on the north and west, in order to defend the orchard from the cold. Orchards are not killed by the cold but rather by the heat; orchards planted on the south side of a north and west windbreak are in more danger than if the windbreak was not there. We recommend a south and west protection, leaving the north open. The damage to orchards is caused more often in March than any other month; at that time we often have a week to ten days of rather warm weather, the sap starts to flow in the south and west sides of the tree and this warm weather is followed by severe cold—sometimes as low as zero. The tree full of flowing sap bursts the wood cells and the bark and causes them to gradually decay on that side; the bark is open and admits the microbes and allows insects to lay their eggs and in this way destroy the trees. This north and west protection forms an oven and if you will go into the orchard on one of the warm days in March you will notice the difference in temperature.

If the protection had been on the west and south they would have been protected from this warm spell, the trees would remain dormant and in good condition in the spring.

Trees planted on the south of a windbreak bloom much earlier and are caught by the frosts. Where possible, have the windbreak on the south and west rather than on the north.

Second, figure the number of trees you are going to need. Apple trees should be planted from 20 to 30 feet apart, depending on the section in which you live; the farther south, the greater distance apart; the farther north, the closer together.

Plums and cherries can be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart, and we find it a saving of ground to first plant the apple orchard, then in the square of each four trees place a plum or cherry; by the time the apple trees need all the ground the plum and cherry have outlived their usefulness and can be removed.

Third, select your varieties, and this is the most important step of all, and should be considered carefully. To show you the importance of the selection of varieties, I wish to call to your mind the nearest bearing orchard to your place. In every community there is a bearing orchard. If this has been planted a good many years you will note that a great many of the trees are missing; there are a few exceptionally healthy varieties that produce large annual crops; these are the varieties you want in your orchard. If you could find the original planter of this orchard and he had kept a record of his purchase, you would find a selection of a great many varieties planted there, and only two or three, or at the outside, five or six varieties have done well in that particular section of the country. When you build your house or the big building you tell the architect about what you want, and you leave the details to him, for the reason that he has experience along these lines and you can depend on him. Do you realize when you are dealing with us that you are dealing with men who were born in the nursery business, have never been in any other business; our father was a nurseryman before us, and his father before him, and that this catalog is our **50th annual catalog**; that our experience in tree planting extends from coast to coast, from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada, and that we know the best varieties for your particular locality? And we are going to advise that you leave the selection of varieties as much to us as possible, giving us always as much information as you can as to your choice and to the names of the bearing trees in your particular locality.

We have now disposed of the location, the size of the orchard, the windbreak and the varieties, and this is the foundation for the orchard.

When you receive the trees from us they will be strictly No. 1, well rooted, healthy, and packed in the best possible condition. If through any reason they are not, you should let us know promptly so that we can make it right.

With each order and before time of shipment you will receive a little book—Instructions for the Planting and Care of the Orchard and Small Fruits. Follow these instructions carefully, because when you plant an orchard and a small fruit garden you are building for a lifetime, and if you have the foundation right it is easy to complete the balance of the building by following the plans and specifications.

Free Plans for Beautifying Your Home

This is not a new Department with us, but one that has grown with each succeeding year until now we are employing the most competent assistants and GROWING SPECIALLY FOR THIS DEPARTMENT FANCY SPECIMEN PLANTS to be used in this *LANDSCAPE WORK*.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

A queer thing we have noticed in making landscape calls in different towns—people in a vague sort of a way want their yards beautified but, while they will gladly spend several hundred dollars for painting or other improvements on their property, they gasp in pain and horror when mention is made about spending a like amount on beautifying their grounds.

The fact of the matter is, when carefully looked into, that scientific planting of trees and shrubs adds more to the value of property than any other feature.

In order to get the different parts together correctly so as to bring out the particular beauties of a place or to cover up defects, a drawing should be made. This is just as necessary as a working drawing for the building of a house or an engine.

A great deal of money is wasted every year on stock that is brought in some other territory than the one for which it is intended and planted hit or miss in a yard where it has no particular beauty or purpose. If it lives, it has to be dug up and moved in a short time or stand and outgrow itself in some unfortunate location.

The thing to do is to get a plan and start right. The rest will come easy. Then you have a plan or pattern to work by. You cannot help but get the proper finished effect.

There are two ways to go at this: the *old way* and *Our Way*. The old way was to send to some city for a landscape architect, pay his railroad fare and hotel bill while having him look over the grounds, then pay \$25 to \$50 for his plan. The stock would then have to be bought from some nursery. His troubles were ended, so he had nothing more to do with it, either in the way of getting the stock from a reliable source or guaranteeing it. The chances were that the landscape architect's ideas of hardiness and the stock used came from an entirely different locality than that in which they were later installed. The result was often failure and in any case a great expense. From that has arisen the idea that landscape work is very expensive and only indulged in by very wealthy people living on large estates.

Our Way is somewhat different. If you are interested in beautifying your grounds, whether a small city lot, large grounds or a farm, write us. If we are going to have a representative in your locality, he can call on you, get your ideas and the measurements of the place. In most cases you can give us the information necessary yourself. Send the size of grounds, location of house, distance from side and front lot line and locate all permanent objects, such as trees, drives, walks, buildings, etc. A photograph or two to show elevation of the ground would help. Also indicate directions. We will then make you a blue print free of charge, showing just what and where to plant and give you estimate of the cost of planting. This estimate is arranged in such a way that in case you cannot afford to do all the work in one planting season, you can start at a moderate price and continue as you are able. When everything is finished, the effect will be in good taste and suited to the surroundings as well as the architecture of the house.

We make no charge whatever for this blue print and key, providing you use our stock. If in any way it does not please you we will be glad to make it over to conform to your ideas.

When you are ready to do the planting, if you feel you do not care to attend to it yourself, we will superintend the planting for you at a very moderate price. Sometimes when more than one party in a town wants this done this expense can be cut materially.

The stock used for these landscape plans is all guaranteed. That is—if it fails to grow, make out a list of it and it will be sent free at the proper season.

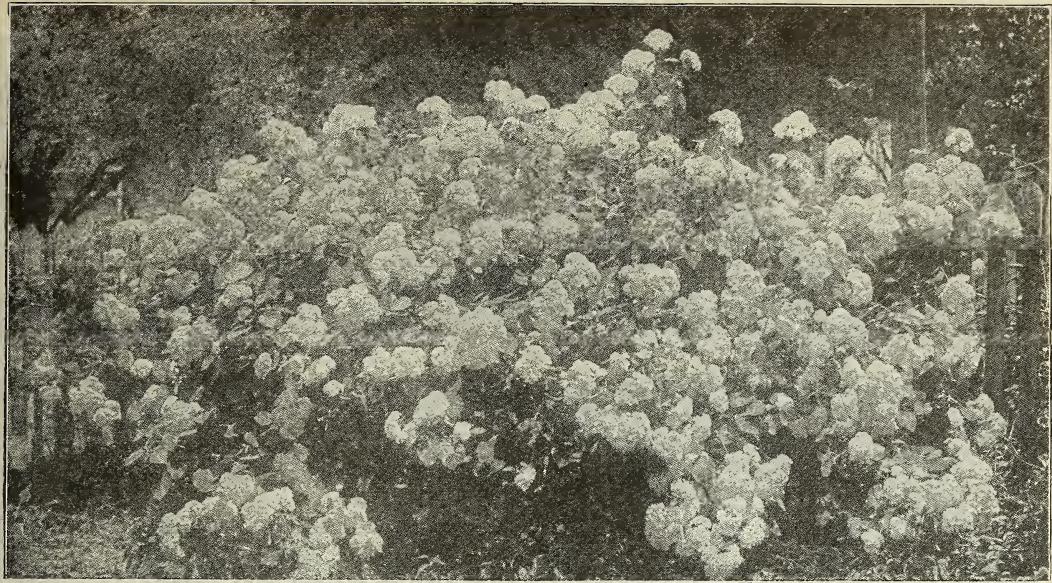
Perhaps you are interested in special plantings, such as a screen for hiding some objectionable view, a Formal Garden, Japanese Garden, Old Fashioned Garden or a Perennial Border. We are prepared to handle any of these subjects for you and will be glad to advise with you on plantings of any kind.

The stock used for the landscape plantings has been especially grown for that purpose. It has shapely, well rounded tops and good root systems. It costs a little more than the ordinary nursery stock, but is all specimen stuff and will give immediate effects. It can be furnished in the different sizes, depending on the amount of money to be expended.

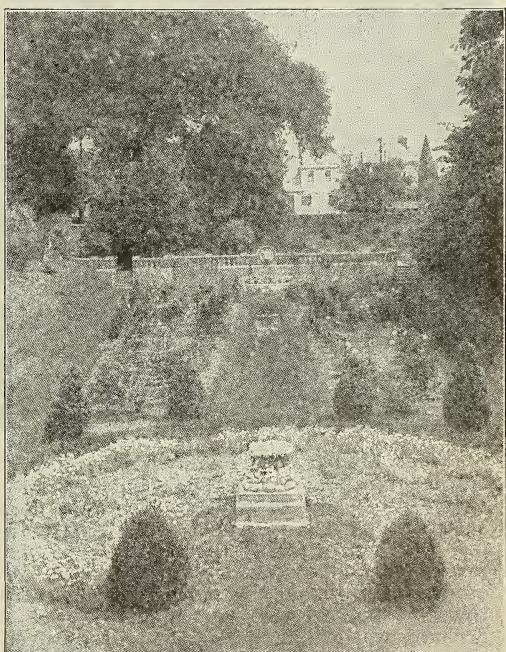
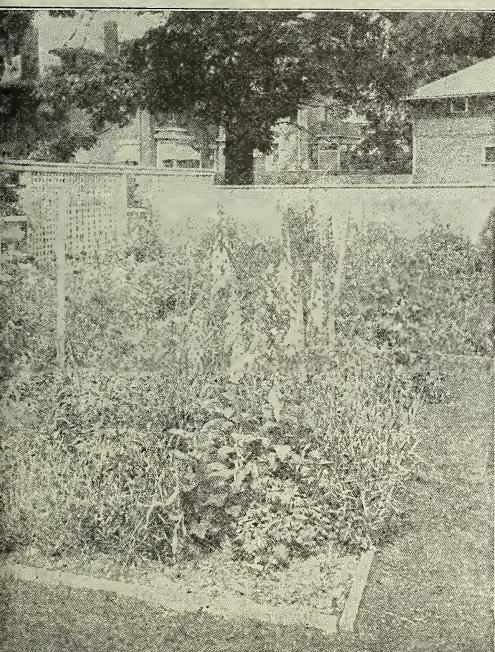
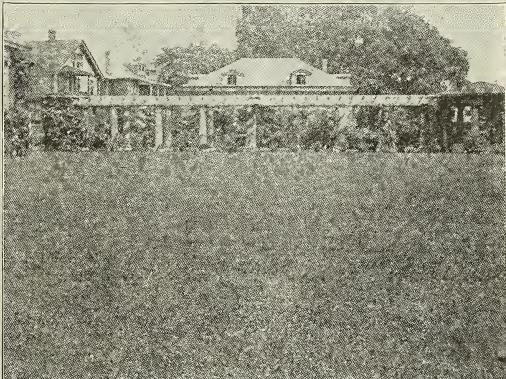
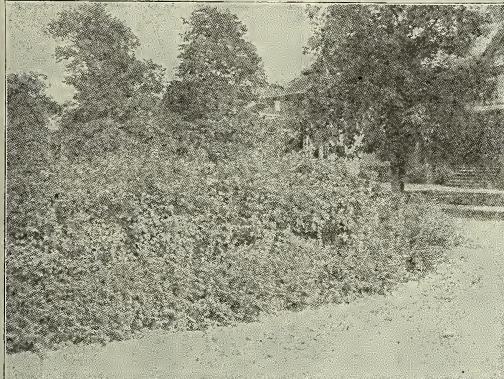
The time is coming when every home will have something along this line, whether on a large or small scale, now that its worth is becoming recognized and there is a practical way open in which to get it done.

Besides adding about one-third in actual money value to the grounds, it gives added pleasure and enjoyment, which is well worth exchanging for such things as a pleasure trip or a sea-son's theatre going, both from the standpoint of pleasure and education. It is one of the big things that enables us to distinguish between the words "house" and "home."

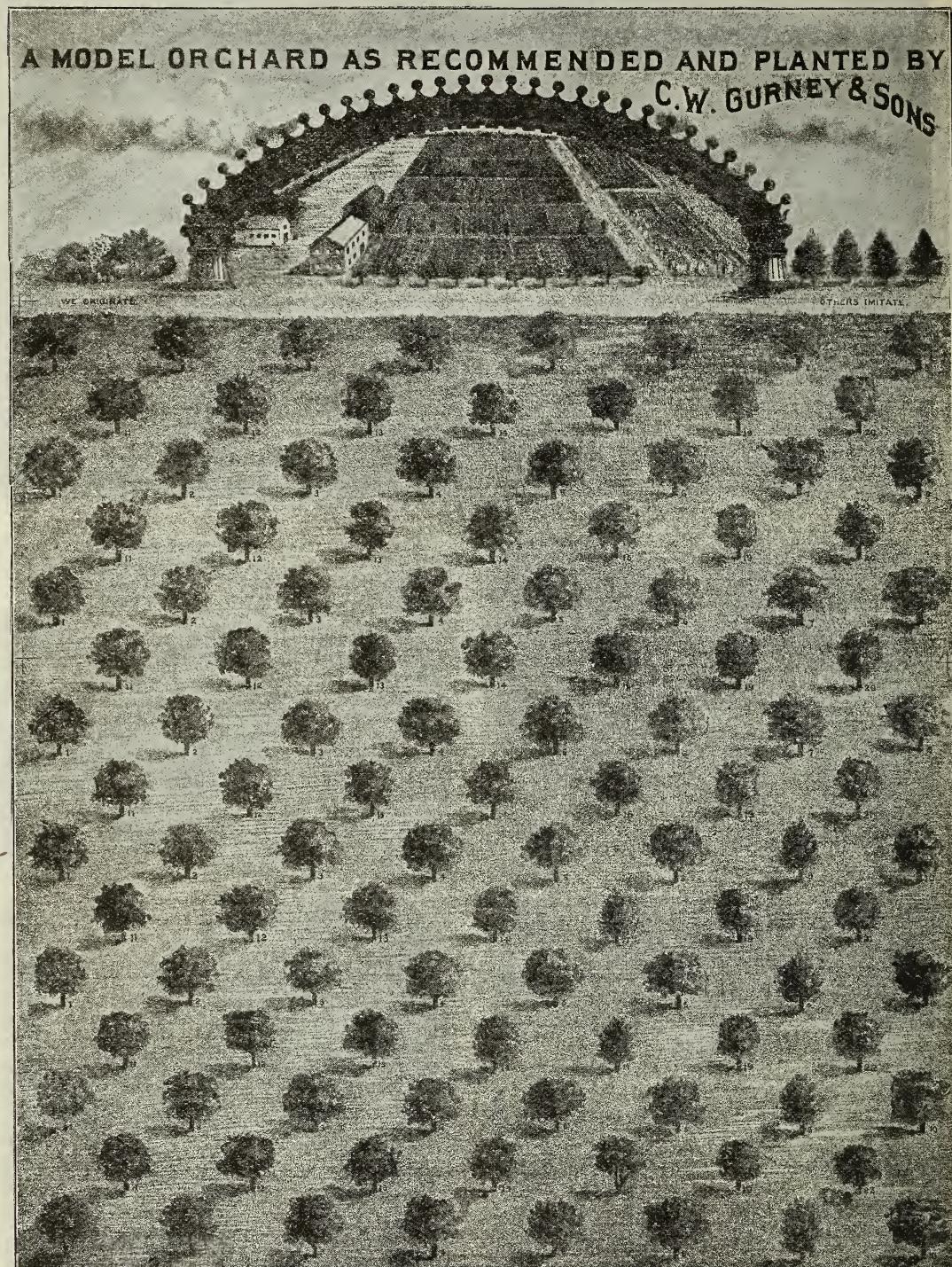
LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.



Hydrangea. Used Largely in Landscape Work



Some Landscape Suggestions



This Model Acre Family Orchard was made up and plans copyrighted by the late C. W. Gurney in about 1886. Thousands of these orchards were sold over the Northwest and there was a great deal of criticism by other nurserymen at the time they were planted, but the results have proven this, his Acre Model Orchard was the one thing needed on the farm. Today we venture to say that 25 per cent of the farms of South Dakota producing fruit are producing it from the old C. W. Gurney Model Orchard. We have continued the orchard just as originally planned by C. W. Gurney, with the exception of changing some of the varieties that are more suited to this Northwest locality. The nearly 30 years' experience since that orchard was originally planned has proven that most of the varieties were right. Those that were not, we have changed to more hardy, early-bearing sorts. The Model Acre Family Orchard is what you want.

\$35.00 FOR AN ACRE ORCHARD, SMALL FRUIT GARDEN AND WINDBREAK

Our experience of a life-time teaches us that the knowledge we have gained in the horticultural line is valuable to our customers, that is, it is impossible for them to get the same knowledge without the same experience unless we pass it on to them. We receive orders from all sections of the United States each season, made up of lists of varieties that are not suitable to their particular locality; some fellow moves from Missouri to North Dakota and orders the same varieties of apple trees for North Dakota that he used to grow in Missouri; the result, if we cannot convince him he is wrong, is a wrong start and a dead orchard and a discouraged tree-planter.

We have made up and are showing on the opposite page a picture of an Acre-Orchard, with lists of varieties at bottom of this page that are suitable for your locality. The list marked **No. or Northern** is for all points north of the south line of Minnesota; the other marked **No. 2** for all points south of that line. This orchard is made up of the hardiest varieties that will produce fruit the earliest, that will live the longest, and will furnish you with fresh and canned fruit for the entire twelve months of each year. The regular orchard of small fruits and forest trees comes to \$40.00 at catalog prices. We have included in this list a great many items that make you a complete orchard, windbreak and small fruit garden. We wanted to plan this orchard so that it would not cost to exceed \$35.00 delivered to the transportation company at Yankton, S. D., and guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition. Full and simple instructions will be sent for the planting and care of this orchard, so that you will have it planted exactly as per the beautiful lithographed plan which we will send you. This lithographed in 8-color plan is beautiful enough to frame and hang up, and it always gives you a complete record of the Acre-Orchard which you have planted.

This, according to catalog price, figures a trifle over \$40.00. We are packing and delivering this orchard to the transportation company at Yankton, guaranteed to reach your station in perfect condition, for \$35.00.

By planting this orchard, small fruit garden and windbreak you have a perfect start, and one that will surely spell success.

The demand for and the success of the One-Acre Orchard, as offered by us last year in the catalog at \$35.00, was much better than we expected. In order that you may have a little better chance, we have changed this season the size of the apples from 4 to 5 to 5 to 7 feet; also the crab apples. We are not adding to the price of the orchard, but giving you a larger, better tree.

The No. 1 or Northern List consists of the following trees:

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 8 Malinda
- 8 Patten's Greening
- 4 Iowa Beauty
- 14 Wealthy
- 10 Duchess
- 4 Anasim
- 6 Yellow Transparent
- 4 Longfield
- 6 Hibernal

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Whitney
- 4 Gen. Grant
- 4 Florence
- 2 Yellow Siberian

Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Sapa
- 4 Opata
- 2 Wachampa
- 3 Wolf
- 6 DeSoto
- 4 Forest Garden
- 4 Hanska
- 4 Kaga
- 2 Hawkeye
- 2 Compass Cherry

In Small Fruits—2 yrs., No. 1:

- 5 White Grape Currants
- 9 Victoria Currants
- 6 Houghton Gooseberry
- 4 Carrie Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued

- 10 Beta Grapes
- 100 Strawberries
- 10 Sunbeam Raspberries
- 6 Rhubarb
- 50 Asparagus

Flowers—

- 4 Roses

Forest Trees—12 to 18-inch:

- 100 Box Elders
- 100 Ash
- 200 Poplar Cuttings
- 100 Elm
- 100 Russian Mulberry
- 100 Tree Protectors

List No. 2

Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 4 Anasim
- 4 Duchess
- 8 Malinda
- 12 Northwestern Greening
- 6 Patten's
- 2 Price's Sweet
- 6 Iowa Blush
- 16 Wealthy
- 4 Yellow Transparent
- 4 Peerless
- 4 Wolf River

Crab Apples—5 to 7 ft., No. 1:

- 2 Florence
- 2 Sweet Russet
- 2 Whitney
- 2 Gen. Grant

Cherries—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:

- 6 Early Richmond
- 4 English Morello
- Pears—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:**
- 2 Flemish Beauty
- Plums—4 to 5 ft., No. 1:**
- 6 Hanska
- 4 Sapa
- 4 DeSoto
- 4 Surprise
- 3 Wachampa
- 2 Compass Cherry

- Small Fruits—2 yrs., No. 1:**
- 5 White Grape Currants
- 5 Victoria Currants
- 5 Houghton Gooseberry

Small Fruits—Continued

- 5 Carrie Gooseberry
- 10 Beta Grapes
- 100 Strawberries
- 10 Sunbeam Raspberries
- 6 Rhubarb
- 50 Asparagus

Flowers—

- 4 Roses

Forest Trees—12 to 18 inches:

- 100 Box Elder
- 100 Ash
- 100 Elm
- 100 Russian Mulberry
- 100 Tree Protectors

Description of Apples and Crab Apples

Varieties marked "First Hardiness" are good for as far north as you wish to plant. "Second Hardiness" for all points south of Huron, S. D. "Third Hardiness" for all points from Yankton south.

Anasim—Season, early winter. Prof. Hansen reports this Russian apple proving very valuable in the northwest; the tree is a strong grower and a prodigious bearer. The beautiful color of the fruit attracts favorable attention. Fruit medium in size; surface, greenish yellow, covered almost wholly with a beautiful dark crimson. First hardiness.

Ben Davis—Late winter. The Ben Davis reigns over a much greater extent of country than does the Baldwin; it is unquestionably the leading commercial sort and the most popular apple grown south and west of the Baldwin region. It comes into bearing at an early age and usually bears annually and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, usually glossy, clear yellow or greenish, mottled and washed with bright red. Flesh whitish, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, moderately coarse, not very crisp, mildly sub-acid, good. Third hardiness.

Charlemoff—Early summer; a Russian variety of the Oldenburg type, imported for the Ames, Iowa, Agricultural College, by J. L. Budd. It does well to the extreme north; at its best it is a good dessert apple but has the fault of remaining in good condition for only a short time. It ripens later than the Duchess, comes into bearing young, and is a reliable cropper. First hardiness.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Early summer; is one of the most valuable of the Russian apples thus far introduced into this country; it is a good size and attractive in appearance. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. This variety can be used when it is about half grown, and makes equally as good sauce or pie at that time as when thoroughly ripe, making the season probably the longest of any of the summer varieties, and fit for use earlier than any of the others. One of the heaviest yielding varieties grown. Color, pale greenish yellow, almost covered with regular splashes and stripes of bright red, mottled with crimson. First hardiness.

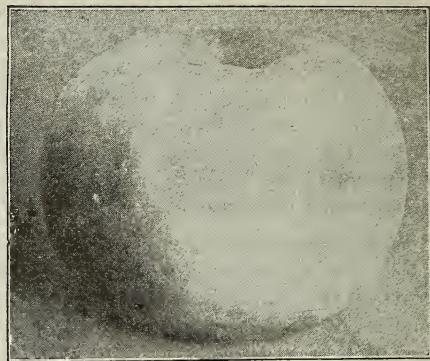
Gano—Late winter. The description of the Ben Davis applies to this as it is of the Ben Davis type; it is held by some to be exact with Ben Davis or the Black Ben Davis. Third hardiness.

Grimes Golden—"Winter," good size, yellow, of highest quality, very productive. Third hardiness.

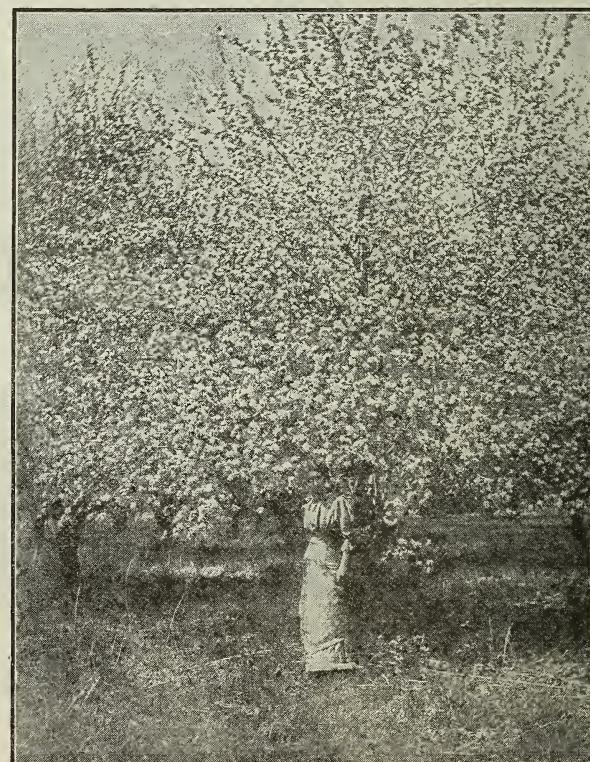
Hibernal—September and October. A Russian variety which is proving very valuable in portions of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys on account of its ability to withstand the rigorous climatic conditions of these regions. Prof. Hansen says that this variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian race of apples. Fruit large; surface greenish yellow with a dull bronze mixed red on sunny side, with a few dull crimson splashes. Flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy; quality above medium. First hardiness.

Iowa Blush—Winter; tree very rapid, spreading grower, comes into bearing as early as any of the winter apples, produces immense crops, very long lived; fruit below medium in size; quality very good. Season all winter. Color light green with blush on one side. Second hardiness.

Iowa Beauty—Season mid-summer. This apple resembles the Duchess except that it comes on about two weeks later; is a little better looking apple for the market; the tree a little better grower than the Duchess and is very hardy; equal to the Duchess for hardness. Apples of fair quality for dessert. First hardiness.



Anasim



An Iowa Blush apple tree in bloom in the Withee orchard. Tree planted by us in 1892. Hundreds of bushels of fine apples from this orchard every year

Jonathan—Early winter. It is a very beautiful apple, of brilliant red color, highly flavored, and of excellent quality for either dessert or culinary use. Very hardy and productive, healthy and vigorous, and is adapted to a wider range of territory than most apples of this class. It is the great market apple of the west and south. Third hardiness.

Longfield—Season, September and October. Fruit of Longfield medium size but decidedly attractive in appearance for a yellow apple, being clear waxen yellow, lightly brushed with bright red. Its flesh is white, crisp, fine, very tender and of the most pleasant quality. It can be classed among the fancy dessert apples. On account of the hardiness and productiveness of the tree and the beauty and quality of the fruit Longfield is recommended for planting in almost any section of the country. First hardiness.

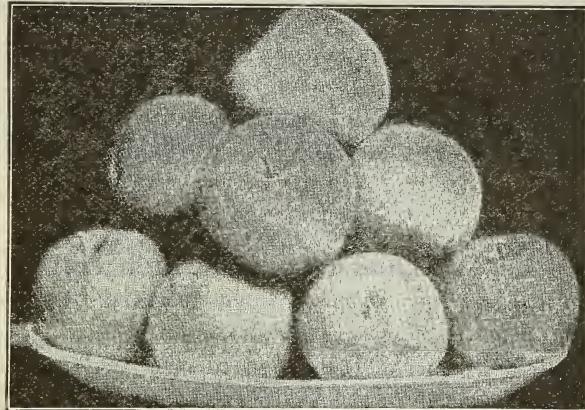
Lawver—Season, late winter. An attractive bright red apple, uniform in size and shape, is very firm, ships well and keeps late. Medium quality, irregular bearer, yielding some years extremely heavy crops, others light crops. Third hardiness.

Malinda—Season, late winter. Fruit above medium to large. Skin rich yellow with dull red blush. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, with sweet after-taste. Fair quality. First hardiness.

McIntosh Red—Season, September to January. This variety belongs to the Fameuse or Snow Apple group; it is adapted to a much wider range than the Fameuse; the fruit is very attractive in appearance, of bright, deep red color, and good size. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. This is another of the great western and southern market apples. Thousands of acres of these are being planted in that section and are proving the most profitable of any of the orchard trees, especially in the west. Exceptionally heavy bearer at an early age. Second hardiness.

Northwestern Greening—Early winter. Very attractive in color for a green or yellow apple. It is much harder than the Rhode Island Greening, and for that reason is valuable for the northern apple growing districts. Quality as a dessert apple is fair to good. The tree is hardy, vigorous, a fine erect grower, and comes into bearing reasonably early and as it grows older is an exceptionally heavy cropper. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp and firm; mildly sub-acid, fair to good. Second hardiness.

Patten's Greening—Season, October to January. A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg and on account of its hardiness and productiveness and the uniformly large size of its fruit is valuable in the northern portions of the apple growing regions of the country. It is



A Plate of Northwestern Greenings; Good Tree;
Good Fruit; Long Keeper



Patten's Greening

grown as far north as the Canadian line, and in other regions where the winters are correspondingly severe. It is attractive in color for a green apple. Very good in quality; comes into bearing moderately young and is an annual cropper, yielding moderate to full crops. First hardiness.

Peerless—Season, winter. An early variety of Minnesota origin, valuable far north. Greenish, thinly striped with dull red; firm, juicy, and good quality. Blight proof. Fair bearer but comes into bearing rather late. First hardiness.



240,000 Three-Year-Old Apple Trees at Our Evergreen Nursery

A Quarter of a Million Apple Trees in One Block and Ready for Market

I don't know that I can tell you just how beautiful a block of trees this is. Roots, body and top are absolutely perfect. I believe this is the best block of apples ever produced in the northwest by anyone and the varieties are those that will give the best results in all of this northwestern country. They are just the kind that we have discovered are best in our 50 years' experience. Those that will produce fruit earliest, the best quality and bear the most. I just wish all of you could go with us through this wonderful block of apples. I know that if you had a place where you could plant a tree, you would certainly purchase some of them and the results would be that for which we all strive, the best ever.

Price's Sweet—Season, August to November. Very upright grower, early, and annual bearer of medium sized, excellent quality, green with red striped sweet apples. This is the best of all the sweet apples for the extreme north planting. In Yankton County it has produced more dollars per tree probably than any other apple excepting Wealthy and Duchess. Second hardiness.

Plumb Cider—Season, mid-winter. Fruit is of good medium size, very attractive in color, yellow, shaded and splashed with red. Flesh of a greenish cast, firm, breaking, juicy, brisk subacid. Very good. Second hardiness.

Salome—Late winter. Fruit of medium size and attractive color. Tree vigorous, very hardy, comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderately to good crops nearly annually. Skin yellow, more or less mottled and blushed with pinkish-red, rather obscurely striped with carmine. Flesh tinged with yellow, moderately fine-grained, rather tender, juicy, good to very good. Second hardiness.

Scott's Winter—Season, all winter. Fruit medium, of good form and attractive color. Tree is very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to heavy crops biennially. Skin smooth, tender, pale yellow with a bright red, mottled and striped with darker red. Highly colored specimens have a very dark and almost purplish-red cheek. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes stained with red; firm, crisp, very juicy; quality good. Second hardiness.

Wealthy—Season, September to January. This variety we consider the most valuable of all of the market apples and for home use. The tree is exceptionally hardy, comes into bearing as early as the summer apples, producing immense crops annually, and we believe it is the most valuable apple today for the small or the large orchard. We have shipped this past season from Yankton County thousands of bushels of Wealthy. This was originated by Peter M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Fruit above medium to large; color, underlaid with pale yellow, blushed and marked with stripes and splashes of red, deepening in highly colored specimens to brilliant red; very attractive. Flesh, whitish, tinged with red when thoroughly ripe. Moderately fine, crisp, tender and juicy, agreeably subacid; good to extra good. First hardiness.

Walbridge—Winter. One of the valuable winter apples. The tree is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing rather young and yields full crops biennially. Fruit medium to rather large, color clear yellow, splashed and distinctly marked with red cheek. Second hardiness.

Wolf River—Season, September to December. Strong, spreading grower, not an early bearer but productive in alternate years. It produces the largest apple of any grown in this section of the country; specimens often weighing one and one-half to one and three-quarters pounds. Color, bright yellow, mottled and blushed with bright, deep red, and broad stripes of bright carmine. Flesh, slightly tinged with yellow, firm, coarse, tender, juicy, subacid, fair to good. $\frac{1}{2}$ hardiness.

Yellow Transparent—Earliest summer. This is one of the best of the extra early apples, being excellent for culinary use and acceptable for dessert. It ripens earlier than the Early Harvest; fruit medium to large. Tree moderate grower, very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. This variety was imported from Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale yellow, changing to an attractive yellowish-white. Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a pleasant but not high flavor; good to extra good. First hardiness.

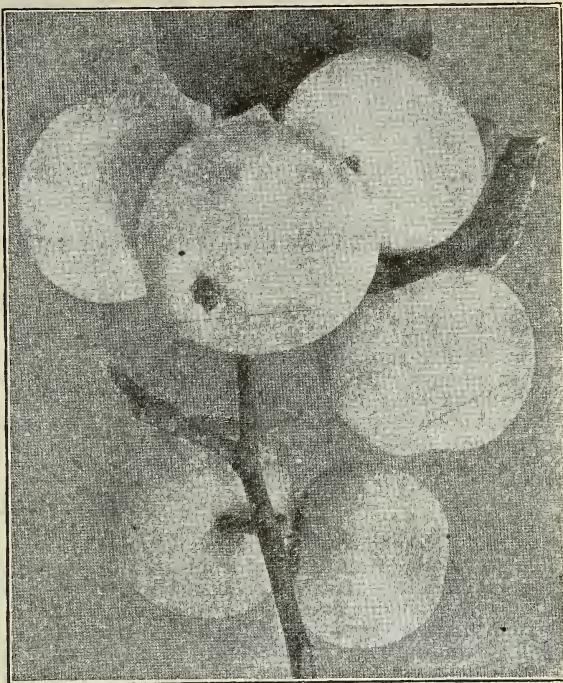
CRAB APPLES

Briers Sweet—Season, September and October. Tree vigorous, hardy, comes into bearing young and is productive. Fruit pale yellow washed with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, juicy, pleasant, good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

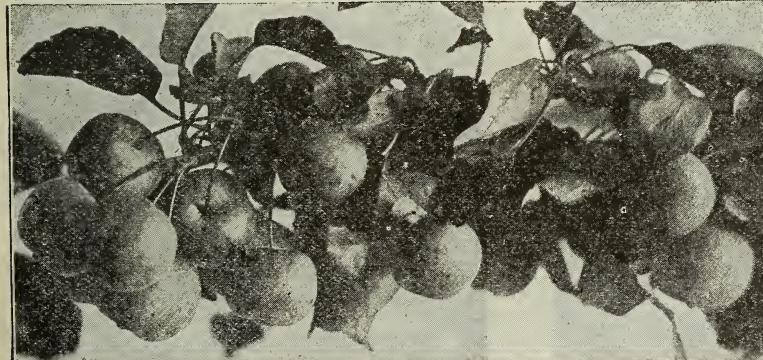
Florence—This variety is very desirable for commercial planting because the tree commences bearing very young, is a reliable cropper and extremely prolific. Fruit is of good size, very attractive in appearance and of good quality. Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota. Color, yellowish white, overspread with brilliant pinkish-red. Flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, very brisk subacid; good. August and early September. First hardiness.

General Grant—Season, October to December. The tree is a spreading, irregular grower, producing immense quantities of good size, dark green crab apples overlaid with a red blush. Fruit borne in clusters. A good market crab apple. Quality fair. First hardiness.

Hyslop—Season, September and October. Fruit large, very brilliant color, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. It is desirable for both home use and for market. First hardiness.



Yellow Transparent. Very Early Apple



Jenkins Crab

yellow, more or less overspread with bright red; excellent in flavor and quality. One of the best of its class for culinary purposes. Originated by Peter M. Gideon. Color pale yellow, almost entirely covered with an attractive bright light red, overspread with bluish bloom. Very good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Soulard—This is a hybrid between the native Wild Crab and the common apple. It is a very desirable crab for several purposes. It is delicious baked, and makes excellent preserves, and one of the best for jams and jellies. The tree comes early into bearing, makes rapid growth while young, slower as it increases with age. Season, all winter. First hardiness.

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. This is the best of all the sweet crab apples. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree, and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.

Jenkins—Season, August and September. This was a seedling tree grown by us and accidentally sold to a Mr. Jenkins of Dixon, Neb. It proved to be an enormous bearer of fruit, size and shape of Transcendent but of infinitely better quality. When ripe it is mellow and a delicious little dessert apple. We find it one of the best for pickles and preserves. First hardiness.

Martha—Fruit large, very handsome, clear yellow, more or less overspread with bright red; excellent in flavor and quality. One of the best of its class for culinary purposes. Originated by Peter M. Gideon. Color pale yellow, almost entirely covered with an attractive bright light red, overspread with bluish bloom. Very good in flavor and quality. First hardiness.

Virginia—Season, September to November. Fruit medium size, dark red and good quality. One of the hardest, and very free from blight. A strong grower. This variety will produce fruit under more adverse conditions than any other tree we know of. First hardiness.

Whitney—Season, August and September. One of the most popular of the large crab apples, particularly in the west and north; the fruit is attractive, yellow, striped with lively red, good for dessert and very good for canning. Tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing very young and is extremely productive. First hardiness.

Yellow Siberian—Fruit medium size, clear pale yellow; an excellent Crab for pickles and preserves. Tree very hardy, healthy, comes into bearing very young. First hardiness.

PRICE LIST OF APPLES AND CRABS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr., No. 1	15c	\$1.25	\$ 8.00
2 yr., 3-4 ft.	15c	1.25	9.00
2 yr., 4-5 ft.	22c	2.00	17.00
2 and 3 yr., 5-6 ft.	25c	2.25	20.00

To Make Trees Bear

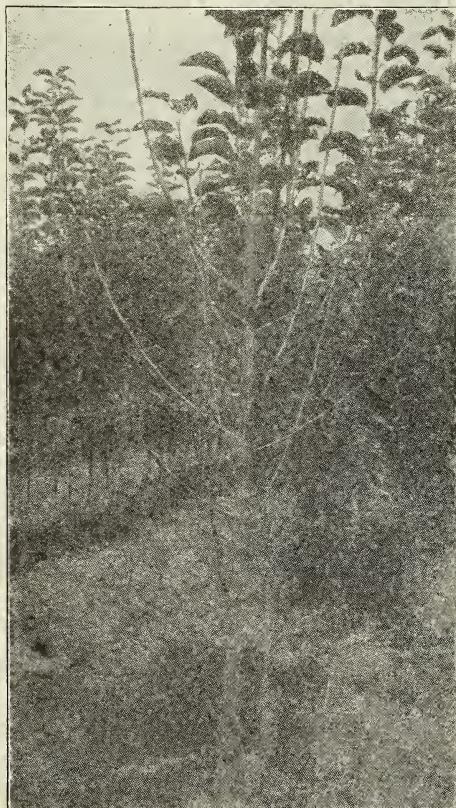
If an apple tree of any size has a ring of bark taken from it below the branches from about June 20th to July 1st it will so shock the tree as to induce what Prof. Budd used to call "vegetable instinct." That is, the shock seems to suggest death to the tree and its instinct is to reproduce before death, and the spur buds are by that manner changed to fruit buds, which with favorable circumstances will produce fruit the next season. This ring of bark should be from one inch to one-fourth inch wide, according to size of tree, the wider ring for large trees.

Tree Protectors

The accompanying cut shows a tree protector in place. These are made of veneering about one-sixteenth of an inch thick and ten by twenty inches square. They must be soaked for a few minutes in water, then bent around the tree and secured by a string or wire. They are extremely valuable and almost a necessity as trees are ordinarily grown.

In placing them they should be nearly closed at the top to prevent mice from crawling over and getting inside. They protect from: **Borers, Mice, Rabbits, Sunscald and Bark Bursting.**

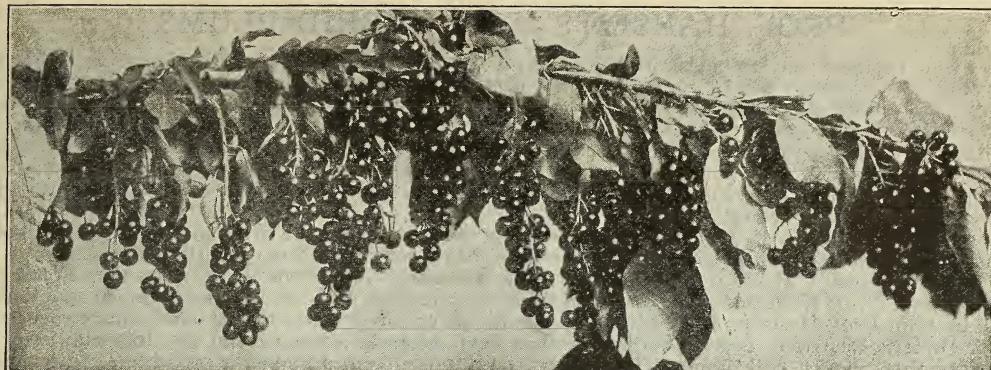
Price, \$1.50 per hundred.



A Perfect 5 to 7-foot Apple Tree



A Seven-Year-Old Wealthy



Choke Cherry

APRICOTS

We have grown the apricot successfully along the river in South Dakota on the Nebraska side; we do not recommend it for trial north of this point. The Russian varieties are the only ones of any benefit for the extreme north, and we are growing these only.

Varieties: Alexander and Budd. 4 to 5 ft., each 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

BUFFALO BERRY

This is a very useful tree, growing from 5 to 15 feet high and with its silvery foliage resembles the Russian olive. Fruit is much like that of the Red Currant and it is used for the same purposes. Has no superior for hedging.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches	\$0.10	\$0.90	\$ 7.25
2 to 3 feet .....	.12	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.15	1.25	10.00

CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
Two years, No. 1, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00
One and two years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft....	.30	2.95	28.00
One year, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.25	22.00

Early Richmond—More extensively planted than all others. Best of all the Morello Cherries.

English Morello—Late, large, black, astringent, sour, best for canning; very hardy in fruit bud.

Ostheim—Between English Morello and Early Richmond in season; excels them in quality of fruit for dessert.

CHOKE CHERRY

This is one of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. Always symmetrical, and when in full bloom is a great bank of snow with the added beauty of its nutty woodland fragrance, and later its rich, highly colored purplish black fruit. Our western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit.

Warning—Do not drink milk after eating Choke Cherries; it is absolutely dangerous.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	.20	1.50	

SAND CHERRY

It is absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries, about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears first year after planting.

This is an extremely valuable fruit and should be largely planted. Prof. Hansen has been for some years breeding this fruit, growing and selecting from tens of thousands of seedlings. He has made great progress. (Sold commonly as "Rocky Mountain Hybrid Cherry.")

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.15	\$0.90	\$6.50

JUNEBERRY, DWARF MOUNTAIN

There are several species of this valuable tree. Some grow to the height of 20 feet. They are variously called "Shadberry," "Serviceberry," "Juneberry." The kind we offer grows but little over 4 feet in height, is enormously productive and hardy anywhere in the United States or Canada. This is the Jefferson strain and is best of all. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.30.

MULBERRY

The Mulberry is useful both as a shade tree, for hedge purposes, and for the immense quantity of fruit borne by it. We are listing the Russian Mulberry only as it is the hardiest of any. The fruit varies in color from jet black to a pure white and is excellent for canning with tart fruits like gooseberries, currants and plums, and all children believe that it is delicious to eat direct from the trees.

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00	...
4 to 5 ft. ....	.20	1.75	13.00	...
12 to 18 in. seedlings .....	.10	.20	.75	\$ 4.00
6 to 12 in. ....	..	..	.50	3.00
18 to 24 in. ....	..	..	1.00	6.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.10	.45	2.00	15.00

PROF. HANSEN'S NEW HYBRID PLUMS

After another year's experience and careful observation of these new plums, we wish to say that we are more firmly convinced than ever that Prof. Hansen's Hybrid Plums will soon take the place of all of the other plums now used in every part of the United States. We find as the trees increase in size and age that they produce equally as large quantities of fruit and the fruit increases in size. Some of the varieties that produce small inferior fruit when they commence to bear at two years old, as the trees grow older the fruit has doubled in size; this is especially true of the Sansota and Cheresota; lots of specimens of these measured one and three-eighths inches through.

We believe the Prof. Hansen plums were introduced before the originator really knew how valuable a fruit he had produced; we certainly have not realized it until the past season.

Solomon said: "There is nothing new under the sun." We are of the opinion that Solomon had not met Prof. Hansen of the Brookings College, nor had he seen his new plum productions. Had he seen Prof. Hansen or the plums he would never have made the above remark, because Prof. Hansen is strictly new. There never has been so great a wizard, nor any like him before; possibly there never will again. He tackles the impossible and makes it possible. He teaches nature tricks that Dame Nature never know before. He steals the size, beauty, keeping quality and tropical appearance of the tropical plum and with this valuable asset he goes out in the Bad Lands of western South Dakota and searches the hillside for the Wild Sand Cherry growing where nothing else will, standing a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees below zero, the howling blizzard of winter, the almost tropical heat and the very light rainfall of summer, and still producing large quantities of fairly good, though very small fruit. He takes from this shrub its hardiness and fragrance and its small pits, and combines them with what he took from the tropical plums, and makes a fruit equal in size, beauty, shipping quality and tropical appearance of tree of the tropical fruit, and the hardiness, fragrance and small pits of the Wild Sand Cherry.



Budding 250,000 Professor Hansen's New Plums at Our Walnut Grove Nursery, Yankton

The trees of this cross produce fruit always the second year from the bud. In our grounds here at Yankton we picked from a two year old **Opata** tree more than one-third bushel of fruit. This was not an unusual yield for that variety as there were a great many trees in the same row producing equally as large quantities. The **Hansen plums** commence to ripen July 15th; the **Sapa** and **Opata** commencing first, and ending up late in August with the fruit of the **Hanska** tribe. They are wonderful keepers. We packed in a small wooden box holding about one quart, a quantity of the **Hanska** and shipped them to **San Francisco, California**, with instructions to re-ship after sampling them, to **New York City**. We instructed New York in turn on receiving the package to sample the fruit, report its condition and re-ship to us. We are printing reports of the San Francisco and New York parties, and our report is that the fruit reached us in reasonably fair condition. It was sixteen days in the mail, opened, inspected and re-packed twice, and still reached us in marketable shape. What would **Solomon** say if he could see the new **Hansen plums**? We are offering only such varieties as we have fruited here at **Yankton** in quantities, and know they are equal to any plum that has ever been offered and much better than anything we have ever grown or seen before.

The general practice has been, where new fruit, shrubs, flowers or vegetables have been introduced or originated, to give them a number instead of a name. Numbers are not easily remembered in connection with various kinds of trees or plants, and Prof. Hansen realizing this, decided to give his new fruits names and has selected for each of them a Sioux Indian word. The word or name in each case with these new plums was selected with reference to some peculiarity or characteristic of the plum to which it was given. For instance: **Hanska** means tall, and refers to the very tall, rapid growing **Hanska** tree.

Barney, N. Dak., May 24, 1915.

The plum trees are all growing and will have a few plums to eat in the fall. Every tree is growing. I am well pleased. They were well packed.

J. A. HELLERUD.

Toka

Prof. Hansen's description: "I have some fifteen varieties of the same pedigree as Hanska, Inkpa and Kaga, all of which bore heavy crops when native plums were almost a total failure. They are all very much alike in character of fruit but differ somewhat in trees. In observing these seedlings closely in the nurseries I cannot help notice that some are spreading while others are very upright in habit, much like the *Prunus Simoni* itself; one is of such erect, strong, stocky growth, really a model tree, that I deem it worthy of trial. My field notes state: Simoni habit in nursery; the nicest looking tree in nursery and orchard. Toka is the Sioux Indian for Adversary. An early and heavy bearer."

We find this fruit to measure from about one and one-half to one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, especially fragrant and of the very finest quality, and one of the best commercial plums of the Hansen tribe. This fruit has matured with us immediately after the Hanska, and by doing this has lengthened the bearing season quite considerably.

Opata—(Sioux Indian for Bouquet), and might refer in several ways to the Opata. In

blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of pure white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. Again, when the fruit is ripe, combine the large leathery foliage and the dark purplish red fruit with blue bloom, it is indeed a bouquet at that time. This **Opata** plum is a cross of the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a large Hybrid Japanese variety, originated by Luther Burbank and for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The **Opata** is vigorous in growth, heading very low and of quite spreading habits. It forms fruit buds freely on one-year-old shoots in nursery and bears without exception the next year. The color of the flesh is green, flavor very pleasant, combining the spicy acids of the Sand Cherry with the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. The plums of this type are the earliest of any to mature, ripening July 15. Some trees were not disturbed for more than two weeks after this date and the fruit was certainly most excellent. It does not drop readily from the tree; is free from rot and nearly immune to the sting of the Curculio. From this you can see it is an excellent market plum.

We are showing here photographs of this plum taken in our nursery from the original trees purchased by us from the Brookings College. A single row containing nearly 500 of these trees which we purchased at \$1.00 each, were planted three feet apart in the row. The photographs which we show are only a fair average of the quantity of fruit produced on each of the trees. These trees were three years old.

Notice the immense quantity of fruit and the large tropical appearance of the leaf.



Opata

Poplar, Mont.

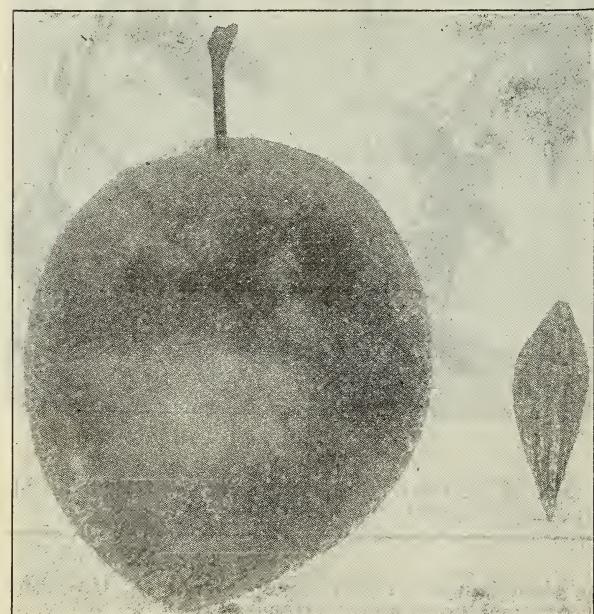
Please name this plum. It is a Hansen plum bought of you three years ago. Have the Sapa, Opata and Compass all bearing, ripened and gone now. (Hanska.)

DR. J. L. ATKINSON.

Skuya—Sioux Indian for SWEET. This plum in our opinion is one of the plums that have come to stay no matter what may be produced later. It is a cross of the red June, a large early Japanese plum, and the De Sota plum, which is known to practically everyone in the North who has ever grown plums. The color of the fruit is a very dark red and yellow, and is the most delicious for eating purposes of any plum we have ever tasted. It is an excellent keeper and shipper. In August, when this plum ripens, we took a half bushel basket of them and set them in our office here and allowed it to stay there for more than one week; at the end of that time the plums were gone over carefully and not a discolored spot on any of them or any indication of decay. They had retained their peculiar fragrance to the end. The pits of the Skuya are exceptionally small. The size of the fruit on the young trees is not quite as large as the Hanska, but of a larger size than most any of the American plums.

Waneta (Yanton Indian chief)

Offered for the first time. My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and the Japanese plum. It is probably the largest of over 10,000 seedlings. The size here at Brookings in 1912 was two inches in diameter; weight two ounces. Good red color, skin free from acerbity, flavor delicious. Pedigree the same as Kahinta I introduced last year.



Waneta Plum (Photographed by Prof. Hansen)



Opata—(Bouquet) 3-Year-Old Tree

Pedigree the same as Kahinta I introduced last year. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety originated by Luther Burbank of California; the male parent is Terry, the largest native (*Prunus Americana*) plum, originated by the late H. A. Terry of Iowa. The Waneta plum was exhibited at the South Dakota State Fair at Huron in September, 1912, by the Horticultural Department of this Station. Waneta was a "Yanktonais boy from the wilds of the James River" who won fame in the war of 1812, and became a great chief.

In the spring of 1913 the Brookings College offered a very small quantity of the wood of the Waneta plum for propagating purposes. We secured a small quantity of this wood and have made some very nice trees from it and are offering this valuable new variety for the second time. The Waneta plum is absolutely the largest and undoubtedly the best of all the Prof. Hansen introductions, and this means they are better than anything grown at the present time in any part of the country. The fruit of the Waneta has reached the size of two inches in diameter. Just take a ruler and place your two thumb nails on it two inches apart and you have the size of the Waneta. With reasonable cultivation it is as large as a small apple, as large as a good large peach, and is hardy anywhere in the northwest. An early and immense bearer.

In the spring of 1913 we paid 50 cents per foot for the cions of the Waneta to propagate from. From the lot received by us we have grown a few of these trees, running in size from about 3 to 7 feet. We are going to offer them as long as they last at **60 cents each**. The earliest orders will receive the largest trees.

Kaga

Of the same pedigree as the Hanska; ripens with us just a little earlier than the Hanska, seems to be a little larger and a little better quality than the Hanska. The fruit has occasionally cracked on the tree when we had extremely wet weather during the ripening period. We find this about one-quarter to one-half inch larger in diameter than the Hanska, and believe it will be one of the main market varieties as soon as well known. This is one of the very desirable shipping plums.



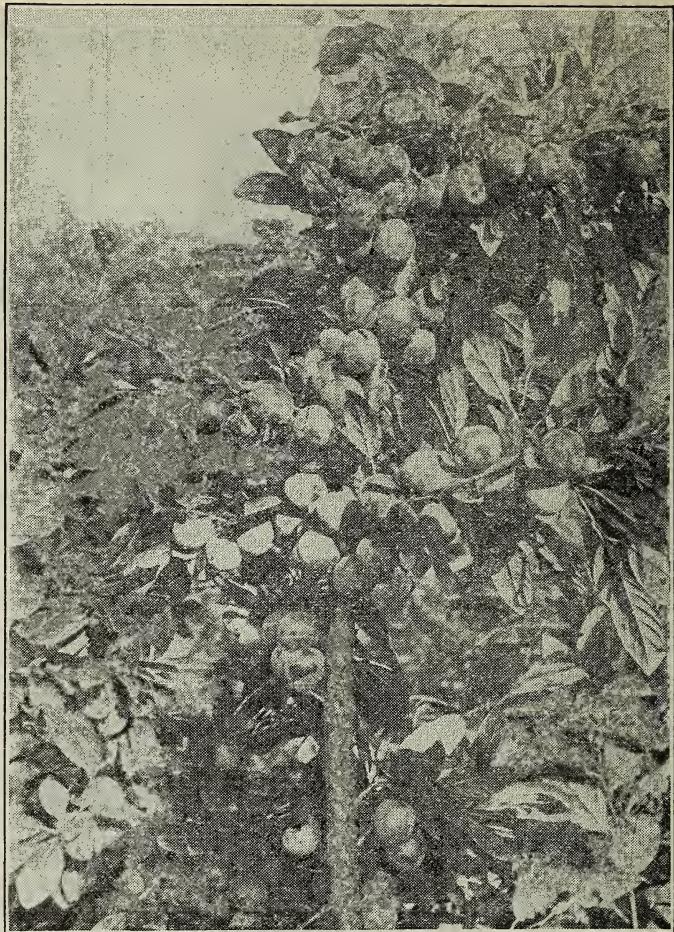
Wachampa

Prof. Hansen's description: "What shall we do for hardy cherries? This is one of

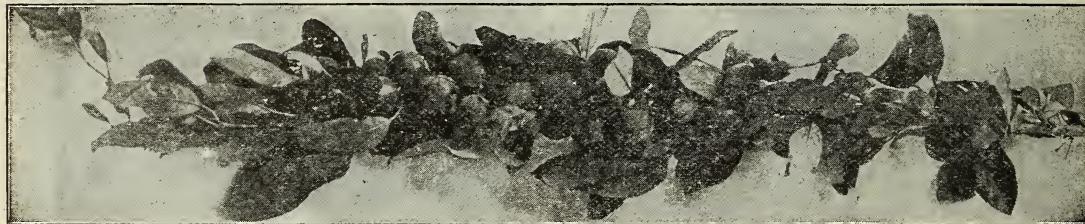
my favorite problems but one still unsolved. The union of the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum gave us Sapa, Etopa and several others with a rich flesh and juice and cherry-like pit, will compare favorably with the purple-red flesh Sweet Cherries from California, but they run too large to be rated with Cherries. Shall they be called Cherries or Plums?

"Another desirable seedling of the same pedigree as the Sapa and much like it but a stronger grower and with smaller fruit, about one inch in diameter, has proven a very heavy bearer in the past season on three-year-old trees transplanted at one year of age; it has been named Wachampa, Sioux Indian for 'Blood Cherry.' Size one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter, and much like the Sapa in every respect; it averages larger and more vigorous in tree, one of the strongest growing trees of the Sand Cherry hybrids. Trees one year old from bud bore a heavy crop the next season. The fruit keeps well after picking. This variety ripens after the Cheresota and Sansota, and fills in the space between the Sansota and the Kaga; for that reason it is one of the most valuable of the Hansen plums."

Sapa—Sioux Indian for BLACK. "As dark as the shades of evening ranked in the western heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back and exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background of the brown smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage, is certainly a pleasant sight and one to be remembered. This fruit is eatable and hangs on the tree for more than three weeks. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green and the flesh of the royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually changes until it is as black as the darkest midnight. The skin of this variety is especially tender and practically disappears with ordinary canning. This plum makes excellent preserves and jelly and of the finest quality for eating fresh from the tree.



Sapa—Two Years Coming Three



Eyami—One Year Coming Two

Eyami

Prof. Hansen's description of this plum is: "Fruit round, one and three-sixteenths to one and five-sixteenths inch diameter; dark red, with semi-transparent skin; skin thin, flesh green, pleasant; pit large, inferior to both Sapa and Opata. Tree productive." This description is undoubtedly true of the Eyami as a young tree. We propagated a few of them and found that it was one of the very good varieties of the new production, and are propagating it much heavier, believing that it is at least equal to the Sapa and the Opata. We find that it ripens immediately after the Sapa and fills in a short period when the Sapas and Opatas are gone.

Long Distance Shipments

I received the 4 fine Hansen plum trees by parcel post. The moss was quite wet and the trees in fine condition.

Hagerstown, Md., May 15, 1915.

Miss Sara E. Gibson.

The trees and berry plants came some time ago and were nice and fresh as could be. I thank you for sending them so nicely.

Camino, Cal., May 24, 1915.

Mrs. J. J. Kalberer.

Hanska—(Sioux Indian for Tall), and refers to the extraordinary growth and symmetrical shape of the Hanska plum. The Hanska does not come into bearing as early as those varieties containing Sand Cherry blood, but three and four year old trees in the nursery were loaded with most excellent fruit. The Hanska was produced by

I WANT EVERY FARMER TO PLANT SOME OF THESE PLUM TREES

crossing a wild Northwestern plum with the very large, firm-fleshed, fragrant apricot plum of China—*Prunus Simoni*—which is so very popular in all of the orchards of California. This variety has all of the good qualities a plum should have. The Hanska is a very large plum, a great many specimens measuring better than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Is of the best quality for eating from the tree, for canning, preserving, or making jelly.

None of the California or native American plums compare with it in any way. In color it is a bright red with heavy blue bloom. In shape it resembles its male parent, the Apricot plum. To see this tree in the nursery, its tropical foliage, its limbs laden with the luscious reddish-blue fruit, to get on the lee side of it and catch its fragrance, is a pleasure that can only be exceeded by the actual eating of the fruit, and we invite you to come to the nursery this summer and participate with us in this pleasure. As a shipper no other plum compares with it.

As we have told you in the general description of the Hansen plums, this is the variety we sent by mail from Yankton to San Jose, Cal., from San Jose to New York and from New York back to Yankton, and reached here in fairly good condition.

No. 25 Whitehall St., New York, N. Y., September 4, 1912.

We acknowledge receipt of your letter and advise that the package of plums reached us by mail today. We opened, sampled and took note of their condition. The plums were in a very good state of preservation. Some of them on the top of the box were a trifle soft but all eatable. Considering the distance they have traveled they are in a remarkably good state of preservation and still retain their fragrance. The flavor is unlike any we have ever tasted and think you ought to have good success with them. We have remailed the package today.

F. B. VANDERGRIFT & CO.

A Young Hanska tree bearing in nursery row

Sansota and Cheresota—

We are listing these two varieties together as they are practically one and the same with the exception of the shape of the fruit. These two varieties of "Cherry-plum" crosses are a cross of the native Sand Cherry and De-Sota plum. They are of the same parentage as the Compass Cherry, but much larger and better quality. This is also a case where Professor Hansen failed to carry out the Sioux Indian naming of the fruit, but has used a combination of the word Sand Cherry and De-Sota and named them Sansota and Cheresota. The fruit of the Sansota is round, while the Cheresota is longish with a minute bristle or prickle at apex, which it inherits from the Sand Cherry.

The size of this fruit is about 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, color a glossy black when ripe, flesh yellowish green, sprightly, pleasant; skin thin and free from acerbity. These Cheresota and Sansota bloom late in the season; consequently are seldom caught by frost and produce full crops of fruit each season. If their ripening season was at the same time as the Sapa and Opata, they would not be considered as worth propagating, but coming in as they do, immediately after the Sapa and Opata are gone, they are a very valuable fruit and fill in between these varieties and those maturing later. These fruits are marketable at a good price always; are excellent for canning, preserving or for jellies.

**Sansota****Hansen's Native American Plums**

In connection with the work of crossing the Sand Cherry, California fruits, etc., Prof. Hansen has introduced a number of improved American plums. We say improved because we have these growing in our nursery in quantities; they have produced the fruit and we have used it in every way and find the two varieties which we are listing much better than any other American plum we have ever grown heretofore.

Wastesa, Sioux Indian Name for "Delicious"

State Fair No. 16. We have fruited this at the nursery for three seasons and find the fruit larger than any of the American plums. Fruit of most excellent quality for eating fresh from the tree, and as it is nearly a freestone is a very satisfactory plum for that purpose, but its main value is in canning; we find this to be the best quality of any American plum canned by us, and should certainly be in every orchard. It is absolutely hardy.

Yuteca, Sioux Indian Name for "To Refresh"

"South Dakota No. 8. Size very large, quality good, matures very early. This does not come into bearing as early as the Hansen Hybrids, but is apparently a very long-lived tree, rapid grower, and bears an immense quantity of exceptionally large plums."

Price List of Hansen Hybrids and Hansen Pure Native Plums Except Waneta

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 feet	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$25.00
4-5 feet .....	.35	3.50	30.00
5-6 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

Kalispell, Mont., April 19, 1915.

I have received all of my order in good condition. Thanks very much. The trees I got from you last year are loaded with blooms. Will it do to let them bear this year?

W. H. HERRICK.

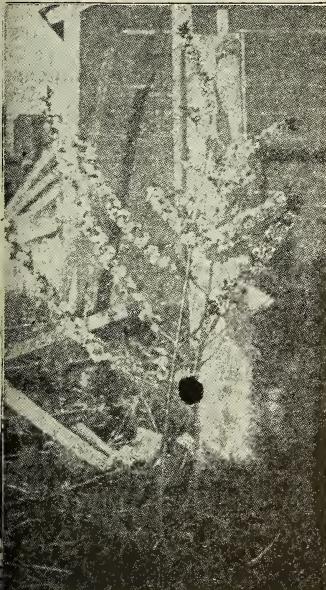
Answer—Yes, these were Hansen Plums and they always bear the next year after planting. Allow them to bear as much as they want to, but to get the best size fruit, thin down to about half of what they will ordinarily want to bear.

**ENGLEVALE (N. D.) OPATA**

home. Did not get as good stock and many of the trees and plants came through in good shape; in fact, I believe they were best packed nursery stock I ever saw opened. We put them out a few hours after they came and it will be my job to see that they live.

My Sapa plum trees came through in good shape; in fact, I believe they were best packed nursery stock I ever saw opened. We put them out a few hours after they came and it will be my job to see that they live.

F. E. Gerlach.



**OPATA, WESSINGTON SPRINGS,
S. D.**

A page of pictures and good words for the Hansen Plums and proof of their frost resistance when in bloom. All of these letters and photographs have come unsolicited and we have a great many hundred equally as good that we are unable to publish.

Englevale, N. Dak., May 17, 1915.
I send you by this letter a photograph of a three-year-old Opata Plum that I got 25 quarts of plums from last year. It was a sight to see. I had to prop the limbs to keep them from breaking down. People came from miles to see it. The photo does not do it justice, as the fruit is in such clusters they look like leaves.

A. G. Humphrey.

Wessington Springs, S. D., May 1, 1915.
The trees came in fine shape. Apple trees planted three weeks ago are growing finely. The Hybrid Hansen Plums planted last season are in full bloom. I am sending you a photo of one of the Opatas. The others are equally as fine. To my surprise the Hanska blossomed first.

Geo. C. Williams.

Austin, Minn., May 8, 1915.
Received the trees in good shape and they are all leaved out. The plum trees we got from you two years ago are like snowballs, a mass of white blossoms. The plums that were on last year looked like peaches. Sold a great basket full beside what I put up and gave to my daughter and friends. The same parties want all that I have to spare this year. We are well pleased with all our shrubbery.

Mrs. Will Strever.

Winchester, Mass., June 3, 1915.
My order for seeds and Hansen Plum trees were received at my summer home in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and the trees were set out. They were in good condition. One of the trees blossomed directly after it was set out.

Mrs. Geo. B. Cole.

Halfway, Mich., Aug. 23, 1915.
It is a pleasure to advise that the nursery stock purchased of you, not only arrived promptly and in excellent condition, but every tree and plant is growing and doing nicely. I was afraid of the long haul and the order given you was only a trial order.

Buying the most of my requirements near home. Did not get as good stock and many of the trees and plants came through in good shape; in fact, I believe they were best packed nursery stock I ever saw opened. We put them out a few hours after they came and it will be my job to see that they live.

F. E. Gerlach.

Stronghurst, Ill., Apr. 13, 1915.

My order for seeds and Hansen Plum trees were received at my summer home in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and the trees were set out. They were in good condition. One of the trees blossomed directly after it was set out.

Mrs. Allen Finch.

Dorchester, Wis., Feb. 22, 1915.

The plum trees I had from you in 1913 are hardy here and bore fine plums last year and I feel proud of them.

Joe Pueschner.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 2, 1915.

Thanks ever so much for trees. Arrived in such fine order. Packed so good they could have gone to Jerusalem and not be dried out. I think the express company had them for several weeks, but they are so masterly packed that they are O. K. I will certainly recommend you to all my friends. My garden planted with your seed is the finest around here.

C. G. Gustaveson.

Milbank, S. D., March 24, 1915.

Three years ago I sent for 8 Hansen plum trees. Received them in fine shape. Among them were two trees that bear a plum that is dark purple on the outside and from the outside skin to the pit is a dark red to the pit. The pit is very small. I want some more of this kind as I think the Hansen plum is just the thing for this part of the state.

W. J. Baxter.

Mandan, N. D., Sept 7, 1915.

Under separate cover I am sending you a sample of the Hansen plum, Wahbanka. This fruit is one-third larger this season than it has ever been before. Whether it was caused by the unusual wet season or possibly better care which we have been giving our trees I do not know. My weather records show that on the night of May 17th, 18th and 19th we had frost here while these trees were in bloom. The Hansen creation being the only fruit in my garden which stood the severe test of those freezing nights. I think I will report to you the work of one of the Opata trees you sent me in the spring of 1914. This was a one-year when you sent it to me in May, 1914. I set it very carefully and it made a good growth. In the spring of 1915 it blossomed freely and withstood the frost of May 17th, 18th and 19th, covering itself with fruit and in early August of this year, 1915, we gathered sufficient fruit to put up a pint jar of preserves and had a few samples left to give to our friends. This seems to me like a pretty good "stunt" for a tree two years from the bud. I related the work of this Opata tree to the local newspaper and it printed the enclosed clipping in last week's Mandan News. Although the printed report is somewhat mixed, the main points are correct. Wishing you the greatest success in your efforts as distributors of the Hansen fruits, I remain,

Frank Wilder.

AMERICAN PLUMS AND PEACHES

Surprise—Fruit is very large, bright red. It may easily be mistaken at a few feet distance for a tree loaded with finely colored peaches.

Hawkeye—Very closely resembles the Quaker, a little later. I selected 21 fruits of these two varieties in '97, that filled a two-quart fruit jar. The largest measured 6 inches in circumference, none less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. These are the two best market plums for early.

Forest Garden—Strong grower, early and profuse bearer, perfection in fruit, except it is a poor keeper and shipper.

DeSota—Bright yellow fruit, best in quality. Tree only moderate grower, inclined to overbear. Fruit should be thinned.

Wyant—Under good cultivation one of the best. Prof. Budd says, 1897: "The best of all for profit." Tree a straggling grower. Has not been troubled with "plum spot."

Wolf—This is at least as good as any for all purposes. Large, round, dull red, perfect free-stone and unexcelled for eating from the hand. It is only excelled in quality for culinary purposes by the DeSota and Surprise.

Terry—This was originated by Terry of Crescent, who has originated more good American plums than any man in America, and is considered his best. He named it "Free Silver," but sold it to a man who didn't train in that school, who very properly changed the name to its originator, "Terry."

Golden Queen—This is the best of the large yellow American Plums; good quality, abundant bearer, coming into bearing early.

Peaches—These are successfully and even profitably grown in central Minnesota by laying down and covering for winter. Prof. Budd says an acre can be so handled as easily as an acre of blackberries. My experience confirms it. We keep Bokara No. 3, Bailey, Crosby and Elberta, our hardest and best. Will endure ordinary winters unprotected. Hardier than any of the seedlings. Prices of Plums or Peaches, Grafted or Budded on HARDY Roots.

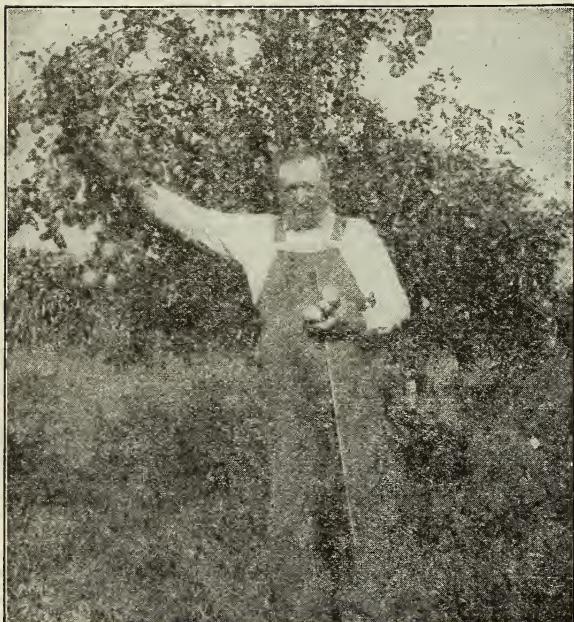
	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.22	\$2.00	\$18.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	2.75	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.25	30.00

TAME PLUM SEEDLINGS

These Plum seedlings are grown from seed from the best American named Plums and generally produce Plums of very good quality, sometimes even better than the parent.

For Hedges, Plum Thickets, Driveways, in chicken or hogyards they do wonderfully well and produce quantities of fine fruit. For snow break you cannot plant any tree that is better or cheaper.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.10	.75	5.00

**PEARS**

We are showing here a photograph of a Flemish Beauty pear tree at the home of Mr. Neilson of Yankton county, South Dakota; he has a number of trees, all equally as well loaded in 1913 as the one shown in the photograph. Pears have been grown successfully in this part of the state for the last twenty years; we have trees in this country that are 30 years old and are producing immense crops of fruit almost every year. We would not advise pears even for trial north of Huron, S. D., but south of that point to Yankton there are varieties that will produce good fruit, but along the Missouri River and south of here pears can be grown successfully and profitably. The pears grown here are of much better quality than those grown in any other part of the world, as people who saw the quantities we had of them at the State Fair in 1912 and 1913 and 1914 can testify. We did not have them in small plates, but had them by the bushel, all grown in Yankton county. The varieties offered are:

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, rich;

one of the hardest and most popular. September and October.

Keiffer—Its large size, handsome appearance and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Garber—Japan Hybrid; earlier and larger than Keiffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. September and October.

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular. August and September.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-4 foot trees.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
4-5 foot trees.....	.30	2.25	20.00
5-6 foot trees.....	.35	2.75	24.00

QUINCE

It has never been considered possible to grow Quinces profitably, or even a few for home use, in the north. The Japan Quince listed ordinarily as a flowering shrub will produce a very large crop, almost every year, of medium size quinces of extra good quality suitable for all of the purposes that any quinces are used for. We advise planting a number of these both for the fruit and the beautiful flowers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.25.

ASPARAGUS

This much neglected, easily grown vegetable should find a place in every garden; whether on the farm or in town. You can grow such an immense quantity of it on so small a space that you certainly cannot afford to neglect it. Asparagus roots should be planted in a well-prepared bed, the roots covered about five or six inches, and the soil made very rich with fertilizer each season in order to produce the maximum amount of very large shoots. Asparagus should be cut for use at the top of the ground, and when it stands about three to five inches high; this gives you the best flavored and tenderest shoots you can get at any time. If planted in rows the plants should be about one foot apart in the row, and the rows far enough apart for cultivation. If in a bed in the garden, plant them about one foot apart each way and cultivate with the hoe.

Conover's Colossal—A standard variety of large size. 25 plants by parcels post, 50c; 100 plants, \$1.00; per thousand, \$5.00.

Palmetto—A very early variety, even, regular size. 25 plants by parcels post, 50c; 100 plants, \$1.00; 1,000 plants, \$6.00.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH—MALNER KREN

The Malner Kren Horse Radish roots were introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; they are much earlier, and produce better than the ordinary sort. Roots grow larger, are whiter, and quality is far superior. All who grow horse radish should use this variety; we have discarded the old standard kind, as Malner Kren will outyield and is much more satisfactory in every way. Per 10, 70c; 25, \$1.50.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

If you could grow the ordinary farm crops as easily as you can rhubarb, you would simply plant the crop and take a vacation; this does not mean that you should neglect the rhubarb, as it responds readily to cultivation and gives you much better returns, but it will grow under almost any condition and in almost any kind of soil.

Linneaus—Large, early, tender and fine; we consider this the best of all. Large, whole roots, each 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

Delicacy—Has round red stalks and red flesh; very tender; it has very few fibers, and its fine salmon red color when cooked brings the highest market price, and is the finest of all for table use. It can be cut practically all summer. Each, 20c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.80.

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries

We do not recommend Blackberries for any point north of Yankton in the prairie country, except in sheltered localities, but they can be grown successfully in almost any part of Minnesota in the timber country, or south of this point. We have seen large fields of Blackberries grown successfully and profitably by planting in cottonwood groves that have been thinned out either by nature or cutting out, leaving open spaces and planting the roots there and allowing them to grow wild. This method is worthy of trial in almost any section.

Snyder—Undoubtedly the hardest variety of the Blackberry; an abundant bearer, of good size, and good quality berries. Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, \$2.50; 500, \$8.00.

Dewberries

Lucretia—We do not advise planting this unless you have sandy soil, as it does better on that than on any other soil. This is a creeping plant and will often grow as much as fifteen feet in one season. The vines should be trimmed back to about three feet for best results. The fruit is about three times the size of the Blackberry, very sweet. Price: Each, 10c; 10, 50c; 100, \$2.50; 500, \$9.00.

CURRENTS

Very hardy, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and liberally responding to cultivation and generous treatment. Indispensable for table use, jellies, etc. No garden is complete without them, and large quantities are required for market.

Cherry—Very large; red; rather acid; bushes short, erect; stout, vigorous and productive.

Crandall—Very large; black; fine quality, and keeping qualities after being picked. Bush a strong grower, vigorous and hardy; proof against currant worms. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.

Fay—Very large; red; fine flavor; a great market currant; universally praised. Bush a cross between Cherry and Victoria, and very prolific.

Lee—Medium large; black; fruit of fine quality, desirable for both kitchen and market. Bush a vigorous grower and very productive.

Pomona—Medium size; bright, transparent red; one of the sweetest sorts; quality fine; keeps well on bush or after picking for market. Bush a vigorous grower, healthy and hardy, very productive.

Naples—Medium large; black; rich and tender; recommended for market, jellies and wine. Bush very productive.

PERFECTION Currant

Red Dutch—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early; a prolific bearer and does well everywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

White Grape—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Dark green foliage; very productive.

La Versailles—Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Victoria—Large; bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

Above varieties except Crandall: Two-year, No. 1, 10c each; 10, 85c; \$7.00 per 100.

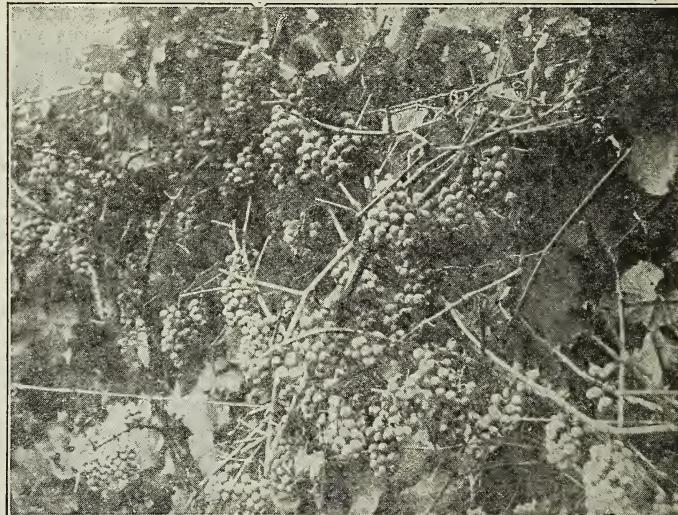
Crandall: Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80.

You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant**, we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season nearly as large as the Early Richmond Cherry and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. This currant when it was first introduced won the celebrated **Berry Gold Medal** at the Pan-American Exposition, and the only gold medal awarded a currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. **Two years**, No. 1, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$13.00.

GRAPES

There is hardly a yard so small or a farm so large that there is not room for a few to many hundred grape vines, and you can afford to give them a little attention, as nothing will respond more freely to care than will the grapes. Fruit is appreciated by all, and can be grown in practically every section of the United States. You can use them to cover unsightly buildings and fences; they will do this work and pay their way in fruit.

Beta Grape (see cut on inside of back cover)—The people moving north regret the loss of their Grapes, which are wonderfully attractive and refreshing in the late summer. Many the heartache and sigh of disappointment when the housewife feels she cannot grow Grapes on her new homestead or northern home. The Beta changes all this, as they will grow readily in North Dakota without covering; not only grow, but produce as much fruit per vine as the large varieties in the East, rapid growers often making a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Extremely valuable for covering summer houses, outbuildings or fences. We recognized the value of this new Grape when it was first introduced. Prof. Green, the greatest horticulturist and fruit growers' friend, of Minnesota, introduced this Grape in the North, and we have seconded his effort to the best of our ability and are certainly proud of our success in getting it out among the growers and more proud of the success attained by the growers. It has made their homes beautiful and produced immense quantities of fruit. One year old, each, 20c; per ten, \$1.75; per 100, \$16.00; two-year-old, each, 25c; per ten, \$2.00; per 100, \$18.50.



Grapes on Farm of Chas. F. Blacknick, Tabor, S. D.

Brighton—One year No. 1. Pink, exquisite quality. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.
 Clinton—One year No. 1. Only good grape for wine. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.
 Campbell's Early—One Year No. 1. Large black. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$11.00.
 Concord—Large, purplish black grape, very hardy and productive, ripening about the middle of September. This is one of the most popular market grapes. Midseason. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$5.00.
 Delaware—One year No. 1. Small pink, delicious quality. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.

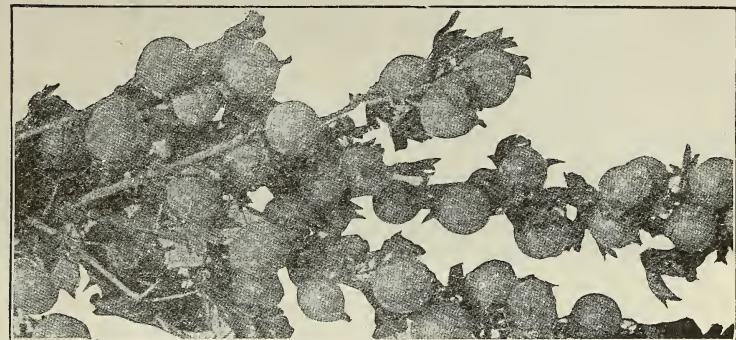
Moore's Early—One year, No. 1, very hardy. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$6.00.
 Niagara—Large, slightly oval; pale yellow with a white bloom; the quality is equal to Concord and is the standard white grape of the country. Bunches are large and compact. Vine vigorous, hardy and very productive. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.
 Janesville—One year No. 1. Much like Clinton. Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$8.00.
 Worden—Like Concord, but earlier. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$7.00.
 Two-year-olds of above variety, 3c per plant more.

GOOSEBERRY

Plant in good rich soil and give liberal dressing of manure each season. Regular pruning every year is necessary for the production of good fruit. The Gooseberry will do better if partially shaded; plant them on the north of buildings, fence, or other trees. We advise mulching the gooseberries heavily, using old rotted straw for the purpose. All plants two-year No. 1.

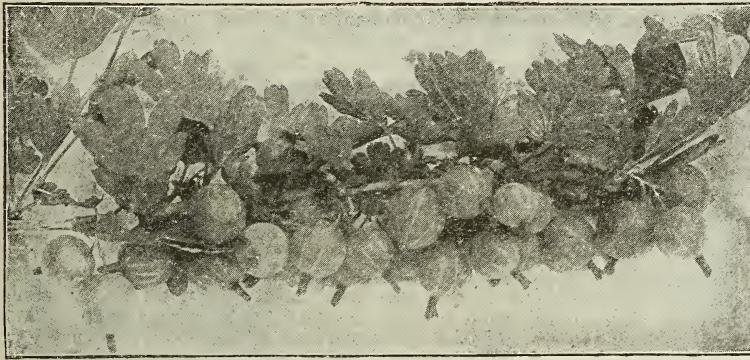
Pearl — Medium, greenish; quality the very best; sweet enough for dessert when ripe; a desirable sort for market also. Bush a strong grower and very productive. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.

Downings — Very large, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; this variety is free from mildew. Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.



Downing—One-third Natural Size

Houghton — Medium size, pale green, sweet when thoroughly ripe; very spreading grower, and excellent bearer; the standard gooseberry. Each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.



Houghton—One-half Natural Size

Industry—An English variety of the largest size. Excellent flavor, pleasant and rich; dark red color when fully ripe. An upright grower, more like a small tree; an immense cropper. Less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$13.00.

Carrie — See colored plate inside back cover. See inside back cover for description. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.25.

RASPBERRIES

With the advent of the Sunbeam, the red berry can be grown successfully and profitably anywhere. The Black are not so hardy but can be grown almost any place if given a little protection like planting in an orchard or on the north side of and close up to a grove. Old wood should be cut out each season after the fruit is picked, to give more room for the new growth.

Sunbeam—Absolutely the best red; see colored plate inside back cover and description on last page of catalog. Each, 10c; 10, 90c; 100, \$6.00.

King—Pronounced the very best early Red Raspberry by many of the leading horticulturists in Minnesota; it is the great market berry of that country; probably more acreage of the King planted for market purposes than all others combined. 10, 40c; 100, \$2.00.

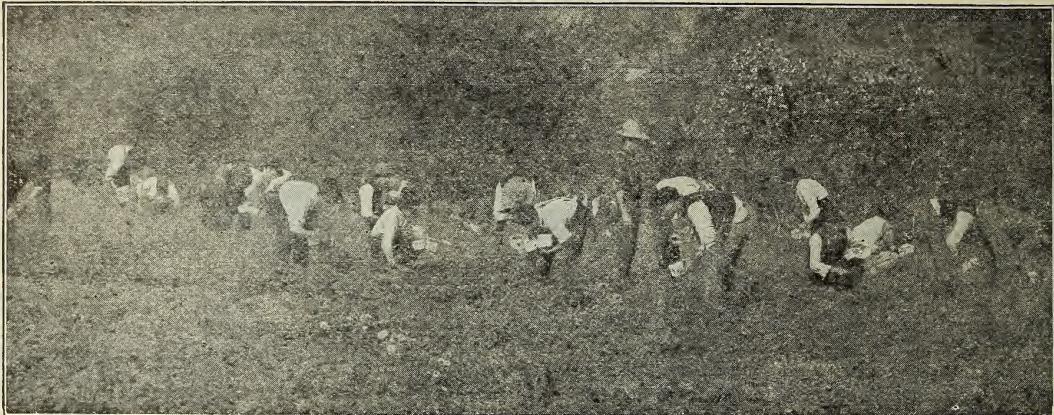
Columbian—Purple. This is an exceptionally large, purple berry resembling Shaffer's Colossal; it is very hardy and produces immense crops. 10, 50c; 100, \$2.25.

Gregg—Black; for many years the leading standard best known market sort; very productive; large size. 10 for 50c; 100, \$2.25; 500, \$9.00.

Kansas—Black; strong, vigorous, more hardy than the berries nearly the same size. 10 for 50c; 100, \$2.25; 500, \$9.00.

Cumberland—Black; a healthy, vigorous grower; fruit very large, quality good. Keep and ship as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market berry. Each, 5c; 10, 40c; 100, \$2.00.

St. Regis Everbearing—Red; commences to ripen with earliest and continuing on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large and sugary. Flesh firm; a good shipper; the most prolific of any red variety known. Plant a very strong grower. 10 for 60c; 100, \$3.00.



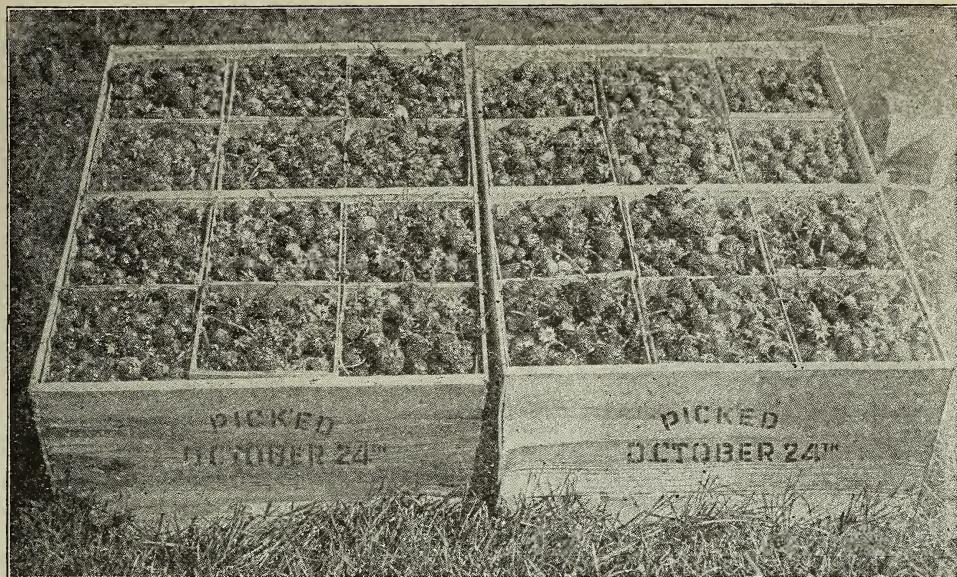
STRAWBERRIES—The Great Big Kind

Instructions for Planting and Care of Strawberries

In placing your order for nursery stock it should always include strawberries. Strawberries are grown successfully, profitably and satisfactorily in every part of the United States. It does not require a large field to furnish all of the fresh fruit and ample for canning purposes for any family. Of the old standard varieties, those that produce one crop, commencing in June and ending in July, depending on the section of the United States in which they are planted, are very satisfactory, the best variety to be planted in garden or for home use, is the **Senator Dunlap**. Of the newer **Everbearing** varieties, the **Progressive** is the best. The **Everbearing** strawberry blooms about a week earlier than the old standard variety, consequently their fruit commences to ripen about one week earlier and they continue blooming and ripening fruit until they freeze up in the fall. When we say they continue blooming and bearing, we do not mean they produce an occasional berry. They will furnish fruit for the table every day during that period. The fruit is of excellent quality, good size and borne in large quantities continuously. The price of **Everbearing Strawberry** plants is higher than the old standard and will be for a good many years, as they do not produce as many plants as the old standard varieties and the demand will be greater than the supply for several years. When nursery orders are received by us, containing strawberries and other items, the strawberries are booked separately and we have during the shipping season what we call strawberry days; that is, we dig the strawberries fresh from the fields, pack them and ship them to you all on the same day so that you are insured strictly fresh plants from us. Never ship strawberries by freight. We always send them either by parcel post or express, depending on the size of the order, distance, etc. We can ship strawberries successfully across the United States by handling them as described above.

In the spring of 1915 we sent out millions of strawberry plants of the **standards** and **Everbearing**. These went to a great many thousands of customers in every state in the Union and into Canada. An occasional lot reached the customer in poor condition. An occasional customer failed to follow instructions given for the planting and care and lost part or all of their plants. In all of these cases we adjusted the matter to the satisfaction of our customer, we believe. This season we wish to make the loss as low as possible, both for ourselves and our customer's interest. It is to our interest to make the plants grow and for yours to have them grow, so that you will reap your reward in a good fruit crop the next year after planting, consequently we are giving you in this catalog full instructions for handling the plants after you receive them. On strawberry day we dig the plants; these are counted and tied in bunches of 25 and each order packed in damp moss; the moss not too wet, for if it was made wet the plants would rot and be spoiled before they reached destination. We do not use any material for packing strawberry plants and nursery stock other than the Spagnum Moss. This costs more than twice the price ordinarily paid for packing material, but we find that all goods reach destination in so much better condition that we have discarded the cheaper materials entirely. When you receive the plants, they may appear to be dry to you and the most natural thing would be to dip them in water, or wet the crowns. This is generally fatal to strawberry plants. If you wet the crowns and do not plant them immediately, the crown will rot and your plants will be dead.

When you receive the strawberry plants, prepare a pan of thin mud, making the mud about as thick as ordinary gruel. After you have prepared the mud, and not before, open the bundle and the bunches of plants contained therein and dip the roots, not the crowns, in this thin mud. Plant them at once about 12 to 16 inches apart in the row and the rows 3 to 4 feet apart. In planting, the roots should be spread out in fan shape and the dirt should be brought clear up to the crown, but not over it. Pack the soil well around the roots and then if your weather conditions are reasonable, you will get a perfect stand of strawberries. After this the care is just the same as it would be for any garden crop; keep the weeds away from them, keep them cultivated. In about 4 or 5 weeks after planting they will commence to produce runners. These runners will each produce from 2 to 5 or 6 plants. Each plant will produce several runners, and if the season is dry there will be more or less difficulty in these runners taking root at each joint where they produce a plant. In that case we turn them from going across the row into the row, and assist the plants to root by placing a small quantity of dirt at each section where the new plant appears. We do not allow the row to become more than 1 foot wide; this leaves ample space between the rows for cultivation. These plants made by the new runners are the ones that produce the big berries and the big crop the next year after planting. All of the plants planted out will try to produce a quantity of fruit the first year. We do not advise that you allow the plants to produce much fruit. If they throw up a good strong stem of blossoms pinch off all but one, if you wish to see a little fruit the first year. It might be better to pinch it all off, but we do not think it hurts the plants much to produce one berry.



Crates of Everbearers Ready for Market

On the Everbearings you will have to pinch off all summer. Let them produce a little fruit if you wish, but do not allow them to fruit all they want to or you will not receive many new plants. Do not allow weeds to grow in the strawberry beds any time, either the first or the second year, but keep them well cultivated. After the first good freeze in the fall, when the ground is frozen a little, mulch or cover your strawberry bed. We use, where we can get it, wild hay, as it generally contains less weed seed than other covering. Where we cannot get this we use oat, wheat or any other straw, making the covering 2 to 3 inches deep. This is left on all winter and in the spring, when the plants commence to grow, we take a rake or pitch fork and rake each way from the center of the bed to the open space between the rows, leaving as much of the mulching on the plants as they will grow through. This serves to keep the berries up from the dirt and they will be perfectly clean when you pick them. The mulching which you have taken off from the row and put in between the rows in the open space will tend to keep the weeds down and the mulching will rot mostly the first season and be cultivated in as a fertilizer. This mulching should not be taken off in the spring, until the plants commence to show quite a little sign of growth under it.

If these instructions are followed, you will be well repaid with a fine crop of large, delicious strawberries.

Shipping Strawberries—These must be gotten through fresh, and planted with as little delay as possible. To do this we adopt the following rules:

1. Where a general bill, including strawberries, is ordered from a nearby point where they can go by freight cheaper than by express, and as quickly, they will be sent in the same package, by freight.

2. When ordered by express they will all go in the same package, by express.

3. When ordered in a general bill, to go by freight to a distant point, strawberries will not be included, but will be shipped in all such cases by mail or express.

If you wish the strawberry plants shipped by mail, so advise us and add at the rate of 10 cents per 100 plants for postage.

All put up in bunches of twenty-five.

Varieties—**Dunlap, Bederwood, Sample, Warfield, "The Big Four."** The first two perfect plants; the others pistillates.

Price—25 for 35c; 100 for \$1.00; 500, \$3.50; 1,000, \$6.00.

Strawberry, Everbearing Progressive

We have given these Everbearing strawberries a thorough tryout and are cataloging them with the full understanding that they are all we claim for them. We have fruited them and picked fruit almost every day from mid-July until the plants froze up. In the fall when the first freezes came the plants were covered with bloom, green and ripe strawberries. There was not a day through the month of September that we failed to have plenty of strawberries. We find the Progressive the best of the everbearing varieties and are listing that variety only. **Price, per 10, 50c, postpaid; 25, 85c; 50, \$1.60; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$12.00; 1,000, \$20.00.**

NUT BEARING TREES

Almost every farm and garden contains some land that should be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. The nuts that we list can be grown in almost any section of the country, I will say, with the exception of the chestnut, which should not be planted north of Yankton.

BUTTERNUT or White Walnut—A fine native tree producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. 2-3 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$12.00; 1-year-old, each, 10c; 10, 75c; 100, \$4.00.

Chestnut—American Sweet; a valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. 3-4 ft., each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Hazel Nut—This forms a small growing bush and produces large quantities of nuts; it is perfectly hardy in any territory; does best if planted alongside of or in thin groves, or along creek banks in the natural timber. **Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25.**



500,000 Black Walnut at our Evergreen Nursery. Large trees in the distance produce annually large crops of nuts

Horse Chestnut or Buckeye—The fruit of this is not eatable; the tree is a very beautiful, ornamental tree, making almost a perfect globular top; it bears large quantities of flowers and large chestnuts. 4-5 ft., each, 50c; 5-6 ft., each, 60c.

Walnut, Japan, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves; bears young and abundantly; one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters; resembles Butternut in shape and quality; smaller; with smooth and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

Walnut, Black—This is the black walnut of commerce, produces probably the most valuable of any wood grown in the United States today; also produces large quantities of nuts which are marketable always at a good price. We grow these in immense quantities, having probably over one-half million of them for market this season. All of our walnuts are grown from the nuts produced here, so they are the hardest that you can get.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	....	....	18 to 24 in.....	....	\$0.30	\$1.50	\$12.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.00	\$5.00	....	12 to 18 in.....	....	....	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.06	.50	3.50	....	8 to 12 in.....	....	....	1.00	6.00

FOREST, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Ash

One of the hardest of the hardwood varieties, medium rapid growth, and we advise the planting of these trees among the more rapid growing kind, like the Poplars, Cottonwoods, etc., with the expectation of eventually cutting down the softwood, rapid-growing trees and leaving the ash for the permanent hardwood grove. Best tree for high and dry places.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Transplanted—	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.....	....	\$0.50	\$ 3.00	....		Each	10	100	1,000	....
12 to 18 in.....	....	.75	4.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	....	....	....
18 to 24 in.....	....	1.00	6.50	6 to 8 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	....	....	....
2 to 3 ft.....	....	2.00	12.00	8 to 10 ft.....	.35	2.80	25.00	....	....	....
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.35	3.00	....						
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	5.50	....						

Box Elder

Too well known to need description. This is a rapid growing tree, producing firewood of good quality about as quick as any tree will. Very hardy, and long-lived.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 in. cal'p.....	\$1.00	\$9.00	....	....
10 to 12 ft. trans....	.75	7.00	....	....
8 to 10 ft. trans....	.50	4.00	\$30.00	....
5 to 6 ft. trans....	.15	1.25	10.00	....
4 to 5 ft. trans....	.12	1.00	9.00	....
3 to 4 ft. trans....	....	.60	4.00	....
2 to 3 ft....	....	....	2.50	....
18 to 24 in.....	....	....	1.00	\$7.00
12 to 18 in.....	....	....	.90	5.00
6 to 12 in.....	....	....	.75	3.00

These large size
Box Elder are ex-
tra fine and straight
and pruned high.



Surrounded by Elm and Hackberry. Residence D. B. Gurney, Yankton

Basswood (Linden)

One of the most beautiful deciduous trees grown; trunks always straight, the top almost a perfect globe; green leaves during the summer, changing to a bright yellow with the autumn; holds its leaves well beyond most other trees; very hardy.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., trans.....	\$0.75	\$6.50	4 to 5 ft., trans.....		\$0.40	\$3.50	
5 to 6 ft., trans.....	.50	4.50	3 to 4 ft.....		.25	2.00	

Birch—European or Am. White

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	4 to 5 ft.....		\$0.25	\$2.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.75	3 to 4 ft.....		.20	1.50	

Catalpa Speciosa

This is the hardy Catalpa of the north and the one that is sold by tree agents over the country as high as \$20 per 1,000 for the little fellows. In Yankton county there are some very large growers of the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, and in the city of Yankton there are a large number of the trees, some of them nearly two feet through. We procure all of our seed from the trees here in Yankton county and know they are the genuine Catalpa Speciosa, the valuable wooded variety, the kind that is used for railroad ties and that is harder farther north than any other Catalpa. It is one of the finest for ornamental or street purposes; grows very straight, rapidly, and its leaves measuring more than one foot across and its immense quantity of beautiful white flowers give it its very tropical appearance. Our large sizes for ornamental purposes are transplanted and are very easy to make grow.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	....	....	\$0.55	\$4.50	8 to 10 ft.....	....	\$0.50	\$4.50
12 to 18 in.....	....	....	.65	5.50	2 to 2½ in. Cal.....	....	1.00	7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	5.00	....	2½ to 3 in. Cal.....	....	1.25	10.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	....	3 to 4 in. Cal.....	....	1.50	12.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00	....			

Catalpa Bungei—Umbrella Catalpa, grafted on the Catalpa Speciosa up about six to eight feet from the ground, makes a perfect umbrella-shaped head without pruning; perfectly hardy, and flourishes in any section south of Sioux Falls, S. D. 5 to 6 ft., each, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, each, \$1.25.

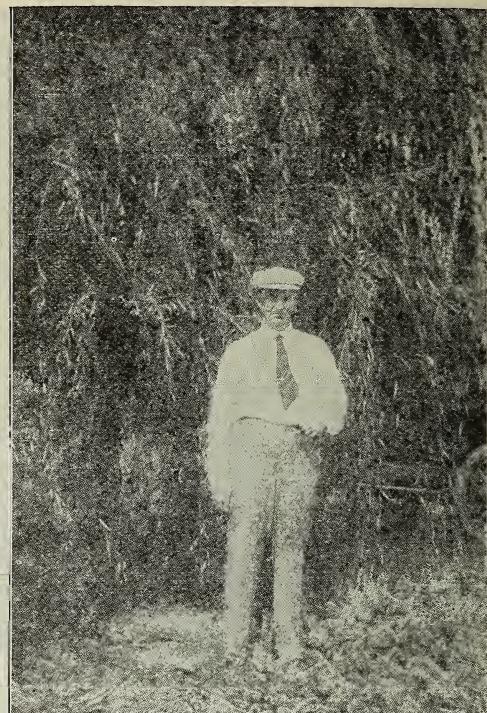
Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree

A very hardy, low growing tree from Siberia; excellent for hedge purposes, for snow breaks, or ornamental specimens. The trees in the spring are covered with racemes of yellow flowers, later forming pods like peas. The bark is light green in color, the foliage light green with silver background. Very hardy tree.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	
6 to 12 in.....	\$0.50	\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....	....	\$0.18	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.08	.70	5 to 6 ft.....	....	.25	2.25
3 to 4 ft.....10	.90	8.00	....	....	....



A 3-year-old Golden Willow Hedge



5-year-old Nioba Weeping Willow

At the Evergreen Nursery

Cottonwood

	Each	10	100		100	1,000
8 to 10 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.65	\$4.50
6 to 8 ft.	.20	1.75	15.00	18 to 24 in.	.50	3.50
5 to 6 ft.	.10	.90	7.50	12 to 18 in.	.35	2.00
4 to 5 ft.	.07	.50	4.50	6 to 12 in.	.25	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	...	.45	3.50			

Cherry, Wild Black (*Prunus Serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. The wood ranks next to the Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens in abundant crop of fruit in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses. A very desirable tree.

Grows 50 to 60 ft. tall.

		10	100		100	500
18-24 in.					\$1.00	\$4.00
2-3 ft.					2.00	6.00
3-4 ft.					4.00	10.00

Elm, American White

Elms are considered the very best of all the street trees, and are used in greater quantities than probably all other kinds or varieties combined. In planting the Elm, do not crowd them. They produce very fine trees, fine shaped heads, and live for centuries. All our largest sized Elms for ornamental or street purposes have been transplanted several times and are well rooted, nice straight trunks, with well formed heads.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 in. calp.	\$4.00	\$30.00	....	5 to 6 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$16.00	....
2½ to 3 in. calp.	2.00	18.00	....	4 to 5 ft.	.20	1.50	12.00	....
2 to 2½ in. calp.	1.50	13.00	....	3 to 4 ft. sd.	... .60	4.00	....	....
10 to 12 ft.	1.00	8.50	\$55.00	2 to 3 ft. sd.	... .60	2.00	....	....
8 to 10 ft.	.70	7.00	32.00	18 to 24 in. sd.	... .60	1.00	\$6.00	....
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00	28.00	12 to 18 in. sd.	... .60	.50	4.00	....

Elm, corky bark, same price as White Elm (no trees under 8 ft.).

Hackberry

One of the very best of the ornamental trees, but very scarce. The Hackberry tree does not produce seed each season; in fact, sometimes it will run five or six years between crops of seed, consequently the nurseryman is never sure that he will be able to offer it any great length of time.

	Each	10		10	100	1,000
8 to 10 ft.	\$0.75	\$7.00	18 to 24 in.	\$0.70	\$3.50	\$30.00
6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.50	12 to 18 in.	.60	2.25	20.00

8 to 12 in.50 2.00 16.00



Russian Olive Hedge Around College Athletic Park, Yankton College

Locust, Black and Honey Same Price

A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for timber; like the Catalpa, it is being largely planted for timber, posts, ties, etc.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft. trans.....	\$0.35	\$3.25	....	....	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.10	\$1.00	....	....
5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.25	2.00	....	....	12 to 18 in. sd.....	....	....	\$0.65	\$5.50
4 to 5 ft. trans.....	.20	1.50	....	....			

Maple, Silver or Soft

This is probably the most rapid growing of any of the street trees. In towns it is one of the good shade trees and good street trees. If planted in groves in the country it does remarkably well and should be on every farm.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100	1,000
2½ to 3 in. cal'p trans.....	\$1.50	\$12.00	....	4 to 5 ft. trans.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50	....
2 to 2½ in. cal'p trans.....	1.25	10.00	....	2 to 3 ft. sd.....	....	.45	4.00	....
10 to 12 ft. trans.....	1.00	7.50	\$50.00	18 to 24 in. sd.....	....	....	.80	....
8 to 10 ft. trans.....	.50	4.00	40.00	12 to 18 in. sd.....	....	....	.60	\$4.50
6 to 8 ft. trans.....	.35	3.00	22.00	6 to 12 in. sd.....	....	....	.40	2.75
5 to 6 ft. trans.....	.25	2.25	20.00					

Sugar or Rock Maple. This tree is chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height. It grows well and roots deeply. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear-yellow and scarlet. Hardy here when planted among other trees.

18-24 ft., 10 for \$35c; \$2.00 per 100. 4-5 ft., 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

Maple, Guinela, 5 to 7 ft., 70c each.

Maple, Norway, 2 to 3 ft., trans., 25c each.

Mountain Ash—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries. 5 to 6 ft., 30c; 10 for \$2.75; 6 to 8 ft., 45c; 10 for \$4.00.

Mountain Ash (Oak-Leaved)—Dark, lobed oak-shaped leaves, downy beneath. Produces berries freely. 4 to 6 ft., 35c; 10 for \$3.00; 6 to 8 ft., 55c; 10 for \$5.00.

Russian Olive—This tree has won its way on its own merits to the very first place on the list for an absolutely hardy, dry-weather tree. In habit, when grown for a wind-break, it is much like the White Willow, and grows nearly as fast. As grown isolated it makes a round topped symmetrical tree. Foliage is silvery white, making a fine contrast and very beautiful tree for the lawn.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.....	....	\$ 3.50	\$22.00	....	4 to 5 ft.....	....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$19.00
8 to 12 in.....	....	2.00	15.00	....	5 to 6 ft.....	....	.35	3.00	28.00
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.90	7.00	....	6 to 8 ft.....	....	.50	4.50	40.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.15	1.25	10.00	....				

Oak Burr

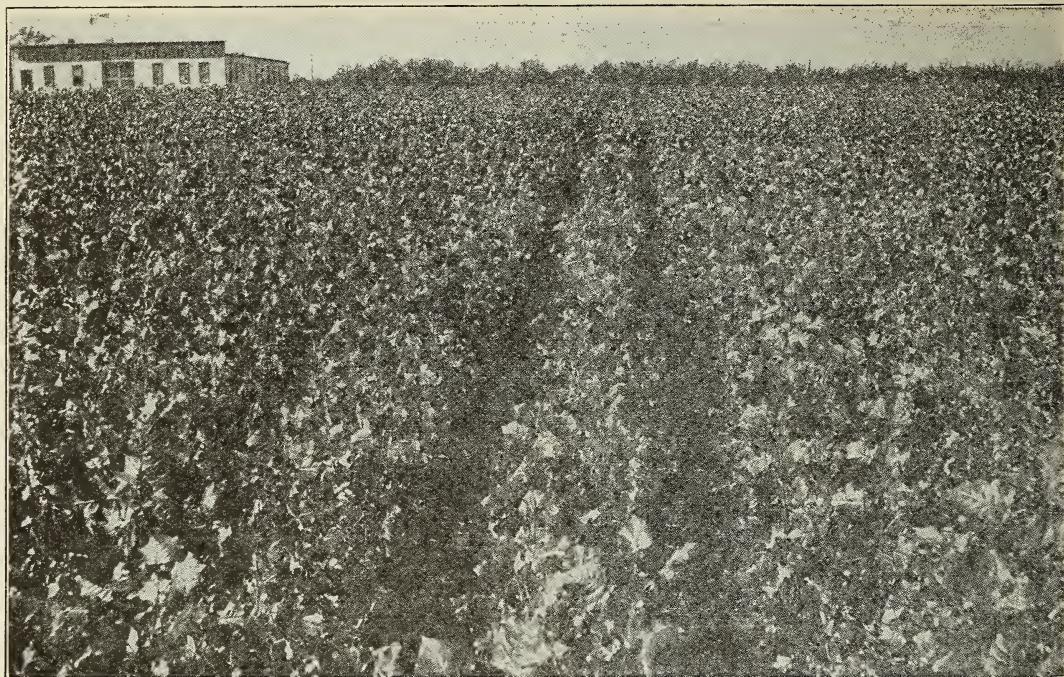
Everyone knows the Oak and the value of its timber. We have the Burr and the Red Oak, and everyone should plant some of these trees; they are easily transplanted.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.75	\$25.00	12 to 18 in.....	....	\$0.10	\$0.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	2.00	18.00	8 to 12 in.....	....	....	.40

Browns Valley, Minn., March 6, 1915.

You will find enclosed an order for a few more trees. We have put out quite a number of trees during the past 5 years, all of which we have gotten from your nursery. The Sapa, Opata and Hanska plums were simply loaded with fruit last year and were but three years old. We also have the Beta Grapes, Sunbeam Raspberries, Perfection Currants, Carrie Gooseberry and Compass Cherries, which have been bearing for three years; also numerous apple trees and Surprise Plums. It seems to us that people in this section of the country should plant more fruit and should you be dealing with anyone in this section and would want to refer them to our trees, you are welcome to do so. They are certainly a fine sight when in full bearing.

D. J. LEARY.



500,000 Carolina and Norway Poplar at Our Evergreen Nursery, 1915

Lombardy Poplar—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. Valuable in a collection. 5 to 6 ft., 30c; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

Canadian Poplar—The hardiest of all. A rapid growing hardy variety secured from central Canada. Is valuable in this locality and the extreme north. 3 to 4 ft., 20c each; \$2.25 per 10; \$10.00 per 100. 4 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$1.50 per 10; per 100, \$11.00.

Carolina and Norway Poplar—We grow hundreds of thousands of these each year and they are known as the Sudden Saw Log. I have in the office here beside me while writing this a one-year-old tree, grown from a cutting, that is 12 feet and 6 inches high. It measures 1 3/4 inches through at the base. No other tree will produce this growth. It is very hardy and, unlike the Cottonwood, never bears seed and scatters their cottony seed pods around.

Each	10	100	1,000	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 2 1/2 in.cal'p.	\$0.90	\$8.00	....	4 to 5 ft.	\$0.10	\$0.70	\$5.00
1 1/2 to 2 in.cal'p.	.50	4.75	....	3 to 4 ft.	.08	.50	4.00
8 to 10 ft.	.35	3.00	....	2 to 3 ft.	....	....	3.50
6 to 8 ft.	.20	1.50	\$8.00	18 to 24 in.	....	....	2.80
5 to 6 ft.	.15	.90	7.00	50.00	....	....	20.00

Silver-Leaved Poplar—Known also as "Silver Maple." This is another of the native poplars that should be more generally planted. It will make cordwood faster than a cottonwood.

Each	10	Each	10				
6 to 8 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	4 to 5 ft.	....	....	\$0.25	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.	.35	2.75	3 to 4 ft.	....	....	.20	1.50

Ptelia Trifoliata—This is a hardy, low growing tree, about same as Mountain Ash, but is hardier and more ornamental, if we except the red berries in fall and winter. Leaves arranged in triplets, as its name implies, and all admire their beautiful varnished sheen. This we received originally from the Minnesota Agricultural College.

Each	10	50
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.20
4 to 5 ft.25

Sycamore, American—Broad, spreading, round top, massive and picturesque, often 100 feet high trees; very effective in winter, when the branches show almost as white as the birch, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed. Hardy any place south of Yankton. 6 to 8 ft., each, 60c.

Willow, Diamond—This is very valuable for fence posts, growing rapidly, and produces the posts that will keep in the ground for years. You should plant a good grove of them. The richer the ground the more rapidly they will produce the posts, but they do well even on high and dry ground.

Willow, White or Fence Willow—This is the large tree that was used so many years for hedges around farms; it does best on low places.

Willow, Laurel Leaf—This is a beautiful, medium tree with glossy, leathery foliage; an exceptionally good ornamental tree as well as useful for windbreaks, firewood, etc.

Russian Golden Willow—A very beautiful rapid grower, and does as well on high ground as any of the other willows. In habit it is much like the White or Fence Willow, but grows faster. A half-acre of these trees cut to the ground every few years will keep a large family in fuel.



A Block of Scotch Pine at the Evergreen Nursery

American Golden Willow—Much the same as the above. I can see but little difference in their relative values. The twigs of the Russian variety turn red in winter, while the American remains yellow. The former grows more upright.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 in.....	....	....	\$0.45	\$4.00
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 in.....	....	....	.35	3.00
Willow, gray (same price as Diamond).				
Willow, white or fence, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	....	....
Willow, white or fence, 4 to 5 ft.....	.08	.65	....	....
Willow, white or fence, 3 to 4 ft.....	.05	.40	....	....
Willow, white or fence, 2 to 3 ft.....	....	....	3.00	....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	....	....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	7.00	....
Willow, Rus. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	....	....	2.00	15.00
Willow, Am. Golden, 5 to 6 ft.....	.20	1.75	....	....
Willow, Am. Golden, 4 to 5 ft.....	.12	1.00	....	....
Willow, Am. Golden, 3 to 4 ft.....	....	.75	5.25	25.00
Willow, Am. Golden, 2 to 3 ft.....	.05	.30	2.75	20.00
Willow, Am. Golden, 18 to 24 in.....	....	....	2.00	15.00
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 ft.....	....	.40	3.00	....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 3 to 4 ft.....	.10	.60	5.00	....
Willow, Laurel Leaf, 18 to 24 in.....	....	.30	2.00	....
Thorn Apple, 18 to 24 in.....	.15	1.25	....	....

CUTTINGS

A great many varieties of trees and plants can be propagated from cuttings more readily than any other way and for a less expense. Cuttings of all kinds should be planted as soon as received and we do not advise the shoving of them into the ground as is ordinarily practiced; they will be more or less calloused when you receive them and the shoving of them into the ground destroys this callous and kills the cutting. If you have a quantity of them the best way is to plow a deep furrow, put them against the overturned furrow where the horses will not step on them as you come with the next, and throw a furrow against them, tramping them carefully after planting. The way practiced in the nurseries and where you want to do it just right is with the dibble, making a hole in the ground the length of the cutting, dropping the cutting into it and pressing the dirt firmly around it. If these directions are followed you will have almost perfect success.

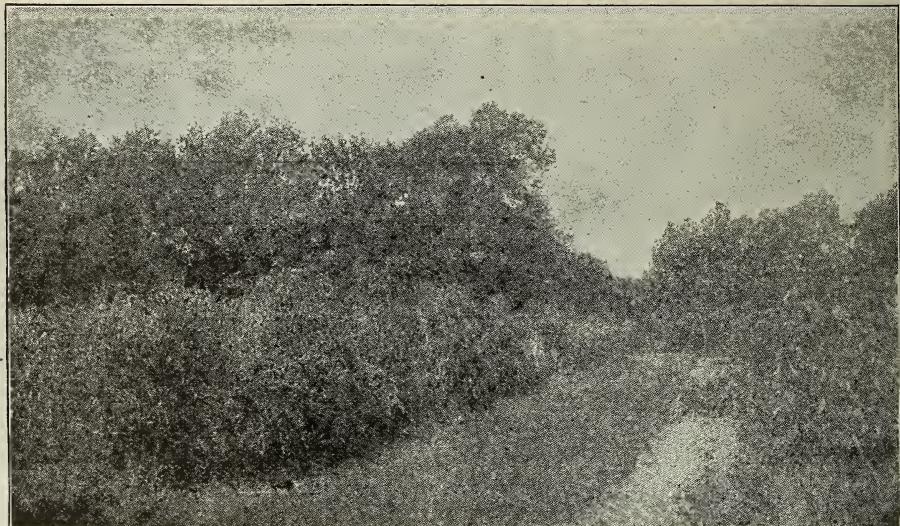
	Per 100	1,000	Per 100	1,000	
Artemesia, Russian	\$0.35	\$2.50	Am. Laurel Leaf Willow...	\$0.45	\$2.75
Cottonwood .....	.25	1.75	Golden Willow, Am.....	.35	2.25
Carolina Poplar .....	.45	2.50	Russian Golden .....	.35	2.25
Norway Poplar .....	.45	2.50	White Willow .....	.35	2.00
Canadian Poplar .....	.50	3.90	Diamond Willow .....	.35	2.00
			Gray Willow .....	.35	2.00

ROOT GRAFTS—APPLE AND PLUM

These are scions and roots grafted and tied together with waxed cord ready to plant. Apples should give from 75 to 95 per cent stand. Apple root grafts are put up in bunches of 50 each and bunches will not be broken. No order for root grafts will be booked after April 1st, and they will be shipped as early in April as possible without regard to other stock ordered. Small lots will go by parcels post, and they should be planted immediately on receipt of the grafts. They should be planted with a dibble as per instructions for cuttings. **Price, Apples and Crabs on Apple and Crab Roots, 50, \$1.75; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$16.00.**

Plum Root Graft—Our process of putting up the plums has given us for a number of years practically as good stand as with the apples. These are all grafted on the American Plum root and we can furnish them in any variety. Per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.00.

Prof. Hansen Plums, any variety, 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100, \$10.00.



Row of Nioba Weeping Willow planted spring of 1914. Picture taken July 22, 1915, on grounds of Frank Kouple, Ord, Neb.

WEEPING TREES—Nioba Weeping Willow

The most ornamental of any of the trees. Can be used in places where it is impossible to use the larger, erect growing kind, and for effective landscape work you must always use something in this line.

Weeping Mulberry Trees—Will stand where not exposed to heavy winds; is a most beautiful tree with its long, lithe pendant sweeping the ground. This is specially valuable to plant on lawns where you do not wish to obstruct the view from the windows to the streets or roads. It produces an umbrella-shaped head, never growing above eight or ten feet high, and spreading out in beautiful, glossy dark green leaves and purple fruit, makes one of the most sought-after of all of the weeping trees. **Each, \$1.00; headed, about 6 ft. high.**

Birch, Cutleaf Weeping—One of the most elegant of all the weeping or pendulous trees; its tall, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. This is absolutely hardy. **Price, 5-6 ft., 85c; 6-8 ft., \$1.00 each.**

Elm, Camperdown Weeping—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that the compact, roof-like head is formed; leaves are large, glossy, dark green; a strong, vigorous grower. The only Weeping Elm that is hardy in the north. **\$1.15 each.**

Mountain Ash, Weeping—With its large, irregular limbs reaching to the ground, the trees covered with their clusters of red berries, making it one of the very beautiful trees. **Each, \$1.00.**

Maple, Weir's Cutleaf Weeping—A Silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dessicated foliage; of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. **5-6 ft., 75c; 4-5 ft., 50c.**

Willow, Nioba Weeping—We are showing a picture here of a row of the Nioba Weeping Willows bordering a large field of Colorado Blue Spruce; these trees are only four years old, perfectly hardy, and the most beautiful of any of the weeping trees. We have discarded other varieties as this is so much better. **3-4 ft., each, 25c; 4-5 ft., each, 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c; 6-8 ft., 55c.**

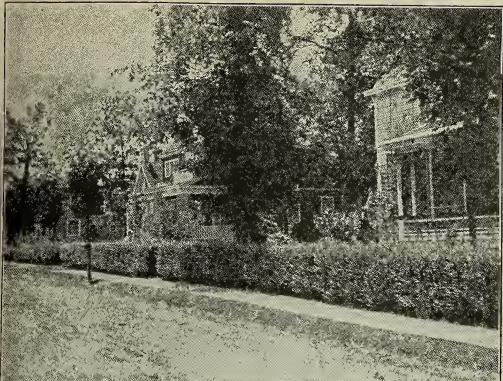
WEEPING SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana)

This new weeping tree is the hardest of all weepers; as beautiful as the weeping Mulberry, and will grow as far north as the regular Siberian Pea Tree. **Each, \$2.00.**

HEDGE PLANTS

The demand for hedge plants increases rapidly in all communities, especially in the older communities where they have disposed of the various kinds of fences surrounding and dividing one party's holdings from another. Hedges in the rear of town lots, along the alley, are being planted more and more as their beauty and utility become known. There are a number of plants valuable for this purpose and we list for this purpose specially and for low-growing hedges in town and around home places in the country where they do not wish the hedge to grow too high, the **Buckthorn**, the **Barberry**, and the **Tree Honeysuckle**. These are all hardy, and stand trimming better than any other hedge plant, and all of them produce flowers and berries which are very ornamental. The **Buckthorn** with its ebony black berries in the fall, the **Barberry** with its bright red clusters of berries, and the **Honeysuckle** with its thousands of pink and white blossoms in the summer, make it well worth while to live.

The **Lilacs** in the purple and white are also good for hedge purposes, but do not stand the trimming as the other plants do, but are used a great deal for hedge purposes. The **Lilac** is too well known and its value too well known to need description here.



A Hedge

either as a division between two properties, as a cover for objectionable spots, along the alley, or in front of the home, adds the finished appearance to landscape work. A place properly landscaped is a joy to its owner and the public in general.

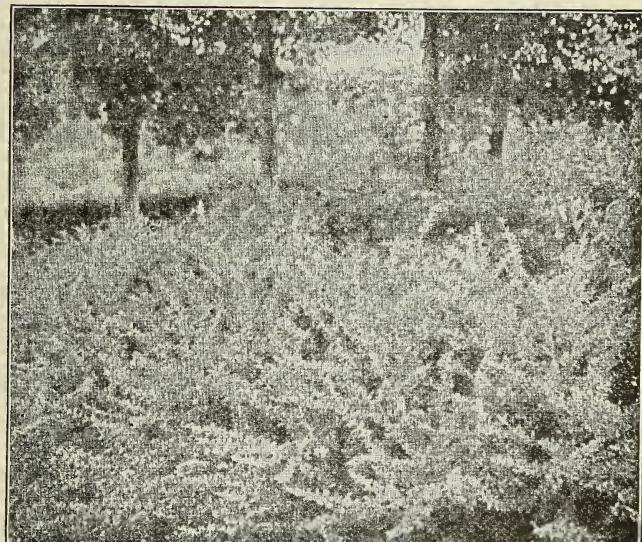
Buckthorn Hedge

		Each	10	100
6 to 12 in.....	{ Perfectly hardy and	....	....	\$ 2.50
12 to 18 in.....	very ornamental,	....	....	3.75
18 to 24 in.....	makes fine ornamental hedges. Can	....	....	5.50
2 to 3 ft.....	be trimmed to any	....	\$1.00	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	desired shape.	\$0.20	1.50	....
4 to 5 ft.....		.25	1.75	....
5 to 7 ft.....		.30	2.50	....

Barberry Thunbergia — Perfectly hardy. Will make a dense hedge from 3 to 4 feet high, which will always remain symmetrical without any pruning. Bears large, nearly round, crimson berries, which remain on plants all winter. Foliage colors beautifully in autumn.

Barberry (Common) — A perfectly hardy shrub, 4 to 6 feet. Bears early and profusely. Fruit shape of a grain of wheat, but two to four times as large. Bright crimson.

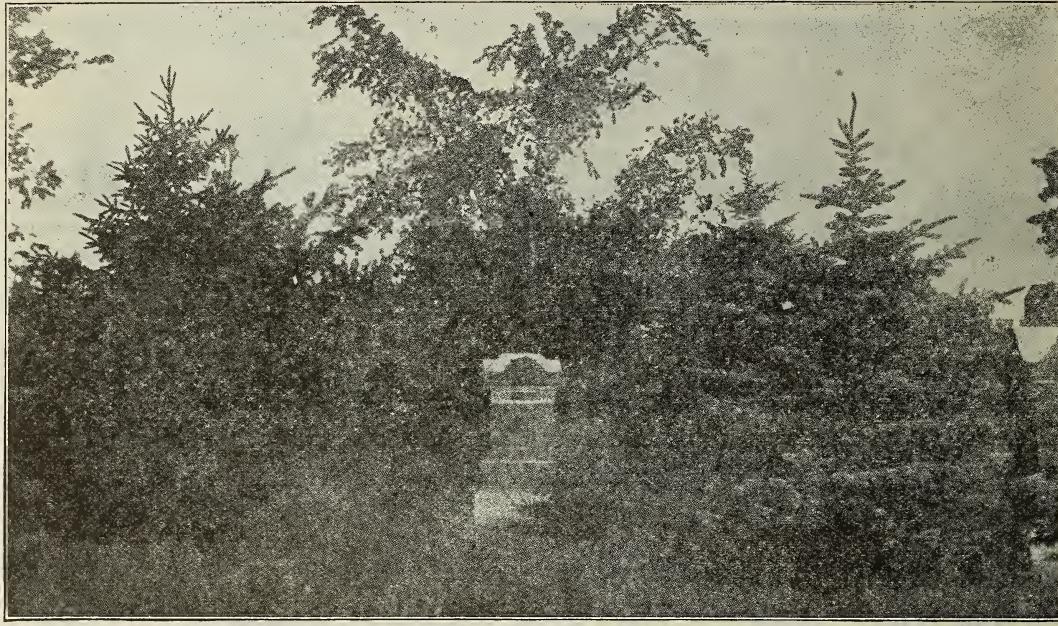
"Where the tangled Barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls gray with mosses."



Dwarf Barberry, Thunbergia

	Each	10	100
Barberry, purple leaf, 2-3 ft.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$11.00
Barberry Common, green, 2-3 ft.....	.15	1.25	11.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 12-18 in.....	.12	1.00	9.00
Barberry Thunbergia, 18-24 in.....	.15	1.25	11.00
Honeysuckle tree, 2 to 3 ft.....	.15	1.25	....
Honeysuckle tree, 3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	....
Lilac, purple, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	....
Lilac, white, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.75	....

Siberian Pea tree or Caragana, see Forest Trees.



Evergreens at Cemetery, Yankton, S. D. High and Dry

EVERGREENS FOR THE DAKOTAS

In traveling over the Dakotas we occasionally see an Oasis in the shape of Evergreens clustered around a farm house, or a few in the door yards in the cities and villages, in every case doing well, and a "joy forever," and a protection from the winds. In Turner County, South Dakota, are some grand old Pine Trees that have stood for the last thirty years, growing better each year. On adjoining farms owners tell us evergreens will not grow in Dakota, they will not even believe what they have seen for thirty years. The facts are an evergreen is at home in the Dakotas, and is as easily transplanted as any forest tree, and is worth much more than any other forest tree when growing on your place.

Here, at Yankton, we realized the great future for evergreens in the Northwest, and have planted many thousands of them at our nurseries. We know the varieties that will do best in all parts of the country and are prepared to give you the information, and furnish you with the trees, fresh dug and properly packed. In buying evergreens do not buy one or half a dozen unless you have room for no more; buy them by the hundreds and thousands; they are the cheapest and best windbreak, shutting out the winter winds as no other tree will. They are cheap, will cost you but a few dollars for enough to enclose your feeding yards and buildings.

Warranted Evergreens, Balled and Burlapped or in Basket

We shall, later in winter, or early spring, take up with the earth on the roots, basket or ball and burlap a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes.

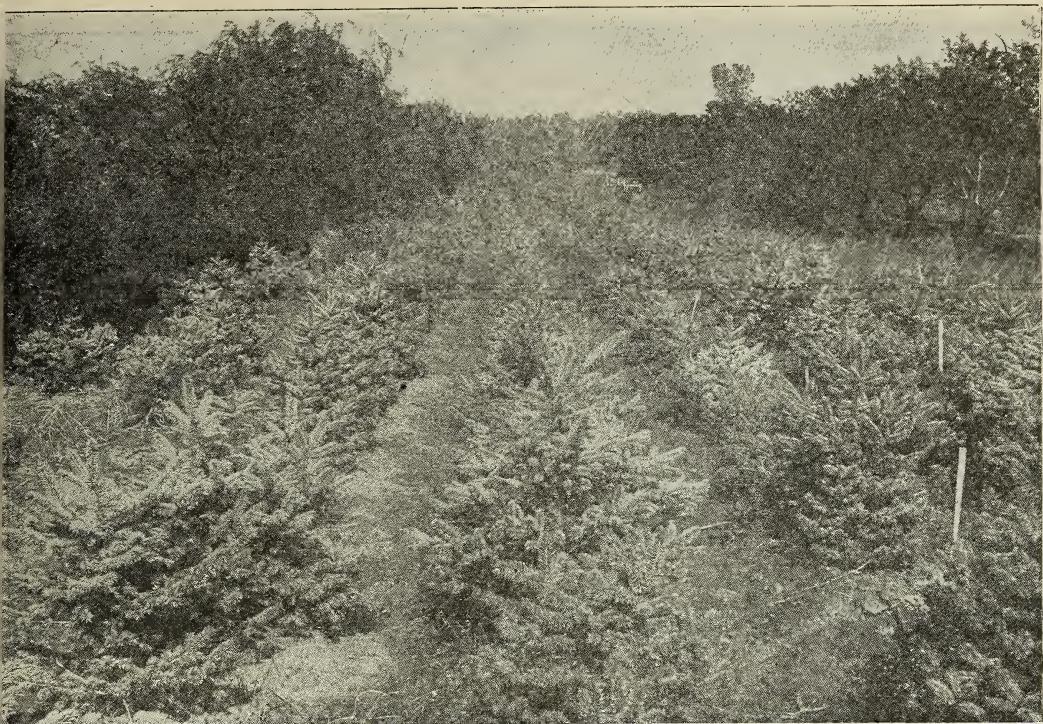
It is a good deal of work to handle these and prices must necessarily be a little high, but they are sure growers. We warrant them, and if one fails and we are notified any time during the month of July, 1916, we will refund money paid for tree and freights or replace free.

Write for special prices on lots of 100 or more, balled and burlapped.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens Kosteriana*)—A variety of grafted Blue Spruce that is widely known and admired for its beautiful symmetrical form and bright steely blue color, which changes to a dazzling silver when exposed to the sunlight.

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
Koster's Blue, 12 to 15 in.....	\$2.00	\$19.00	Blue Spruce, green, 24 to 30 in.....	\$1.75	\$17.00
Koster's Blue, 18 to 24 in.....	3.00	29.00	Blue Spruce, green, 30 to 36 in.....	2.00	19.00
Koster's Blue, 2 to 2½ feet....	4.50	39.00	Black Hills Spruce, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
Koster's Blue, 2½ to 3 feet....	5.00	49.00	Black Hills Spruce, 24 to 30 in.....	1.20	....
Koster's Blue, 3 to 3½ feet....	7.00	....	Black Hills Spruce, 30 to 36 in.....	1.50	....
Koster's Blue, 3½ to 4 feet....	9.00	....	Scotch Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	8.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 16 to 20 in.	2.00	18.00	Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 20 to 24 in.	3.00	27.00	Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	....
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 24 to 30 in.	3.50	30.00	Bull Pine, 18 to 24 in.....	1.00	9.00
Blue Spruce, Select Blue, 30 to 36 in.	4.00	35.00	Bull Pine, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.50
Blue Spruce, green, 10 to 20 in.....	1.00	9.00	Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 ft., hardy.....	1.00	7.50
Blue Spruce, green, 20 to 24 in.....	1.50	15.00	Douglas Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.25	10.00

If evergreens are wanted balled and burlapped, not warranted, add 20c per tree up to 18 in., 25c per tree from 18 to 30 in., 30c per tree from 30 to 36 in., 35c per tree from 3 to 4 ft. to the following listed trees.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE AT OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY

Colorado Blue Spruce—Out in the high places in Colorado where the soil is not as good as it might be, where the summers are very hot and the winters very cold, grows a sturdy evergreen known as the **Colorado Blue Spruce**. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of any or all of the evergreens and has come into use surprisingly rapidly in the last few years for ornamental purposes. They have adapted themselves to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth. The trees vary in color from light green to beautiful blues, the price varying with the color—the light green ones the cheapest and the brightest blue the highest price. We are showing a photograph here of thousands of them at our Evergreen Nursery.

Blue Spruce (P. Pungens) unassorted, colors as they run: Transplanted 2 to 5 times.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.		\$0.50	\$ 3.00	20 to 24 in.		\$0.50	\$5.00
8 to 12 in.	\$0.20	1.50	12.00	24 to 30 in.	.75	6.50	.....
12 to 16 in.	.30	2.25	18.00	30 to 36 in.	.85	.....	.....
16 to 20 in.	.35	3.00	25.00				

The above list is for green specimens or as they run if under 12 inches.

Blue Select Specimens—About 5 to 7 per cent of the Pungens will be blue, more or less. Their value depends on their color, and it is practically impossible to list them correctly. A 2 to 3 ft. tree is worth from \$1.00 plain to \$5.00 for a fancy tree. I have seen a fancy 5 ft. tree sell for \$25.00. Send me the amount you want to invest in a blue tree and give size and we will make the selection and give you full value for your money.

BULL PINE or PINUS PONDEROSA

This is the genuine Black Hills Pine. It requires little moisture. Will thrive in high dry places. Hardy way up in Canada, where it is extensively planted.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$1.10	\$10.00	20 to 24 in.	\$0.22	\$2.00	\$17.00
12 to 16 in.	.17	1.25	11.50	24 to 30 in.	.25	2.25	20.00
16 to 20 in.	.19	1.50	13.50				

JACK PINE (*Pinus Banksiana*)

A very rapid grower and very hardy. Will thrive in poor or sandy soil. Very desirable as a wind break.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
8 to 12 in.	\$0.15	\$1.10	\$ 8.00	2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$18.00
12 to 18 in.	.20	1.50	10.50	3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	20.00
18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	16.00				



A Driveway of Black Hills Spruce at Our Evergreen Nursery

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea Canadensis*)

Dark green, **Perfectly Hardy**, very compact, the best for general planting. It is superior to any as a windbreak. Easily transplanted. A native of western South Dakota.

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00	20 to 24 in.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
8 to 12 in.....	.20	1.25	9.00	....	24 to 30 in.....	.45	4.00	30.00
12 to 16 in.....	.25	1.60	15.00	....	30 to 36 in.....	.60	5.00	40.00
16 to 20 in.....	.30	2.00	19.00	....	3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.00	....

Write for special prices on lots of 100 or more balled and burlapped.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus Sylvesteris*)

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 in., trans.....	....	....	\$3.50	2 to 3 ft., trans.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$19.00
12 to 12 in., trans.....	\$0.15	\$1.35	12.00	3 to 4 ft., trans.....	.30	2.50	22.00
18 to 24 in., trans.....	.20	1.60	15.00	4 to 5 ft., trans.....	.50	4.50	40.00

For all practical purposes for 50 years the Scotch Pine is very satisfactory for groves and wind-breaks. Above are good sizes to plant in large quantities. Remember, all the foregoing Evergreens are transplanted from one to three times, and the large Blue Spruce are four times.

The Scotch and Austrian Pine are identical for all practical purposes.

Red Cedar—This produces a "cedar apple" that develops a rust which divides its life history between this tree and the common apple and is destructive to the latter. It is not hardier than the Jack Pine, Blue or Black Hills Spruce, and not so fast a grower as the Jack Pine. We will get it for those who want it, but don't keep it.

MISCELLANEOUS EVERGREENS

	Each	10		Each	10
Balsam Fir, 12 to 18 in. (not hardy in the north).....	Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
..... \$0.20	\$1.50	Douglas Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.50

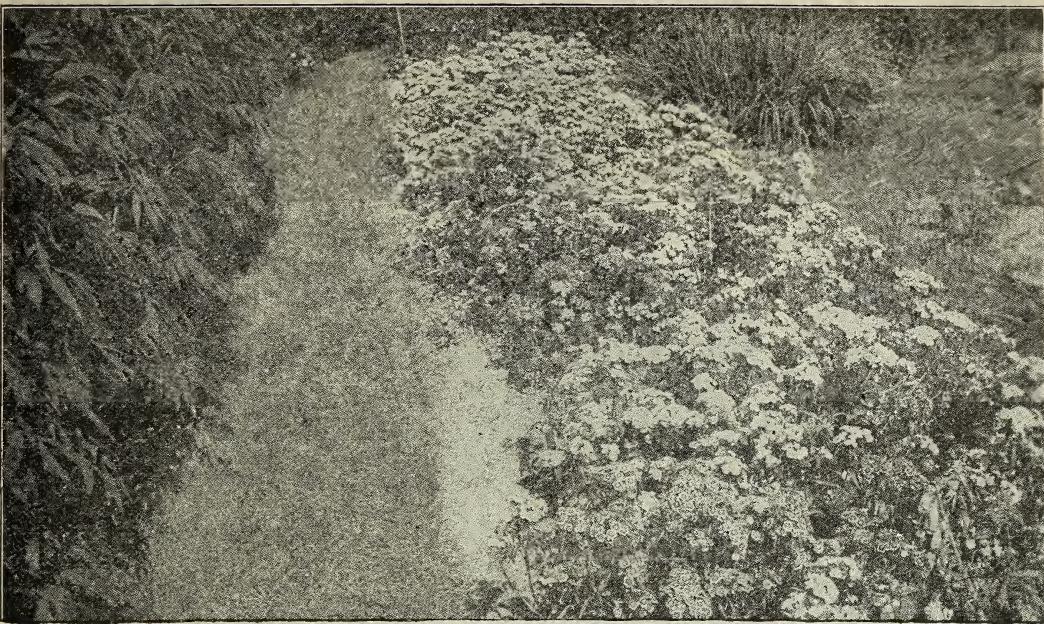
Seedling Evergreen—These are trees one and two years old, not transplanted, and will in most cases require shading the first year or two. These will not be replaced for less than full price if they fail to grow.

	100	1000		100	1000
Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 in.....	\$2.00	\$18.00	Scotch Pine, 6 to 10 in.....	\$2.25	\$16.00
Jack Pine, 6 to 8 in.....	2.00	15.00	Black Hills Spruce, 6 to 8 in.....	2.50	20.00
Ponderosa or Bull, 4 to 8 in.....	2.00	16.00			

Add 12c per 100 for Parcel Post.

EVERGREEN ROOTS MUDDIED

All Evergreens purchased from us other than those planted in baskets, or balled and burlapped will be muddied thoroughly just as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition, the roots all covered with a thin coating of soil.



Hardy Perennials

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

Flowering Almond (*Amygdalus*)—Two to four feet high, of branching habit, blossoms in very early spring with double rose pink and white flowers in great profusion. Pink and white same price. Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Bechtel's Dbl. Fl. Crab (*Pyrus Angustifolia*)—A sport of the wild crab of Iowa and is a young and free bloomer of double apple fragrant flowers like small roses. Too much cannot be said in its praise. 3 to 4 feet, each, 40c; 5 for \$1.75.

BARBERRY—BERBERIS

A family of shrubs having rough, thorny branches; very valuable planted in masses for the brightly colored fruit and the varied autumn foliage.

Green Barberry (*Berberis Vulgaris*)—Tall growing shrub, having very dark green foliage and bright scarlet berries, which hang on all winter. 18 to 24 in., each, 12c; 10, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Purple Barberry (*Berberis Purpurea*)—A type resembling the above except that it has purple leaves, which makes it of value to give contrast. Very good in landscape work. Same price as green.

Thunberg's Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season and is particularly beautiful in the fall and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. 8 to 12 in. seedling, each, 10c; 10, 50c; 50, \$2.50. 12 to 18 in. transplanted, each, 13c; 10, \$1.00; 50, \$4.65. 18 to 24 in., heavy, each, 20c; 10, \$1.80; 50, \$8.50.

Callicanthus or Virginia Allspice—Well known for its fragrant blossoms. Each, 30c.

CURRENT—RIBES

Crandall's Currant—A yellow flowering currant having black berries. Each 20c.

Yellow Currant (*Ribes Aureum*)—Medium sized shrub having light green leaves and large yellow flowers; dark brown berries. 2-year, each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Mt. Currant (*Ribes Alpinium*)—Valuable for its dwarf habit; small greenish yellow blossoms; whitish branches; red berries. 2-year, each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

DEUTZIA

Valuable shrubs of different heights but having the same habit of bloom, a dainty bell or tassel-shaped flower borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in May. Useful in landscape work for massing.

Gracilis—Dwarf growing, dense bushy, its drooping branches wreathed in pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

Pride of Rochester—Grows 6 to 8 feet high and blooms in May before the others. Flowers large and free, double white. 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; \$1.60 per 5.

DOGWOOD—CORNUS

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, forms a small handsome tree; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark a dark red in winter; bears in early fall a profusion of purplish berries. Same price as Siberian.

Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus Siberica Alba*)—An upright shrub having bright red branches. Its rather long leaves are pale underneath. Flowers are creamy white in flat topped clusters; fruit a light blue or white. 18 to 24 in., each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

ELDERS

American Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*)—Six to ten feet, upright growth, the stems filled with white pith; foliage bright green; blossoms in June and July with delicate white flowers in dense masses, which are followed by the edible Elderberry, much prized for wine and pastry. An ornamental plant at all seasons.

Cut Leaf Elder (*Sambucus Nigra Lacinata*)—Eight to ten feet high with foliage in almost fern-like sprays; semi-drooping habit.

Golden Elder (*Sambucus Aurea*)—A very striking shrub, eight to ten feet high; similar to the American Elder, only that the foliage is a very bright yellow. Can be trimmed to a small compact shrub.

Price of the three above varieties: 2 to 3 ft., each, 25c, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c, 10 for \$2.50.



How Would You Like a Corner Like This? We Can Make It for You.

FORSYTHIA

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

Intermedia—The earliest blooming. All Forsythia 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Viridissima—Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Suspensa—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

HONEYSUCKLE

Albert's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Alberti)—A new dwarf half weeping shrub from Siberia, pinkish blue blossoms; very fragrant; fall berries. 2-year, each, 10c; 10, 90c.

Morrow's Honeysuckle (Lonicera Morrowi)—A medium sized honeysuckle having widespread branches; leaves a downy gray underneath; flowers white changing to yellow; berries bright red. 2 to 3 ft., each, 20c; 10 for \$1.80; 3 to 4 ft., each, 25c, 10 for \$2.20.

Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera Tartarica)—Eight to ten feet high with numerous upright branches; foliage bright green; blossoms in late spring with white or pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, which are its chief charm, and lasts until the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 15c each, \$1.25 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—This familiar old shrub is one of the most prominent factors during August and September in brightening up the lawn and shrubby groups. Single specimens, if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, stocky clumps of compact form, and are wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds kept at a uniform development are extremely showy; first snowy white, then pink, then reddish bronze and green. Hardy. 18 to 24 in., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10. Mail size, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

LILACS

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 ft. high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes. 2 to 3 ft., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Common White—Same as Purple, except has pure white blossoms. Same price as Purple.

Persian Purple Lilac—Six to 8 feet high with slender upright branches; foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 30c each, \$2.75 per 10.

Persian White Lilac—Same as above with white flowers. Same price as Persian Purple.

Following six varieties, grafted, 2 to 3 ft., each, 40c, \$1.80 per 5.

Chas. X—Loose trusses; single flowers of reddish purple. A fast grower, with large shining leaves.

Japan Lilac—A tree growing to 30 feet in height. Foliage dark and leathery; blossoms in June and July with snow-white plumes 18 to 20 inches long. Makes a striking specimen.

Mad. Lemoine—Double pure white; extra large clusters.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac)—Blooms late in June, with large panicles of lilac-purple flowers. Grows upright, 8 to 10 feet high, with stout branches and broad, dark leaves.

S. Rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac)—Grows 10 to 12 feet high; immense reddish-purple panicles in May.

President Carnot—Double pale blue with white center.

PURPLE FRINGE

A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large leaves overhung in midsummer by cloud-like masses of light mist-like flowers, having appearance of smoke at a distance. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each.

Quince, Japanese (Cydonia Japonica)—See fruits.

Russian Olive (Eleagnus Angustifolia)—See forest and shade trees.

Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana Arborescens)—See forest and shade trees.

SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM

Viburnum Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—Erect, compact, growing 6 to 8 feet, with purple tinted foliage, a solid mass of white in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40c, \$3.50 per 10.

Common Snowball (Viburnum Sterilis)—Hardy, attains a height of 3 to 10 ft. Is filled with white

balls of bloom in the last part of May. 2 to 3 ft., 25c, \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$1.50 per 5.

High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*)—Eight to 10 feet. Handsome, dense, brilliant green foliage; a rich setting for large bunches of crimson berries which enliven the late summer and persist on bare branches into the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Viburnum Lantana—Ten to 15 feet. Beautiful wrinkled, Lantana-like leaves; white flowered in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black, causing a most charming combination of colors throughout the summer. 2 to 3 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

SNOWBERRY

2 to 3 ft., 20c ea.; \$1.75 per 10.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpus Racemosus*)—A valuable medium sized shrub branching near the ground. Has small pinkish flowers with large waxy white berries in the fall.

Coral Berry or Indian Berry (*Symporicarpus Vulgaris*)—Same as above, except that it has purplish red berries, which hang on during the winter. Fine in groups with Snowberry or for wild groups.

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers. 12 to 18 in., 20c ea.; \$1.75 per 10.

Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland)—A slender dwarf, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 2 to 3 ft., 30c ea.; \$2.50 per 10.

Billardi—5 to 7 feet high, upright with spikes of rich pink flowers from July on. 2 to 3 ft., 25c ea.; \$2.00 per 10.

Spiraea Bumalda—Dwarf variety having rosy blossoms and cut leaves of bright green mottled with yellow at times. A decidedly valuable landscape shrub for grouping in front of high shrub massings. 20c ea.; \$1.75 per 10.

Golden Spirea (*Spirea Aurea*)—A rapid growing variety, 8 to 10 feet high, with masses of snowy white flowers, drooping the branches with their weight; young foliage bright yellow, changing to golden bronze in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25c ea.; \$2.00 per 10.

Spiraea Collosa Alba—Dwarf; white blossom variety; blooms all summer. 2 years mailing size, 15c ea.; \$1.00 per 10.

Spiraea Collosa Rubra—Dwarf; rosy red blossoms; slightly purplish leaves when young. Same price as above.

Prunifolia—4 to 5 ft. high; flowers white and very double, foliage rich brown in autumn; partly hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 25c ea.; \$2.00 per 10.

Sorbifolia (Ash Leaved Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Long spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft., 20c ea.; \$1.75 per 10.

Spiraea Thunbergii—A very graceful medium sized bush with small feathery green leaves; pure white flowers. Mailing size, 15c ea.; \$1.20 per 10.

Spirea Van Houttei—Few shrubs retain their attractive foliage throughout the year as well as this sort; in spring or about Memorial Day, a hedge of the Van Houttei is a perfect fountain of pure white bloom. This is one of the best if not the best of the Spiraeas; perfectly hardy. 18 to 24 in., 20c ea.; 5 for 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 30c ea.; \$2.75 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., strong, 50c ea.; 5 for \$2.25.

SUMAC

Cut Leaved—A beautiful low variety, with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. 18 to 24 in., ea. 35c; 2 to 3 ft., ea. 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Sumac (*Rhus Trilobata*)—A low or medium sized shrub. It is perfectly hardy and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright foliage in autumn make it quite desirable. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 20c.

SYRINGA

Syringa or Mock Orange (*P. Coronarius*)—Hardy free flowering shrub with showy fragrant white flowers; grows 8 to 10 ft. high. One of the most popular shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 35c ea.; \$1.50 per 5.

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Coronarius Aurea*)—Valuable for landscape effects on account of its yellow foliage and dwarf habit. Very free flowering. 3 to 4 ft., ea. 40c; \$1.80 per 5.

WAHOO OR FIRE BUSH (*Euonymus Americana*)

A very ornamental and showy small tree whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches till midwinter; berries rose colored. 2 to 3 ft., 20c ea.; 90c per 5; 3 to 4 ft., 25c ea.; \$1.10 per 5.

Weigela—Beautiful shrubs that bloom in May, June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and as specimen plants for the lawn. Hardy with winter covering. 18 to 24 in., 20c ea.; \$1.00 per 6.

Care of Roses When Received

When received cut back, leaving about 8 inches of top. Plant in moist earth well packed about the roots, then bank the earth around until the bush is covered entirely. This should be left on for 5 or 6 days, or until the bush shows signs of growth, then remove gradually as they are cultivated.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

30c each; \$1.60 per 6; \$3.00 per doz.

ALL ROSES OFFERED BY US ARE 2-YEAR, EXTRA HEAVY

Catherine Zeimet—Double blossom; pearl white flowering.

Clio—Flowers large, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy pink; very beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki—Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced. Blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot—Holds first place among dark red roses.

Mad. Chas. Wood—Cherry red, very fine.

Magna Charta—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant and blooms until frost.

Mrs. John Laing—A favorite with satiny flowers of soft clear pink.

Paul Neyron—One of the finest hardy Roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June to November, on uniformly long, stiff, thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers 4 to 6 inches across. Color is bright ruddy pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red, very fine.



Gen. Jacqueminot

Prince Camille de Rohan, H. P.—Dark crimson shading to black; largest dark rose; very fragrant.

Baby Rambler—The original dwarf form of Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding, and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses or Perennials, it has no equal. They are a solid mass of blossoms from June until freezing. We have the following four varieties to offer.

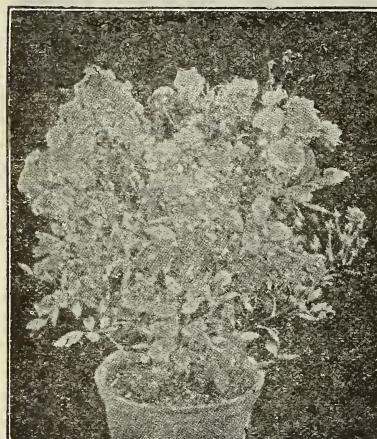
Crimson Baby Rambler—The very best bedding rose in existence. It may be called a perpetual blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, hardy, about 12 inches in height, and on our place every plant was in bloom every day of the summer and fall. Sometimes as high as 120 flowers have been counted on a single panicle.

Annie Miller—Everblooming; large clusters, white blossoms.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush—Blooms summer and winter; pale pink flowers. Is a fine out door plant.

Jessie—Richmond red; does not fade; makes fine pot plant.

Baby Ramblers—30c each; \$1.25 per 5; \$2.00 per 10. All 2 year strong.



Baby Rambler

CLIMBING ROSES

Two year heavy; 25c each; \$1.10 per 5; \$2.50 per doz.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large, pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty.

Flower of Fairfield—The everblooming Crimson Rambler. This is a true H. P. and a good climber. 40c each; \$1.75 per 5.

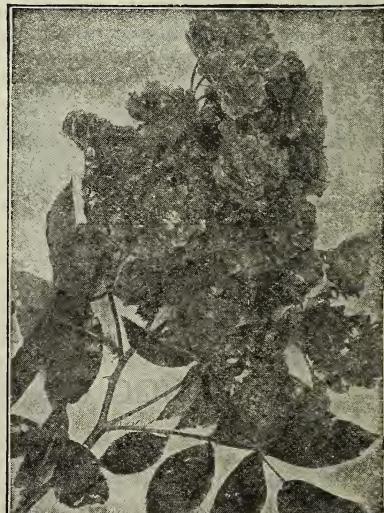
Dorothy Perkins—Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is, without question, one of the very finest of all climbing roses.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower.

Veilchenblau—(The Blue Rambler.) This grand new Rose is past the novelty stage, and is commonly accepted as a truly blue Rose. Its flowers are somewhat larger than Crimson Rambler, but otherwise it closely follows the type, and is very attractive with its shiny green foliage and the steely blue of its flowers.

Yellow Rambler—Light canary shade; clusters smaller, individual flowers larger than Crimson.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as Dorothy Perkins, but pure white; best white climber.



Crimson Rambler

RUGOSA GROUP

Hybrid Perpetual—New, everblooming; flowers double; absolutely the only hardy roses of everblooming type; hardy in north central Canada; foliage glossy; very beautiful. We have the three colors listed below.

Hansa Rugosa. Flowers crimson; very fine.

Blanc Cowbert. Rugosa semi-double blossoms, paper white, with oblong pointed buds.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. An everblooming double rose of the Rugosa family, having a double clear pink blossom; very fragrant.

Two-Year Heavy, each, 50c; 5 for \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Manda's Triumph—Pure white, many double. Will produce in cluster of from ten to twelve on small side-shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.

Mad. Plantier (Hybrid China)—One of the most satisfactory roses for cemetery or yard planting. Blooms in the middle of June, when its large clusters of purest white flowers form a perfect mound of white. Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.

Harrison's Yellow—Semi-double; bright yellow; showy, hardy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color. Each, 30c; \$1.35 per 5.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; semi-double; very fine; hardy. Two-Year Heavy, each, 30c; \$1.35 per 5.

TREE ROSES

The tree roses are grafted on hardy stalks about four feet, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose borders.

In this shape we have the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Crimson and Baby Rambler. These will bloom the first year. Each, \$1.00; \$4.50 per 5.

25 Acres of Duchess Apple Trees in Bearing

About fifteen years ago H. J. Gurney planted at Elk Point, South Dakota, an orchard of 25 acres of Duchess Apples. This is now in full bearing and was purchased this last summer by the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, and we made shipment of a number of cars of beautiful apples from this orchard. Next season, you who are without apples of your own, we would be glad to have your order for apples to be shipped direct from Elk Point or probably we can ship a full carload to your town. We would much rather you would grow your own apples. You can do it nicely, but if you do not grow them, we can furnish you something very nice from this orchard.

Ellendale, N. D., July 21, 1915.

I just wish you could see the Hansen plums and Compass cherries we got from you. They are just loaded with fruit—nearly ready to break down. One little limb broke off. We counted on that 65 nice plums. I don't see how our fruit stood the snow and frost in May. We had ice about one-half an inch thick. We did not expect any fruit, but they are like everything else in Dakota, good and tough. If you ever come to Ellendale, be sure and come out to see us and our trees. So many people stop to see our fruit and flowers. There was a tree agent here last week from _____, but we did not buy anything. We are well satisfied with all of the trees we have received from you.

Mrs. P. J. Rasmussen.

Ellendale, N. D., Aug. 24, 1915.

I must tell you about our beautiful roses. We have the most perfect roses I ever saw. I have taken some downtown, and people would not believe that they had grown here. We are marketing the Hansen plums we got from you. We get \$4.00 per bushel, so it pays to buy trees from you.

Mrs. P. J. Rasmussen.

Poplar, Montana, Aug. 12, 1915.

I was out to my ranch yesterday and looking over the plum trees bought of you three years ago, Hansen Hybrids. I find some trees quite full of fruit in spite of the repeated freezes after they had bloomed. The freeze was so severe it killed the leaves on the trees. There were two kinds ripening. I think they are the Sapa and the Opata. The seasons are later here than at Yankton and shorter, so you see by them ripening now it would make two or three weeks' difference between here and there. Your catalog gives July 15th there as ripening period. I will require plums that will ripen not later than Sept. 20th or thereabout. How many varieties have you of the new plums that will mature by that time?

Dr. J. L. Atkinson.

Waneno, Wis., Dec. 26, 1914.

The apple trees I got from you two years ago are all living and have all withstood 40 degrees below zero with no winter killing; also the Sapa and Opata and Hansen plum trees were loaded with blossoms this spring. Their growth is most remarkable.

L. W. Peterson.

Mandan, N. Dak., March 15, 1914.

I note with pleasure the prominence you have given the new Hansen plums in your 1913 catalog. I can truthfully say that so far as some of them are concerned, you have not stated their merits strong enough. I set some of these new varieties in 1909 and again in 1910, but because of an unfortunate circumstance I have lost my plat and the names being Indian I cannot completely remember them. I find the Hanska equal to any of the California plums seen here in the market, either eating from the hand or cooking. Tree perfectly hardy and never winter killed. Set fruit in 1909, fruited in 1911, 1912 and 1913. Another variety which I think is Sansota, set in 1909, fruited in 1910 and every year since.

Frank Wilder.

Mandan, N. Dak., March 19, 1915.

Since our correspondence of one year ago I have found the plat of my fruit garden. In 1914, as every year since I have had it, the Hanska Plum has done the best of any plum in our garden, both as to quality and quantity of fruit per tree. All of trees we sent for one year ago did well, making good growth and appear to be alive and all right now.

Frank Wilder.

CLIMBING VINES

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy)—A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only Ampelopsis that is hardy and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is a fast grower. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Ampelopsis Veitchi—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, walls, etc. Very hardy. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

Trumpet Vine (Radicans)—A robust, woody vine, twining with numerous roots along its stems; its orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at the tips of the branches. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Bittersweet (Calustrus Standens)—Handsome, glossy foliage in large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruit retained all winter; its graceful sprays of berries making winter house decorations. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

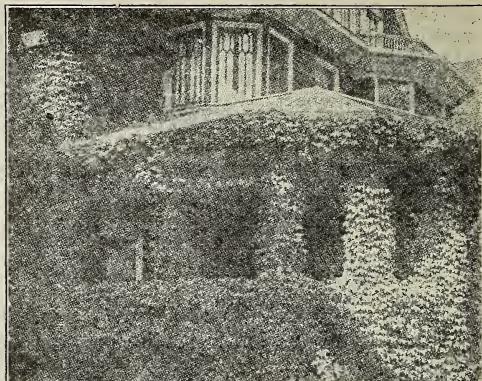
Honeysuckle (Scarlet and Yellow Climbing)—These are very hardy, producing large quantities of long, trumpet-shaped flowers, heavy glossy leaves, makes them one of the most valuable of the hardy climbers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Honeysuckle (Halleana)—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This is the variety most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

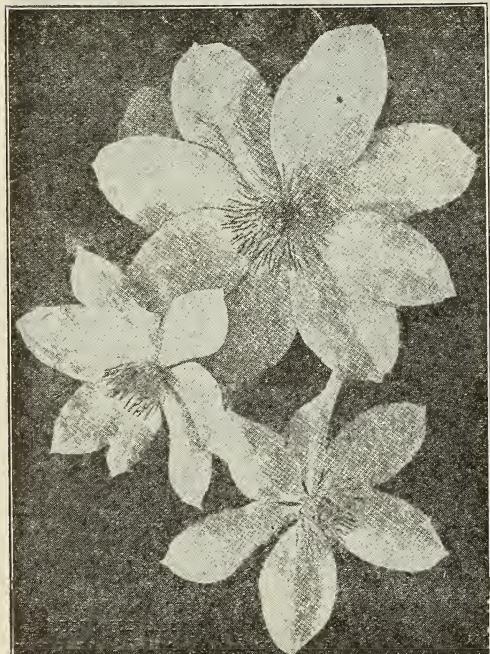
Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Sipho)—Splendid for archways or verandas. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)—Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

Lyceum Chinese (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—A general utility hardy climbing vine that will overcome any obstacle to growth and flourish everywhere. Every new shoot produces handsome purple flowers and later a prodigious crop of scarlet berries, nearly an inch long. Ea., 25c.



Ampelopsis



Clematis Henryi

Cinnamon Vine—A rapid-growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. See Bulbs and Tubers. Each, 10c; 10, \$1.00.

Clematis—Very few people are aware of the wonderful beauty of these wonderful climbing plants and the exquisite fragrance of some of them. Some of the large flowering varieties like the Henryi (creamy white), Jackmanii (violet purple), Madam Ed Andre (crimson red), often measure four inches across, and plants three or four years old will cover the entire side of a house and the foliage will be entirely hidden by a rich mass of beautiful flowers. The smaller varieties like Coccinea (coral red) and paniculata (white), are extremely rapid climbers and profuse bloomers. Price of the large flowering kinds, 50c each. The smaller flowering varieties, 25c each; all extra strong plants.

Beta Grape—A rapid grower, is very popular for covering walls, summer houses and porches. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

HARDY PERENNIALS

The Early Achillea—Height, 2 ft.; one of the very best white flowered border plants, resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. 15 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Columbine)—Blooms from June to August. Height 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong-grower and free-bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location. **Strong, 20c.**

A. Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Blooms from May to July. Height 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue. Flowers are large and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with a pure white corolla. They are borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentlest breeze. Used for cut-flowers and suited to almost any location. **25c each; 6 for \$1.25.**

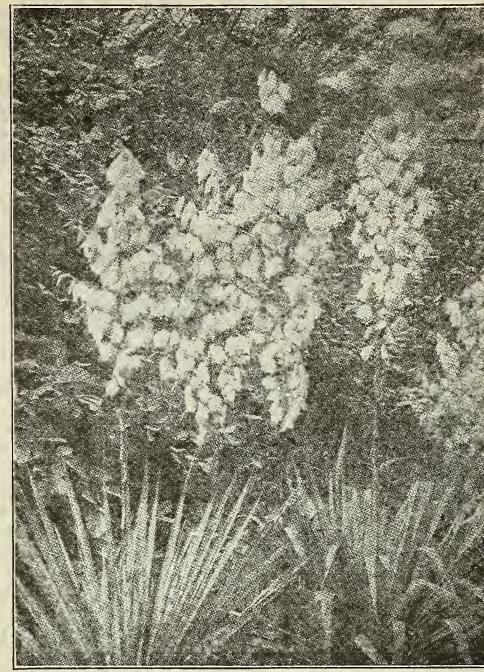
Boltonia Asteroides (False Chamomile)—Bushy plants, 5 feet high, with Aster-like flowers. 10 cts.; \$1.00 per dozen.

Bleeding Heart—Blooms May to June. Height 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. **25 cts. each; 5 for \$1.00.**

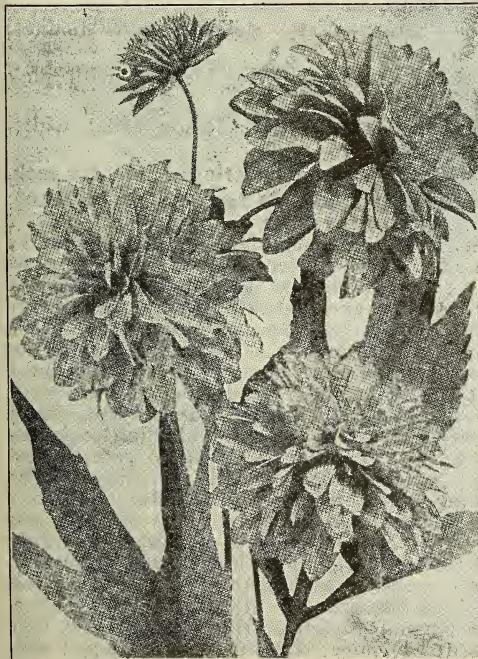
Campanula Media—The well-known “Canterbury Bells.” These are among the most attractive of all the garden flowers. Bloom in July; height 2 to 3 feet. **Each 20c; \$1.75 per 10.**

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—The perfected strain of a long popular hardy plant. Flowers are rich golden yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer. **15 cts.; \$1.25 per dozen.**

Shasta Daisy—A rigorously selected mixture of Burbank's new sorts, giving us different forms and much larger flowers, ranging in shape from fully double to single; and in color, from pure white to pale lemon yellow. Plants are extremely productive of bloom, making as spectacular a field show and as profitable a cut flower supply as any Hardy Perennial grown. **Each, 15c; \$1.25 per 10.**



Yucca Filamentosa



Golden Glow

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)—Indispensable to the herbaceous garden. Their long, showy spikes of flowers persist from June till frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues to any color scheme. **Each 20c.**

Delphinium Belladonna—A magnificent new sort, unrivaled for continuance of bloom, with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue. July till frost. **15c; \$1.50 per dozen.**

Chinensis—Fine stem and deeply cleft foliage; flowers showing all shades of blue. **15 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen.**

Digitalis (Foxglove)—Blooms July to August. Height 3 feet. Colors mixed. This old favorite is very well known and a general favorite. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings. **Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.**

Gaillardia Grandiflora Superba (Blanket Flower)—Makes one of the most gorgeous and prodigal displays of all perennials. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter on clean, 2-foot stems. A hard center of deep maroon is thickly bordered by petals of orange and yellow, strikingly ringed by circles of crimson, red and maroon. Poor soil will do, and a constant show is assured from June till frost. **25c each; \$1.25 per 100.**

Golden Glow Rudbeckia—Grows 5 to 7 feet and blooms from early summer until frost. Flowers resemble golden-yellow Cactus Dahlias. **15 cts.; \$1.00 per ten.**

Hollyhocks—Blooms from June until September; height, 4 to 5 feet. They are among the most handsome and ornamental of all garden flowers. They should have slight covering in winter. We have red, pink, white, yellow and maroon. **Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.**

Hibiscus Moscheutos—The fine, old Swamp Rose Mallow; large purplish-pink flower with large dark eye; four to five feet. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower)—Orange yellow, with a pyramidal center of darker shade. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross)—Heart-lobed stars of brightest vermillion, arranged in large flat panicles. 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Three feet, June. A magnificent Poppy, bearing flowers often measuring six inches across; color most brilliant scarlet, with black blotches. This is one of the most striking and showy plants of the perennial border, and a garden without it is incomplete. Its glory lies in the marvelous gorgeousness and immense size of its flowers, which rear themselves on leafy stalks well above the foliage of the plant itself. Plants from pots, 15c each; \$1.00 per 8.

Princess Louise—The same as above, but has salmon pink blossoms. Same price as above.

Tritoma Pfitzerr (Red Hot Poker)—The flowers of these plants combine finished elegance with an aggressive conspicuity; their size, peculiar form and high coloring commanding attention from every viewpoint, while close inspection admits their refined beauty and utility—as cut flowers—for interior decoration. Rushlike foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long, with a single fiery cone at the top. July into September. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

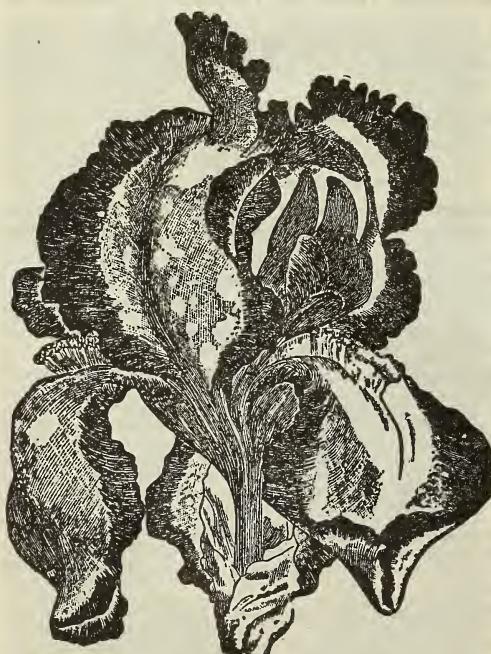
BULBS AND TUBERS

Iris—None of you will forget the hardy blue Iris that was used for borders from the door to the gate on each side of the walks; a bed of it planted up close to the house, and blooming the earliest of any of the flowers in the spring. There has been a wonderful change and improvement in the Iris; hundreds of colors and combinations of colors, hardly a color can be imagined today that you do not find in the Iris. The size of the flower and the plant has increased wonderfully, and this past season we had them in the nursery blooming at six inches high and some of the latest varieties standing fully five feet, and covered with immense blooms measuring five and six inches across. They are all perfectly hardy.

H. C. WARNER'S WONDERFUL COLLECTION

In purchasing the H. C. Warner collection of bulbs we secured hundreds of varieties of the Iris, all of the late ones; these will not be offered in quantities until the spring of 1915. This season we shall offer them in smaller lots. Price, one each of ten varieties, \$1.25; one each of 25 varieties, \$2.75.

Iris Siberiaca—Hariest of all Iris, very strong, free grower, adapting themselves to any soil; producing large quantities of blue flowers under the most adverse conditions from June to August. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.



German Iris

German Iris—Hardy anywhere in the Dakotas.

Honorabilis—Fine, yellow uppers, with lower petals of maroon.

Mad. Cherean—Very delicate and distinct; white, edged blue.

Queen of Gypsies—Lilac, blended with pink and white.

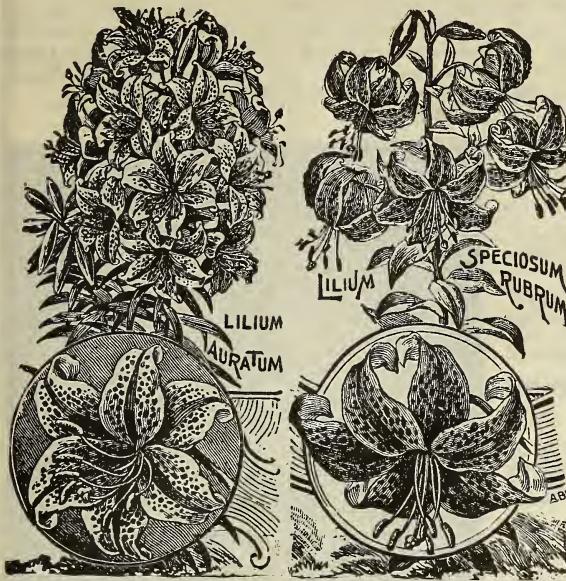
Parkmani—Upright, pure lemon falls; white, veined purple.

Fragrans—Very free flowering; white. 10c each.

Assorted, each, 10c; 10 for 90c; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.00.

Japan Iris (Iris Kaempferi)—Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from six to eight inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful and delicate shades. They are perfectly hardy, and flower in great profusion during June and July. A well-established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks two to three feet high, each stalk producing two to four enormous blooms. Gekka-No-Nami, white, yellow centered; Shishi-Odoni, purple shading to lavender; Ho-O-Jo, raspberry shading to pink; Sofee-No-Koi, pale blue, white edged; Mei-Ran, mottled pink and white; Hana-Aoi, lavender and white shaded; Uchiu, lavender and white shaded, serrated petal; Shippo, purple veined with white; Kumo-No-Isho, wine, pale pink edged; Kimi-No-Megumi, pale blue, purple veined; Kumo-No-Uye, blackish purple, double; Onigo-Shima, double purple; Shiga-No-Wia-Nami, Alice blue shading to lavender; Kagaribi, cerise shaded with white; Oyodo, blackish purple, single. 25c each; one each of the above named (15) for \$3.50.

HARDY LILIES



Auratum (Gold Banded Lily)—Flowers very large, made up of broad white petals, thickly studded crimson and maroon with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. 30c each; \$1.40 per 5.

Canadense—Bright crimson with dark spots; blooms June and July. 25c each; \$1.00 per 5.

Longiflorum—A well known variety with snow white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Rubrum—White, beautifully spotted with red; flowers in August. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Umbellatum Grand—Orange with brown spots; showy; free bloomer. 20c each; 90c per 5.

Lily of the Valley—The Lily of the Valley will thrive and throw up its beautiful, modest, fragrant white bells in any kind of soil. Will also adapt itself to pot culture in winter; its delicate, permeating fragrance making it especially desirable. 10c each; 60c per dozen.

Tiger Lily—Too well known to need description. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

PEONIES

Deuchesse de Nemours—The Calot variety, cup-shaped, sulphur-white; late, and one of the best whites.

Philomele—Light rose, center golden yellow, tall and fine; fragrant. This is the nearest yellow of any Peony.

Festiva Maxima—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine. Early.

Jeanne d'Arc—A choice variety notable for its exquisite perfume and other good cutting qualities. Guards pale lilac-pink, with full tufted center of sulphur-white.

Lady Bramwell—Silvery pink, late mid-season.

L'Esperance—Rose pink, of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest; strong, hardy, vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Louise Van Houtte (Calot, 1867)—Semi-rose type, late mid-season. Very fine, shapely bloom; medium to large flower; color bright violaceous-red of dazzling effect. An old favorite.

Marie Lemoine—Rose type; very late. The flowers are enormous and massive, often eight to ten inches across. Color ivory-white with occasional narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come very late on stout, erect stems, standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over—and well he may.

Mme. Lebon (Calot, 1888)—Very large and full flower, bright cherry red, very brilliant; late and extra. All above, 30c each; \$1.35 per 5; \$2.55 per 10.



Peonies at Our Evergreen Nurseries
Over 500 Varieties

YOUR COUNTY PAYS YOU \$5.00 PER ACRE for every acre of forest trees planted by you in the spring of 1913 or any year since then, up to the year of 1919.

No. 201, Chapter 216 of the Session Laws of South Dakota for 1913, provided for a payment by the County Commissioners of \$5.00 per acre for a period of six years for all forest trees planted successfully on your farm. Kindly write us about this, and we will send you a full and complete copy of the law. This \$5.00 per acre means good rental on your land while the trees are growing into a good windbreak and grove. Do you get your \$5.00?

HARDY PHLOX

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where, by judicious pinching back and removing faded flowers, a constant succession of bloom may be had until frost. Except the dwarf species, all Hardy Phloxes are admirably adapted to cutting. We offer a select list of strong field grown roots.

Athis—Tall; bright salmon-pink, violet eye.

Coquelinot—Glowing orange red with violet eye.

Bridesmaid—White, crimson eye; fine truss.

Caran d'Ache—Geranium red, with old rose shadings and white eye.

Eclaireur—Purple-crimson, light aureole.

Champs Elysee—Purple; dwarf growing.

Miss Lingard—Longest spikes of any Phlox—blooms from the ground up. Waxy white, lavender eye.

Mrs. Jenkins—An early and free bloomer, one of the best; tall. Flowers very large, pure white.

Pantheon—The peerless pink. Extra large, always flat flowers of salmon rose.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

15c each; 60c per 5, or 1 each of the ten varieties listed for \$1.15.

YUCCA FILAMANTOSA

This is a hardy evergreen plant producing long leaves; a tall stalk producing sometimes as high as 200 flowers of pure white; blooming period about June and July. Each, 25c; 10, \$1.75.

SHASTA DAISY

This is the wonderful Luther Burbank daisy; the flowers often measure three to four inches across; it is perfectly hardy and is a beautiful plant to use for borders or in solid beds. Each 15c; 2 for 25c; 10, \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS

There is no other summer-flowering bulb so satisfactory, needing so little attention and thriving so well in almost any ordinary soil as the Gladiolus. The bulbs should be set from three to six inches apart in rows, or, for massing, six inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. In the fall before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool place secure from frost until spring. Our list is a selection of the cream of hundreds of varieties which are grown on our own farm under our own supervision.

America—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Spikes develop very evenly and to unusual length, sometimes with two or three branches. A magnificent cut flower. It took the flower-loving world by storm when first introduced and holds undisputed first place among all Gladioli, with unabated popularity. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Blue Jay—Ilem. Groff—An extra fine blue, finely marked. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King—A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet. 6c each; 60c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet. Fine old variety. Early, vigorous and a free bloomer. Each, 6c; per doz., 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

Augusta—Lovely pure white with blue anthers; strong, straight spike, often having two or three branches. Each, 8c; doz., 65c; 100, \$4.00.

Sulphur King—This is by all odds the most valuable yellow variety ever introduced. It produces a very long spike of the clearest sulphur yellow flowers yet seen in any Gladiolus. Awarded a "Certificate of Merit" in Holland 1912 and 1913. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.20.

Brilliant—A showy orange-red with white throat splashed carmine. 8 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.

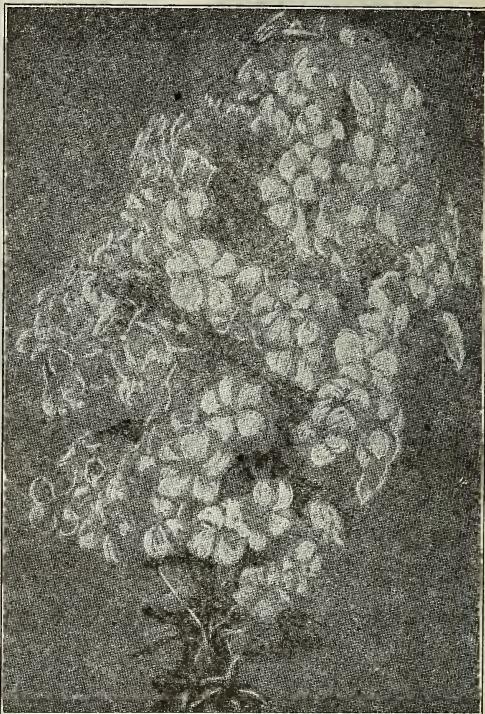
Grenadier—A bold, impressive field flower and a brilliant cut-flower sort. Flowers and spikes are large, compact and full; scarlet overlaid with orange. Lower petals bisected by a narrow white band which runs into a throat of polished mahogany; upper petals silvered, the whole faintly mottled with tawny red. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Canary—Fine canary yellow. Early, one of the best. 6c each; 60c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—The most popular strain in America. The original introduction of Mr. Groff's were awarded certificate of merit by the Society of American Florists, New York, where they defeated the whole Childs' section, exhibited in competition by the introducer. In this section we have every variety of Mr. Groff's introductions and contains all colors. Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.

WARNER'S WONDERFUL COLLECTION

In the purchase by us of Mr. Warner's collection of bulbs we came into possession of probably the largest and most valuable collection of **Gladiolus** of the up-to-date named varieties in the United States. Many varieties wholesaling for over \$60 per 100. These, of course, were just a few bulbs of each of something like 500 varieties, and we shall not attempt to name them and sell them separately this season, but shall offer them in small lots only, that is, small lots of each variety. They were all planted in our trial grounds this season, and produced the most wonderful lot of Gladiolus bloom we have ever seen. They vary in color from nearly clear white to the darkest shades. 10c each; 70c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



DAHLIAS

No garden is complete without a show of these brilliant and stately Autumn flowers, and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We have a fine large stock of the best varieties and are offering them at very low prices.

The Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely formed flowers. The long, narrow petals are variously rolled or twisted. The flowers, many of which are nodding on slender stems, are the most graceful and artistic of all the Dahlias.

J. H. Jackson—The best dark cactus Dahlia to date, almost black. **Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.**
Harbor Light—Vivid orange red. One of the best (cactus). **Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.**
Ambassador—Pure white. A flower of the finest quality cactus. **Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.**
Volkner—Soft yellow; very fine; a free bloomer (cactus). **Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.**

Ella Kramer—Rose pink; one of the best pink cactus. **Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.**

King—Large flower; very tall growing; medium dark red (Peony flowered). **15c each; 8 for \$1.00.**

Yellow Colosse—An ideal Dahlia that appeals to everyone on account of its distinct color, gigantic size and beautiful appearance. This magnificent variety is the best exhibition yellow in existence, being rich, refined and delicate. Large, showy flowers of pure primrose-yellow are produced very freely on long, graceful stems. Its golden cup-shaped petals are daintily arranged, completing this beautiful, perfect flower. **25c each; \$1.00 per 5.**

Reggie—Cherry Red, veined orange. One of the best. **Each, 20c; 75c per 5.**

Clifford W. Bruton—Immense canary yellow; fine, 6 inch. **Each, 15c; 55c per 5.**

Maid of Kent—Cherry red, tipped white. **Each, 15c; 60c per 5.**

Dolly or Silvia—Flesh color, tipped darker. **Each, 20c; 75c per 5.**

Zulu—Dark maroon. **Each, 15c; 55c per 5.**

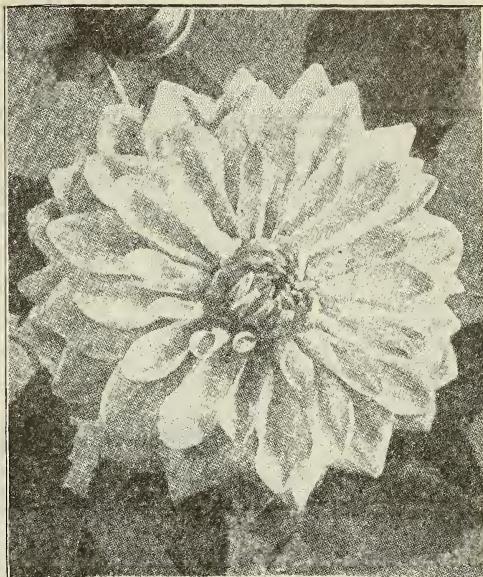
Jack Rose—This is an ideal comparison to the celebrated Jack Rose. In form resembles the rose and in color identical. **Each, 20c; 85c per 5.**

Chicago—Immense flowers of a rich carmine, amber; dwarf bush; fine. **Each, 25c; \$1.00 per 5.**

Nymphae—The most delicate shrimp pink. Called the Water Lily Dahlia. Should be in every collection. **Each, 15c; 60c per 5.**

Mixed Dahlias—These are a lot of the latest varieties. Many of them same as listed above. There is not a poor one in the mixture. Every root will produce perfect flowers. **Each, 10c; \$1.00 per doz.**

Named Dahlias—One each of above. **15 for \$2.00.**



CANNAS

Burbank—Giant orchid flowers of rich sulphur yellow inner petals, dotted with rich red, an excellent variety. Blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Height 4½ feet. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Black Prince—Five feet, green foliage, with mahogany colored stems. Flowers are an intense, deep, velvety red. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Dr. Nansen—Two and one-half feet. Green foliage. Considered the best dwarf yellow Canna and in great demand for bordering beds of taller Cannas. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Hungaria—Green foliage. Planted singly or in masses, it catches the eye insistently and demands attention. The petals are large and waxy, made up into big round, full trusses. Its color forcibly suggests the well-known Paul Neyron Rose, and is unquestionably one of the most attractive pink Cannas ever produced; **3½ to 4 feet. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.**

Special King Humbert—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large, heart-shaped leaves of purple madder brown over bronze, the dark ribs sharply defined, crowned with immense heads of orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet, flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. A combination of leaf and blossom incomparably beautiful. **4 to 4½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Wyoming—Seven feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange colored, true orchid shape, with large, rounded petals that flap and flutter in the breeze like glistening silken flags. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.**

Florida—Flowers large, orange scarlet in color, streaked and flamed with crimson, a good grower and profuse bloomer; height 4 feet. **10c each; \$1.00 per 12.**

Charles Henderson—Flowers brilliant crimson scarlet, with yellow flame and throat, one of the best for bedding. A profuse bloomer and the great tresses of blooms always command admiration. Foliage green, dwarf and compact; height 3½ feet. **10c each; \$1.00 per 12.**

Mount Aetna—Leaves of rich bronze, dwarf and compact; large crimson flowers; height 3 feet. **10c each; \$1.00 per 12.**

Madam Crozy—Flower scarlet with narrow gilt edge; very popular variety; foliage bright green; height 2½ feet. **10c each; \$1.00 per 12.**

Seven feet in diameter; 1 Wyoming, 4 Black Prince, 6 Burbank, 8 Charles Henderson; total 19 plants. **Express paid, \$2.25.**

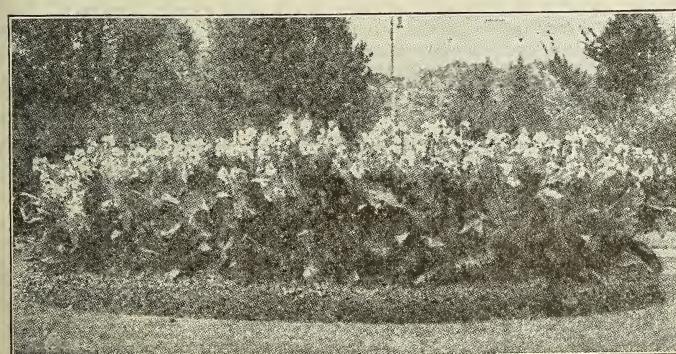
Ten feet in diameter. 1 Wyoming, 2 Black Prince, 4 Burbank, 6 Charles Henderson, 10 Mt. Aetna, 14 Dr. Nansen; total 37 plants. **Express paid, \$4.00.**

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Or **Elephant's Ear**, very easily grown. For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Should have plenty of water and good rich soil. 5 to 7 feet high, with bright green leaves 3 to 4 feet long and 2½ feet wide. **Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.75.**

TUBEROSE

Dwarf Excelsior Pearl—Grows about 24 inches high and blooms early, bearing pure white, double, very large, sweet-scented flowers. **Each, 5c; doz. 50c.**



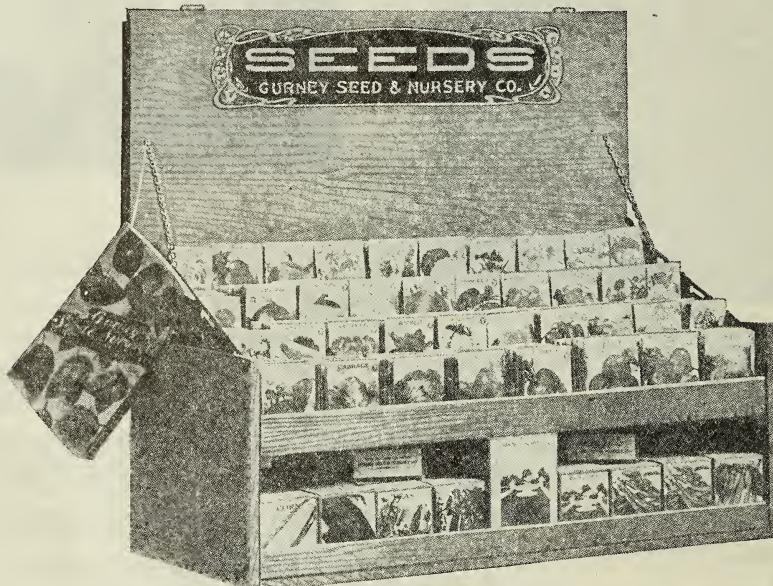
Canna Bed

PARCELS POST

At the present time you can send or receive a 1-pound package up to a distance of 150 miles for 5 cents; for each additional pound add 1 cent per pound; a 50-pound package would be 54 cents. Your **local zone** means the rural carrier's going out from your own postoffice; the rate is 5 cents per pound for the first pound, running up to 30 cents for 50 pounds. At a distance of from 150 to 300 miles the rate is 6 cents per pound for the first pound, adding 2 cents per pound for each additional pound. The rate for 300 to 600 miles is 7 cents for the first pound, adding 4 cents per pound for each additional pound. From 600 to 1,000 miles it is 8 cents for the first pound, adding 6 cents for each additional pound. From the 1,000-mile limit up the express rate is ordinarily cheaper than parcels post.

We are telling you of these facts about parcels post so that you may be able to order your goods from us, knowing about what the postage will be, knowing that the package will leave us in good condition and be delivered at your door by the rural carrier from your local post-office. You may order a package weighing up to 50 pounds if you are not more than 150 miles away and 20 pounds if further away, and last spring we had hundreds of people order alfalfa—several hundreds pounds at a time—to go by parcels post; in these cases we divided it into 50-pound packages and sent it. One man fifty miles from a railroad sent an order for 200 pounds, postage \$2.00, this delivered it to his door. He told us if he had been compelled to go to the express or freight office for it it would have taken nearly four days of his time at the busy season, and you all know what it would cost.

We can send packages not to exceed 82 inches in length and girth combined. In ordering nursery stock by parcels post, select the trees and plants under three feet in height. In seeds and greenhouse plants you can select anything; we can send it to you by parcels post and it will reach you in good condition, more quickly than by any other method, and generally cost you much less.



Our Seed Display Case Found in the Store of Five Thousand Merchants

The above is a photograph of one of our seed display cases filled with seed. You will find one of these boxes in the stores of 5,000 merchants in the northwest. They are filled with the highest grade seed, the best of all of the standard varieties, and will produce excellent flower and vegetable gardens and lawns. You can make your selection direct from the boxes if you wish. You will find the merchants courteous always, and will give you any information they can. Insist on Gurney seed.

Hillsboro, N. D.; May 5, 1915.

We are enclosing order for some seeds which we need at once. Wish you would rush the order. Nearly every one that comes in says that Gurney's seeds are more adapted to this soil than any other. The other day a farmer came in and picked out some seeds, but failed to look at the name on the package. He asked me if they were good seeds, and I asked him if he ever saw Gurney's seeds before. He said, "Are these Gurney's seeds? They are mighty good seeds. I was telling the Mrs. about them a few days ago."

BRUDEVOLD & BENSON,
Hardware and Harness.



A. C. Topp

The Gurney Greenhouse Company

For several years we have intended to build greenhouses just as soon as we had the time; our nursery and seed business had been growing so rapidly that it seemed we would never get time, so we have organized a separate company for the greenhouse purpose and we have complete a nice lot of houses, well stocked with all kinds of plants for bedding and other purposes,—houses filled with roses, carnations and other plants for cut flowers, beautiful ferns, palms, etc., for indoor decoration; in fact, it is modern, up-to-date in all its branches.

Mr. Topp, the president and manager of the Greenhouse Company, has 24 years' experience in the greenhouse business; in fact, it is the only business he has ever followed; he was born in Denmark, and at the age of 14 years was apprenticed to one of the big florists of that country; worked there for seven years, taking a thorough course in all of the branches connected with a greenhouse; from there to Germany for two years, getting all the information he could; from there to England for another two, and then to the United States for twelve years, with the largest greenhouse company west of Chicago. Any orders that you entrust to us will receive Mr. Topp's personal supervision,—the selecting and packing of all plants, the cutting of cut flowers, the making up of floral emblems for the various purposes. And we wish to say specially that any orders entrusted to us for cut flowers for funerals, weddings, etc., will receive the best attention. Shipments will always be made promptly and if the order comes to us even 15 or 20 minutes before the train departs we will get them on that train. "No disappointment" our motto.

Our Plants

for house and bedding purposes are grown in green houses with the temperature as low as possible and with plenty of ventilation so as to make the conditions as near like the conditions they will meet when transplanted. This makes the plants much hardier and stronger than those

ordinarily grown in green houses of high temperature.

Postage prepaid in all cases except where noted. We prepay the postage or express on the plants named in this greenhouse section.

We guarantee all plants ordered from this greenhouse section to reach the purchaser in good condition in any part of the United States; if they reach you otherwise, notify us promptly.

Greenhouse Orders on Separate Sheet

Please kindly write your greenhouse order on a separate sheet so that it can be sent direct to the greenhouse for filling; this will avoid delay and error.

Time of Shipment

We ship all plants as soon as order is received, weather permitting; or, if your order calls for plants that should not be sent until some future date, we hold them until the proper time for planting out. If plants are ordered during the cold months for immediate shipment we send them at buyer's risk.

PRICE LIST

Abutilon, or Flowering Maple—With its maple-like leaves in various colors, and its large bell-shape flowers in various shades of orange, pink and red, make it one of the best house or bedding plants we have. **Each 15 cents; 10 assorted, \$1.00.**

Araucaria Excelsia—This beautiful evergreen plant resembles a pine somewhat in appearance though much finer, and is particularly adapted to table decorations; its beautiful feathery foliage arranged in whirls rising one above the other makes it a beautiful plant, readily grown in the house. **Price, \$1.50.**

Asparagus Ferns

Plumosus Manus—This beautiful fern-leaved Asparagus is easily grown even in the north windows of a residence. Very satisfactory for cuttings used with cut flowers and for porch boxes. **Each, 10c; 5 for 40c; large plants, 25c.**

Sprengeri—A splendid plant for hanging basket or porch boxes; it drops most naturally, sending out numerous feathery prongs, making a growth in a short time of three to six feet; it produces a small white flower and the red berry of the regular asparagus. **Each, 15c; 5 for 60c; large size, 25c.**

Acalypha—Foliage bronze green, marked with bright pink on edge of leaves; contrast pleasing and attractive. **Each, 10c; 10 for 85c.**

Ageratum—Color of blossom a deep, even blue and forming a mass of flowers all summer; dwarf compact growth, very fine for borders. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

Aster Plants—Nothing produces so grand an effect as the asters for bedding purposes; solid masses, borders, rows or planted otherwise. We grow these in large quantities in all the best varieties, in separate colors and mixed. **Mixed, per doz., 35c; 100, \$2.00. Named varieties separate colors, per doz., 45c; 100, \$2.50.**

Astermum. See colored photograph.

Sweet Alyssum—Largely used for borders and edging. Nice little pure white flowers. Each, 10c; per doz., 60c.

Antirrhinum, or Giant Snapdragon—Colors, white, yellow, pink and brilliant red. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

Alternanthera—Bright colored dwarf growing foliage plant, used for bedding, borders, etc., and it makes an effective plant for special designs in large beds, lettering, etc. Each, 10c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

Begonias—Begonias are almost necessary in every collection of plants in the bay window and can be used (some varieties) in the flower beds and gardens. We have a very fine selection of Begonias. On account of lack of room we are not quoting the various varieties. The Begonia is sometimes called "Elephant's Ear" on account of the shape of the leaf; it is undoubtedly the best of all the begonias, with their immense leaves, rich coloring, running from green to very dark red. Each, 20c.

Centaurea—A dwarf, silvery foliage plant, used largely for ribbon beds or borders. Each, 10c; doz., 85c.

Cyclamen, Giant Flowered—One of the very best for pot plants for winter and spring blooming; foliage broad and tropical looking, variegated with silver and rose. The immense flowers are carried on long stems and produce in profusion for several months. Each, 30c.

Chinese Lantern Plant—Giant Scarlet Ground Cherry—A perennial of sturdy, upright growth, balloon like husks 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, changing in color from green to yellow and orange and then to a bright red. Fruit edible. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.

Carnations—These are the carnations that you get commercially from the greenhouse, the large, fragrant flowers with their spicy odor; these are easily grown and bloom freely either in the house or outdoors. We are listing only the best of the varieties in the various colors.

White Enchantress—The finest of all the white carnations; flowers extra large and of purest color. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Rose Pink Enchantress—The best of all the pink carnations; extremely large; has probably won more prizes at flower shows than all others. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Mrs. P. W. Ward—A beautiful pink shade, some lighter than the old Daybreak; is of much better growth than any of the other carnations and the one grown more in its particular shade by greenhouses than others. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Windsor—Clear, silvery pink; a beautiful distinct shade of color, which is sure to please; large flowered sort. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Victory—Many growers claim that this is the finest scarlet of any carnation; we find it produces more flowers and larger than any we have ever grown; it has the spicy fragrance, probably more so than any of the other carnations. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Chrysanthemums—These are the best of all the autumn flowers, producing flowers from one inch in diameter in the pompon varieties to flowers measuring seven and eight inches across in the large-flowering. We are not going to attempt to describe the several varieties, but will give you the names and the colors; the plants are all that are to be desired. To produce the largest flowers, the plant should be disbudded previous to their forming large buds, leaving only one bud on each stalk.

Yellow Eaton. The biggest of the bright golden yellow colors.

Dr. Enquehard. Largest size of the bright pink.

Golden Glow. The earliest blooming of the mammoth yellow-flowered sort.

Col. Appleton. Large flower, stiff stem.

Mary Anne Pocket. Dwarf, bushy grower, upper part of petals a beautiful red, under side bronze; when in full bloom a variegated ball of bronze and red.

Mrs. Geo. Rusk. Maroon; mid-season; the best of the maroon colors.

Mary Donnelan. Yellow; mid-season; in-curved petals.

Charles Razor. Early, pure white, in-curve.

Clementine Touset. Early white.

Yellow Touset. Bronze-yellow; early.

Mrs. Robert Holliday. Yellow, out-curve; Japanese.

October Frost. The earliest of the whites.

Monrovia. Yellow, early, out-curve; Japanese.

Golden Chadwick. An improvement over the yellow Chadwick; the Chadwicks are now considered the best of all the late blooming autumn Chrysanthemums.

White Chadwick. As fine as the Golden Chadwick.

Major Bonnaffon. A perfect ball of yellow, with in-curved petals.

Pompon Chrysanthemums. Produce an immense number of flowers measuring from one to two inches across; these are exceptionally good for cut flowers, as they last for several weeks after cutting.

Mrs. Harvey. Beautiful white-feathered.

Alice Fox. The finest of the white pompons; this forms a perfect ball and the most flowers of any.

King of Plumes. This is a yellow, feathery, plume-like flower; the best yellow.

Bessie Flight. Anemone-center, pink.

Lydia Thomas. Anemone-center, white, with yellow center.

Jutsi. Japanese, feathery cream. This is the latest novelty and the best.

Mensa. Exactly like Shasta Daisy; a beautiful chrysanthemum.

Price of large-blooming Chrysanthemums, 15c each; 10 for \$1.25.

Pompon Chrysanthemums, 10c each; doz., 75c.

Coleus—Whenever you visit the large city parks the street corners or the parking in some of the better cities and private grounds, everywhere you are impressed with the beautiful beds of Coleus with their various colored leaves running through the various shades of green, yellow, red and variegated. These inexpensive plants make the greatest summer decoration, beds, borders, etc., of anything you can plant. We have these in a great many varieties. Just tell us the colors you want and for what purpose—whether for borders or for solid beds—and we will send you the assortment that will be the very best. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c. Our Special Velvet Coleus Bed, 50 plants, \$2.25; 100 plants, \$4.00.**

Cuphea—This is the old-fashioned cigar plant with narrow tubular flowers of scarlet, tipped with white. Popular because it is always in bloom. **Each, 10c; 10, 75c.**

Dracena Indivisa (Falcon Plant)—Quite generally listed among Palms. It is a decorative plant, growing about two feet high, with drooping green leaves, long and narrow. Especially used for porch boxes, hanging baskets and centers of beds. **Each, 25c.**

Double Daisy—Very double, pure white and pink flowers; it blooms freely from early spring until fall; is a good plant to put in with the pansy beds or for borders alone. **Each, 10c; doz., 60c.**

Feverfew—This well-known, old-fashioned plant is one of the best bloomers we have, furnishing an immense number of pure white flowers with yellow center from early in the season until fall; especially good for cemetery work. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.00.**

Ferns—We are growing only the best varieties of these, such as will do well in ferneries or in the ordinary bay window or fern dishes for table decoration.

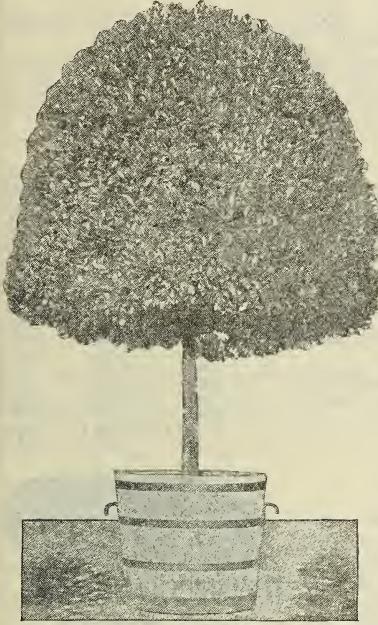
Boston Fern, The Improved Sword Fern—This plant produces fronds as much as six feet long in a single season, plants increasing in size for a great many years; the hardiest of all the ferns for house culture. **Each from 10c to \$1.00.**

Whitmanii—A cross of the Boston Fern and others, combining all the gracefulness of the Boston Fern with the added wide, fluffy fronds and more dwarf growth; one of the very beautiful ones. **Each, 20c to \$1.00.**

Roosevelt—An improved variety of Boston Fern, much more striking and attractive than the parent sort, it produces a greater number of fronds than the Boston, appearing more compact, bushier and handsomer; fronds have undulating pinnae, giving a wavy appearance to the fronds not given in any other fern. **Each, 20c to \$1.00.**

Small Ferns for Baskets and Table Decorations—We have these in six varieties and they should all be used in assortments. **Each, 15c; 6 for 75c.**

Fuchsias—This plant produces one of the most beautiful flowers in all the list and is too well known for description. We have these in the various colors from pure white to crimson. **Each, 15c.**



Box Wood—Pyramidal or globe, from \$3.50 to \$12.00 per pair. Write for description.

La Favorite. This is the white geranium of the S. A. Nutt type and should be used where white geraniums are wanted.

Mrs. Frances Perkins, bright pink, the best of the pink bedders.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$8.00. From 3 inch pots, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

Pelargonium Lady Washington Geraniums—**Each, 20c.**

Ivy Leaved Geraniums—These run through various colors, sweet scented, etc. **Each, 15c.**

Special Geranium Bed—12 each of the best scarlet, white and pink. **From 2½-inch pots, \$2.50, postpaid; 4-inch pots, \$4.50, express collect.**

Heliotrope—These are favorites on account of their delightful fragrance. They bloom equally well as bedding plants in summer or pot plants in the house during winter. **Each, 15c.**

Hibiscus—Large, shrublike, woody plant, bearing immense single and double flowers; colors nearly white to the most glowing scarlet. **Each, 20c.**

Hydrangea—These beautiful pot plants bear immense clusters of flowers, often measuring 10 inches through. Flowers on opening are green, changing to the clearest white, and then to bright pink; last a long time. **Each, 20c; large plants, 50c; extra large, 75c.**

Jerusalem Cherry—An old-fashioned plant grown for its showy berry fruit, which remain on the plant for a long time. **Each, 15c.**

Lantana—This is one of the most satisfactory plants. It is good for outdoor bedding, blooming all winter in the house, and is a mass of flowers at all times. Colors, orange, sulphur, lilac, red, pink and white, all on the same plant, changing the colors from the time the flower opens until it closes. They resemble the verbena. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Oxalis—This is a plant produced from a bulb and makes very fine hanging baskets. **Each, 15c.**

Marguerite Daisy—The well-known daisy, producing large white flowers with yellow center. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

GERANIUMS

Are undoubtedly the most satisfactory of all the bedding plants. Getting them from us, most of the plants will be budded and in bloom. Plant them out as soon as danger of frost is over and you have a mass of flowers running from white to the most vivid scarlet all through the summer until fall. They can be taken up in the fall, potted and bloom continuously during the winter in the house. In varieties we have made the selection of those producing the best flowers for bedding and house purposes. There are hundreds of varieties, but only a few of them that are better than others.

SINGLE GERANIUMS

Alice of Vincennes, white veined with scarlet.
Grannille, soft clear pink, the best of its color.

Mrs. E. G. Hill, light salmon, bordered with rose.

Eugene Sue, brilliant shade of russety orange.

Phoebe, deep rose.

Snowdrop, the best single, pure white geranium in existence.

Queen of the West, beautiful scarlet.

Peach Blossom, pink.

Rival, salmon red.

Rose, sweet scented leaves.

American Beauty, red, best.

Price, each, 10c; \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

From four inch pots, each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

DOUBLE GERANIUMS

Apple Blossom, shining salmon, tinted white.

Blue Beauty, a new color, beautiful violet or purplish crimson.

S. A. Nutt, absolutely the best bedder of all the geraniums, furnishing more flowers than any other variety.

Color, dark crimson.

Well—as bedding plants in summer or pot plants in the house during winter. **Each, 15c.**

Hibiscus—Large, shrublike, woody plant, bearing immense single and double flowers; colors nearly white to the most glowing scarlet. **Each, 20c.**

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Oxalis—This is a plant produced from a bulb and makes very fine hanging baskets. **Each, 15c.**

Marguerite Daisy—The well-known daisy, producing large white flowers with yellow center. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

OLEANDER—These old-fashioned shrubs are popular once more; no plant makes a better specimen in tubs for verandas or yards. We have these in pink and white; each, 30c.

PALMS—The most elegant and highly decorative of all plants; we are offering only such varieties as are desirable for ordinary indoor culture.

KENTIA BALMOREANA—This is the hardiest and best of all the palms in cultivation; a rapid grower. Each, 30c. Larger plants, 50c to \$1.50.

ARECA LUTESCENS—A graceful, strong, upright grower with long, finely-cut leaves; easy to grow. Each, 30c. Larger plants, 50c to \$1.50.

COCOS WEDDELLIANA—This is the finest leaved and most beautiful of all of the low-growing, fernlike palms. Each, 30c. Larger plants, 50c and 75c.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS—The double petunias are extremely popular, growing more so each season for both indoor and bedding purposes. The variation in color of flowers on the same plant and their extremely large size and rich markings make them a flower to be desired. Growing the double petunia from seed is almost impossible, as they do not reproduce true. Plants, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

PRIMROSE, MEXICAN—A perpetual bloomer, has flowers about two inches across, of beautiful colors; keeps well for a great many days before fading. Each, 15c.

CHINESE—A very popular flower for winter and spring blooming; the flowers vary in shades of color and distinct and beautiful marking. Each, 15c.

RUBBER TREE—With their large, tropical, leathery foliage and their ability to stand lots of abuse, making them one of the very good decorative plants for porches or for indoors. Each, 50c. Large size, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

SOLANUM—Splendid climbers, growing sometimes as much as 20 feet in a single season; bear immense pinnacles of flowers sometimes measuring a foot across. Colors: White, blue and violet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

SWANSONIA—This beautiful climbing fern-leaved plant produces an immense number of sprays of pure white flowers resembling the sweet pea in form; exceptionally good for cut flowers. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

STEVIA—Growing about 18 inches high, producing numerous sprays of small white flowers of delightful fragrance; it should be taken from the garden and potted in the fall for winter blooming. Each, 15c.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES—We are growing only those that will give the best satisfaction, producing the greatest number of flowers and standing extreme changes in temperature. In purchasing roses use enough so that you can have a good bed of them. Single plants are well enough, but a solid bed of pink, white, red or yellow roses blooming during the entire summer months is very pleasing to the eye and very satisfactory for cut flowers. The varieties named are the best for cut flower purposes.

PINK KILLARNEY—This has taken the place of nearly all sorts with florists for cut flowers, on account of its producing more roses, and the buds are so much longer; color, a very bright pink. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

WHITE KILLARNEY—Same description as Pink Killarney except in color. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

RICHMOND—A more beautiful rose than the American Beauty, not so large; flowers very fragrant. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

SUNBURST—This is absolutely the best of all the yellow roses; more fragrant, better bloomer, and hardier than any of the rest. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

COBACA SCANDENS—A climber of rapid growth, bearing large quantities of purple flowers of cup-and-saucer shape; good for arbors, and will cling to rough surface without wire or string. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

MANENTA VINE—One of the most beautiful vines, easily and quickly grown, blooms continuously. Flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long, red, tipped with clear white. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

MOONFLOWER—These are rapid growing climbers, as rapid as the morning glory; flowers coming during the night and early morning; a great variety of colors. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

IVIES, ENGLISH—An old favorite vine, showy the year around if properly grown; will not stand the temperature of the north out during the winter, must be taken in in the fall. Each, 15c.

VINCA, MAJOR—One of the best vines for window boxes, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc. Leaves dark, glossy green, variegated white; very easy to grow, and the most satisfactory of any of the trailing vines. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

VINCA ROSEA—This is a perfect bush with glossy dark green foliage, covered every day in the season with white and pink flowers measuring about one inch across; a very desirable plant. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.25.

SMILAX—This is the vine that is grown by florists for the largest quantity and best green for cut flowers and floral work. Each, 15c.

WANDERING JEW—The old-fashioned trailing plant, used for hanging baskets, etc. Too well-known to need description. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

BEDDING PLANTS—We grow these in large quantities, all of them being transplanted at least once, and perfect specimens of healthy plants. At the dozen price we pay the transportation charges; at 50 and 100 prices transportation to be paid by the purchaser.

	Per doz	Per 50	Per 100
Acalypha	\$0.90	\$3.00	\$5.00
Ageratum .....	.80	2.50	4.00
Alternanthera .....	.60	2.00	3.75
Alyssum .....	.60	1.75	3.00
Dusty Miller .....	.80	2.25	4.00
Asters .....	.45	1.25	2.00
Cannas, growing plants	1.50	5.00	10.00
Coleus .....	.60	2.00	3.75
Feverfew .....	.75	2.25	4.00
Geraniums	1.00	3.50	6.00
Heliotrope .....	.90	3.00	5.50
Bellis .....	.80	2.50	4.50
Pansies, Giant Mixed .....	.60	1.50	2.75
Petunia, Double Fringe	1.00	4.00	7.00
Petunia, Single Fringe .....	.60	2.00	3.75
Salvia	1.00	3.00	5.50
Stevia	1.25	3.00	5.00
Verbena .....	.60	2.00	3.75

VEGETABLE PLANTS

All of our Vegetable Plants are grown from carefully transplanted stock and must not be confused with the regular bed plants, which will endure less shipping and will not produce as strong, healthy plants as the transplanted stock. We can furnish the cheaper stock at about one-half the prices given below, but do not recommend our customers to purchase any but those which have been transplanted. Packing charges are included in the prices given, but purchaser must pay transportation in every instance. Plants of all kinds should invariably be sent by express, as they will arrive at destination in less time than if sent by freight, and will also be given better care and attention in transit.

Cabbage, Early—Ready by April 1st. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 85c; doz., 20c.

Cabbage, Late—Ready by June 1st. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 85c; doz., 20c.

Cauliflower—Ready by April 1st. Per 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Celeri—Ready in June. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Egg-Plant—Ready May 10th. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

Parsley—Ready by April 1st. Curled. Per 100, \$3.00; doz., 40c.

Pepper—Ready by May 1st. Ruby King. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.50; doz., 25c.

Sweet Potato—Ready by May 20th. Per 1,000, \$5.00; 100, 75c; doz., 20c.

Tomato—Ready by May 1st. Per 1,000, \$6.00; 100, \$1.25; doz., 25c.

Topp Tomato—Per 12, 75c; each, 10c.

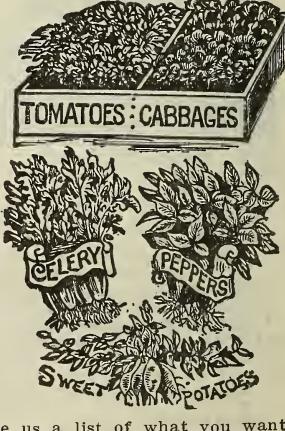
NOTICE

If you want larger or specimen plants of anything from the greenhouse, give us a list of what you want and we will give you the size and price of the plant. We can furnish specimen plants in anything we offer. These for quick effect in landscape work, in the house or garden.

CUT FLOWER DEPARTMENT

We have at all times a supply of fresh seasonal flowers; these consist of Roses and Carnations twelve months in the year; Chrysanthemums, from October to January 1st; Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, and a great many other flowers, from January to June; large quantities of Peonies and Gladiolus and Dahlias during the summer months.

Floral emblems for all purposes can be made up promptly, and your wire orders will be appreciated.



BOOKS

Broom Corn and Brooms, 50 pages.....	\$0.50
The Peanut Plant.....	.50
Insects and Insecticides, 334 pages.....	1.50
Culinary Herbs, 141 pages	1.00
Bean Culture, 144 pages.....	.50
Clover, 337 pages.....	1.00
Forage Crops, 287 pages.....	1.00
Mushrooms, by Falconer, 170 pages.....	1.00
Asparagus, by Hexamer, 174 pages.....	.50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage, 100 pages.....	.50
Truck Farming in the South, 274 pages..	1.00
The Farmer's Veterinarian, 288 pages...	1.50
Irrigation for the Farm Garden and Or- chard, 276 pages.....	1.00
American Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, 367 pages	2.00
Profits in Poultry, 352 pages.....	1.00
Turkeys and How to Grow Them, 154 pages	1.00

THE POTATO

By Samuel Fraser. This book is destined to rank as a standard work upon Potato Culture. It is the most complete and authoritative book on the potato. 200 pages.....\$0.75

EVERGREEN ROOTS MUDDIED

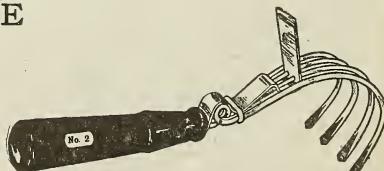
All Evergreens purchased from us other than those planted in baskets, or balled and burlapped will be muddied thoroughly just as soon as dug from the ground and will reach you in good condition, the roots all covered with a thin coating of soil.

POLISH PRIVET

An absolutely hardy hedge plant. The Privet makes the most beautiful of any of the hedges, but the California and Amoor River varieties have not been hardy. We have a limited supply of the Polish Privet to offer for this spring's trade; another year will have a good supply of them. Each, 25c.

MAGIC WEEDEER HOE

The Magic Weeder Hoe is the best garden hand-weeder we have ever used. Each tooth works separately on springs and is sure death to the weed. Small size, 10c each; medium, 25c; large size, 50c.



COSMOS

White Lady Lenox. This gigantic Cosmos is a forerunner of an entirely new race; it is of extraordinary size and beauty, the flowers measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, which is three times larger than the ordinary. Color, an absolutely pure white. This is an excellent flower for cut flower purposes, lasting an unusual length of time in water. Plants grow very strong, and the flowers may be cut up to any length of stem. Pkg., 15c.

Pink Lady Lenox, description same as for White Lady Lenox, with the exception the color is a beautiful shell pink lighting up beautifully at night. Per pkg., 15c.

One each of the White and Pink Lady Lenox, 25c.

NORTHWESTERN POMOLOGY

By C. W. Gurney. This book was written more than ten years ago, and in description of varieties will not be up to the times, but its chief value will never be lessened by years. It goes to the bottom of things, gives the "Whys and Wherefores." The principles underlying all plant and tree philosophy, and these principles do not change.....\$1.50

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND ALLIED VEGETABLES

By C. L. Allen. A practical treatise on the various types and varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale, cabbards and kohl-rabi. Insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables are given due attention. Illustrated. 126 pages.....\$0.50

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST

By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the ground of propagating, culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. 298 pages.....\$1.00

PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE

By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A complete manual on plums. Illustrated. 391 pages.....\$1.50

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST

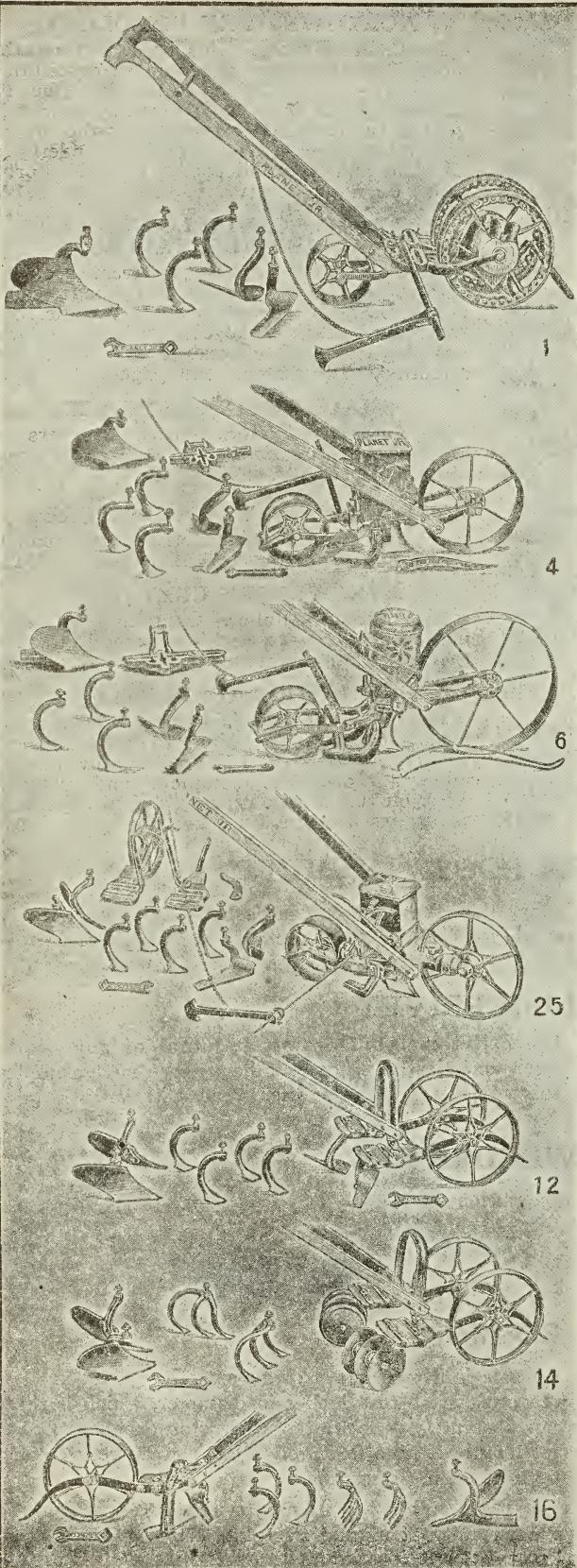
By Andrew S. Fuller. Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries.....\$0.25

THE BOOK ON ALFALFA

Hon. F. D. Coburn's book on Alfalfa has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country; by far the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. 336 pages

\$2.00

ASK FOR COMPLETE PLANET, JR., CATALOG



No. 1 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, with tools as shown.....\$9.00

The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band and cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond shaped discharge openings, quickly adjusted for any kind of seed.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete.....\$10.50

As a Seeder only..... 8.50

This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row-seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow.

No. 6 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, complete.....\$13.00

As a Seeder only..... 10.50

What It Will Do—It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills, with regularity, in a narrow line, to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price

\$13.00

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price

\$6.50

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. The frame is steel.

No. 14 Planet Jr. Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, with attachments as in cut

\$7.50

This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The frame is steel.

No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, with attachments, as in cut

\$5.35

We offer these Single Wheel Hoes as the highest type of their class. They have a great variety of tools which adapt the implements to a large variety of work, and there is scarcely any garden culture of which they are not capable.

No. 72 Planet Jr. Two-Row Pivot Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Price, with Roller Bearings, \$55.00.

Price, with Plain Bearings, \$50.00.

Equipment: Fourteen cultivator teeth; four reversible plows; two 7-inch furrowing shovels; four plant guards. They do thorough work in rows of irregular width.

No. 76 Planet Jr. Pivot Wheel Riding Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger

Price, with Plain Bearings, \$45.00.

Price, with Roller Bearings, \$50.00.

Equipment: Nine cultivator teeth, two 6-inch plows, two 7-inch plows, two 7-inch shovels, two plant shields.

The arch is high, frame and tongue are of steel and the change in width of the wheels is all that could be desired. It has new and powerful levers, and the gang frame is stronger than any we have ever before offered.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Price, \$8.50

No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

No. 8A Planet Jr.

Price, \$14.75

This tool is made by attaching two extra side bars to our No. 8 Horse Hoe (each carrying two teeth and a depth regulator), and a middle bar extension and truss expander. The tool leaves no open furrows next to the row.

No. 12T Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer Complete, \$3.50

Without Pulverizer, \$7.00

Price, plain, \$5.70

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cut out all the weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake.

No. 126 The Improved Planet Jr. White Potato Digger

Price, \$17.50

Consists of successive shares which cut the furrow, turned on edge by the front share and moldboard, into horizontal slices, throwing the vines and weeds to one side and pushing the potatoes to the surface.

No. 19 Planet Jr. "Farmer's" Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Price, \$3.25

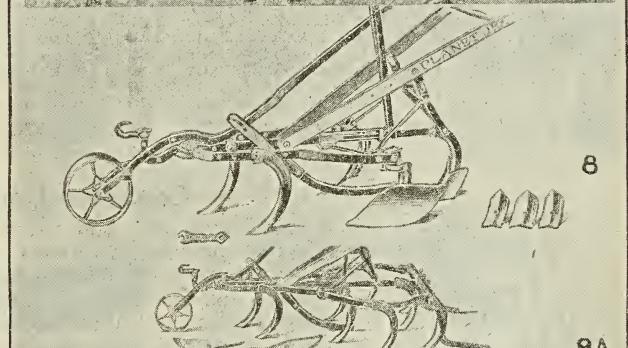
This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the Farmer's Garden Work, though it offers to every one, with either field or garden, a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.



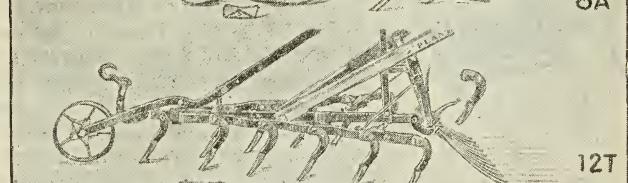
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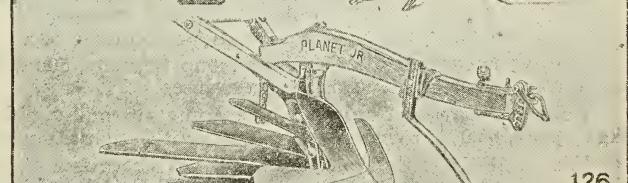
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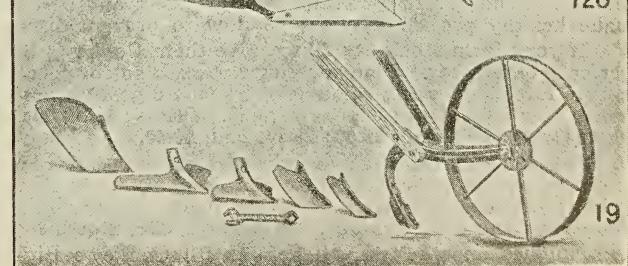
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12T



126



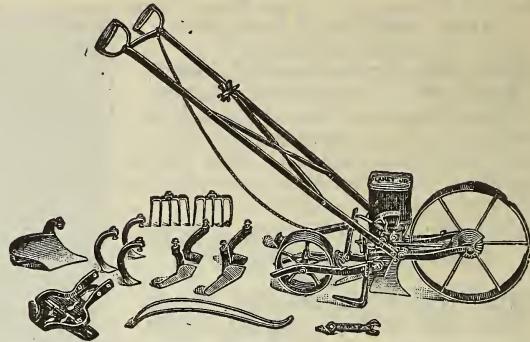
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**No. 28 PLANET JR. ALL STEEL
COMBINED HILL AND DRILL
SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CUL-
TIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.**

Price \$14.50

Equipment:

One pair 6-inch hoes.
One pair 4½-inch hoes.
One pair 5-tooth rakes.
Three cultivator teeth.
One landside plow.
One leaf guard.
One marking attachment.
Steel handles.
Packed weight, 71 lbs.
Holds 3 quarts.



This is our latest and best Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. It shows in its construction the results of the last three years' close study of this class of tools and is the culmination of forty years' experience.

It is the most accurate seeder in action and the nearest perfect in construction that we have ever offered. Accuracy of construction makes for accuracy in operation, and it saves seed and labor and insures an even stand of plants and a correspondingly satisfactory crop.

Our new method of delivering the seed from the hopper is much superior to any that we have heretofore used, and the great regularity obtained is most gratifying. In extensive field trials on one large market garden, where 100 acres of onions are sown annually by Planet Jr. Seeders, our No. 28 sowed with such perfection as to call forth unqualified approval from the grower.

PLANET JR. EXTRAS

4½-inch Hoes, complete, C & D1.....	pair	\$0.80
6-inch Hoes, complete, C & D1.....	pair	.90
7-inch Hoes, complete, C & D1.....	pair	1.00
8-inch Hoes, complete, C & D1.....	pair	1.10
4½-inch Hoe Steels, C & D1, No. 552/3, pair		.40
6-inch Hoe Steels, C & D1, No. 1092/3, pair		.50
7-inch Hoe Steels, C & D1, No. 1700/1, pair		.60
8-inch Hoe Steels, C & D1, No. 997/8, pair		.70
Rakes, three-tooth	pair	.70
Rakes, five-tooth	pair	.90
Rakes, seven-tooth	pair	1.10

Steel Cultivator Teeth and Bolt, Regular or Narrow	each	\$0.35
Plows for Double-Wheel Hoes	pair	1.10
Plow Steels for Double-Wheel Hoes	each	.60
Plow Steels for Single-Wheel Hoes	each	.60
Plows for Single-Wheel Hoes	each	1.10
Onion Set Plow and Coverers	each	1.00
Peat Land Plow	each	.55
Handles	pair	.70
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 4 inch	each	.25
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 8-inch	each	.35
Sweeps for Hand Tools, 10-inch	each	.45
Standard and Bolt	each	.25

Conkey's Poultry Book Free

A valuable 80-page book on housing, feeding, management, disease, etc. Just the practical working ideas you need in order to be successful with poultry. Free for stamps, 4c, to cover mailing.

We sell and guarantee all Conkey Remedies. Money back if in any treatment you are not absolutely satisfied with results.

Here's what you need for hatching season.

Conkey's Lice Powder, for setting hens, and for dusting in nests, 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Express extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment for little chicks, 10c, 25c, postage free. Conkey's Lice Liquid, for mites in poultry house or for dipping. 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; gallon, \$1.00.

Remember there are 3 different kinds of lice. You must fight all three.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy for little chicks, 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy for all bowel troubles, 50c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy, 50c.

Always keep on hand Conkey's Roup Remedy, 50c and \$1.00. Prevents colds and roup and cures even worst cases. Positive guarantee.

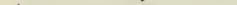
Conkey's Laying Tonic, all pure tonic, no bulky fiber. Very economical. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 pkgs., pails, \$3.00. Brings eggs. Excellent for chicks not doing well. Doesn't injure.

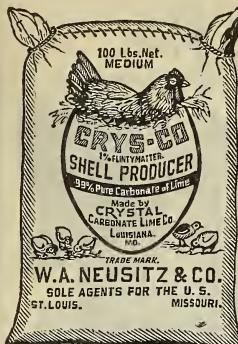
We cannot list the complete line, but there is a Conkey Remedy for every known poultry disease. Send for the Conkey Poultry Book and find out about these diseases. Healthy birds make healthy profits. Book tells how to prevent disease.

If your farm stock are ailing, give them Conkey's Stock Tonic. It is a perfect conditioner. Fine for dairy cows, also for feeding cattle, sheep or hogs. Excellent worm remedy and keeps digestion perfect, thereby insuring proper gains from expensive feed. Prices: 1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.00; 12-lb. pail, \$2.00; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

A good all around dip and disinfectant is an absolute necessity. Here is one at the right price. Every gallon of Conkey's Disinfectant makes 100 gallons of ready-to-use disinfecting fluid. Simply mix with water. Not dangerous and can't explode. Prices: qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.

No flies on stock if you spray with Conkey's Fly-Knocker. Doesn't injure animal or taint milk. No shrink in milk flow or loss of butter-fat. Money back if not satisfied. Prices: qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; 1 gal., \$1.00.

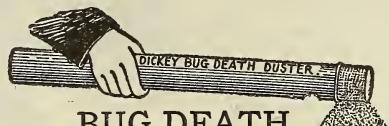




CRY-S-CO

Grit and Shell Producer ITS ECONOMICAL FEATURES

In buying CRY-S-CO, you get a shell producer and grit combined. The chicken gets more lime from CRY-S-CO than from the genuine oyster shell, and fresh water shells that are being substituted for oyster are not to be compared at all with CRY-S-CO. The gritty part of CRY-S-CO thoroughly grinds the food, being hard, sharp, and cubical, and saves the buying of a separate grit for this purpose. The heavy white cotton sack in which CRY-S-CO is packed is worth 10 cents to any poultry raiser. Price per 100 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., 30c; 5 lbs., 15c.



BUG DEATH

A non-poisonous powder to be applied dry or mixed with water and sprayed on the plants. It is death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms. It is best applied dry with a duster or bellows at the rate of about 12 lbs. per acre. Price, 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12½ lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

Dickey Shaker, for applying above, 25c ea.
Acre an Hour Shaker, 50c ea.

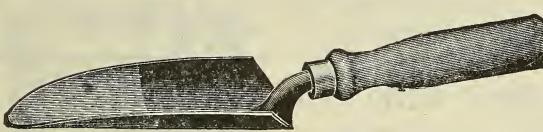


Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.



PRUNING SHEAR, CALIFORNIA PATTERN

Very best quality. At this low price you cannot afford to be without a pair. Price, 50c.



GARDEN TROWEL, STYLE A

Steel, hardwood handle finely varnished, 6-inch steel blade, lower half polished, upper half lacquered blue. Price, ea., 25c.

GARDEN TROWEL, STYLE G

Hardwood handle not varnished; 6-inch steel blade; finish, plain lacquered. Price, 20c.

CHICKEN DEPARTMENT

In offering eggs in this department we realize that you want the best; you want eggs properly packed, to reach you in perfect condition.

We are offering only the best strains of each breed, such as you should have to head your flock.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Pen No. 1 consists of three hens, four pullets and a fine cock. The three hens were from E. B. Thompson, of New York, and cost \$20.00 each. The cock cost \$35.00 and could not be better. The pullets are equally as well bred and show it. Eggs from Pen No. 1, 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$4.00.

Pen No. 2 contains birds as well bred as No. 1, but would not score as high for show purposes. Should produce some extra fancy birds. 12 eggs from Pen No. 2, \$1.50; 25 for \$2.50.

Rhode Island Reds

This new breed is proving very popular. Exceptionally good layers, mature quickly. We have both rose and single comb eggs. Rhode Island Reds Eggs per 15, \$2.00.

THE "CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED CLEANERS"

The Best Made. Cleans and Grades Anything From Corn to Timothy Seed

Twelve screens. Screens for all kinds of grain and seed, including special corn grading perforated zinc screens.

New Flax screens, the kind that cleans quantity.

Capacity—Forty bushels market wheat per hour. Twelve bushels clover seed per hour. No other mill will handle near this quantity.

"Now, whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap." —Galatians, chapter 6, verse 7. If you sow weed seed you are bound to reap weeds. Take them out with a Clipper.

Every "Clipper Mill" is guaranteed, both as to material and workmanship, and is also guaranteed to excel all other seed and grain cleaners on the market.

It is guaranteed by the manufacturers, and that guaranty is reinforced by our guaranty.

This Cleaner is unequalled for cleaning all classes of grain or seed, such as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas, buckwheat, kaffir corn, cane seed, millet, clover, alfalfa, timothy, mustard, flax, etc., and is suitable for farm or general use. Unlike other mills, the "Clipper" cleans all classes of seed and grain thoroughly in one operation, without any waste, and leaves no tailings to be rehandled. Effectual separation of plantain from clover seed is accomplished, removing all imperfect and foreign seed, as well as cleaning the perfect seed. It will also separate cockle from wheat, pepper grass or tongue grass from timothy, kale and mustard from flax and make any other separation that, from its nature, is not impossible.

It is the best hand mill for grading seed corn. We furnish special screens for grading seed corn for Edge Drop Planter.

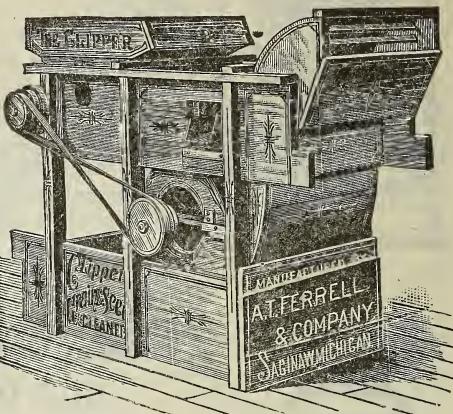
It is a well known fact that there is no work done on the farm that brings such large returns as thoroughly preparing the grain and seed by recleaning and grading for planting. This insures an even stand of strong, healthy plants, insuring a larger yield of a higher grade. This is the method that has been followed for years by the leading growers of fancy seed wheat and other seed stock. The Clipper cleaner is especially adapted to this kind of work on account of its ability to separate the small, also the light, dead seed or grain, from the perfect seed or grain.

Other manufacturers depend entirely upon screens for this work, and with unsatisfactory results. The Clipper screens all straw and foreign matter from the grain before it enters the air shaft, and our "Vertical Blast" does the rest.

Our screens are so arranged as to be in plain view and of easy access to the operator while machine is in operation.

To anyone desirous of obtaining a first-class, inexpensive and durable mill, for general use, the above facts should dictate the purchase of the Clipper.

The No. 1 Clipper cleaner is the best all-round farm mill made. Give it a trial and you will use no other. Indorsed and used by State and Government Experimental Stations and 90 per cent of the seed houses of the world.



ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

This mill sells everywhere without corn-grading screens for \$25.00. With the corn-graders for \$30.00. We will deliver this mill at your station, freight paid, and including the corn-grading screens, for \$25.00.

A NEW SPRAY AND FORCE PUMP

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc.

This Pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinders apart.

The All-Brass suction working with a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order. Everything except handle and hose are Solid Brass.

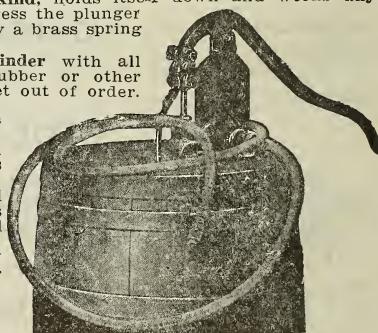
Is the Easiest Working and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastening of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 3 pounds and is Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of Spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this Pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw two solid continuous streams, one flat spray and one fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime.

Price of Pump complete, as shown in cut, \$3.50.

Junior No. 5



No. 4

BARREL SPRAYERS

This Barrel Sprayer is intended for orchard or field spraying, and can be mounted on either the end or side of an ordinary barrel or on a tank.

When desired, two lengths of hose and two or four nozzles can be used by attaching a large Y to the screw spout of pump, so enabling you to spray from both sides of the wagon at the same time.

This pump has large air chamber and possesses great power and force. The churn dash agitator attached to piston thoroughly mixes the solution at every stroke of the pump handle.

We do not furnish barrels, as suitable ones on which pump is easily mounted can be secured in all localities.

At prices quoted below, each pump is fitted with five feet of hose, five feet of iron extension pipe and one "Kant-Klog" nozzle, making a splendid outfit, fully guaranteed, at a very low cost.

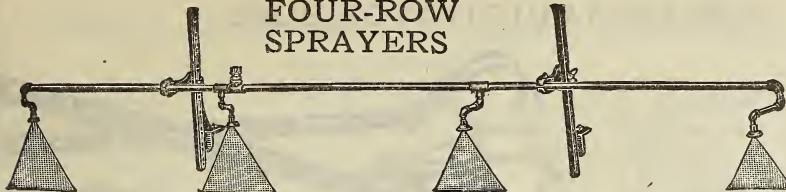
No. 4, price, with seamless brass cylinder two and one-half inches in diameter, seven inches long, brass piston rod and brass screw spout, \$11.00.

No. 3, the same as No. 4, with all brass plunger, brass valve and valve seat, \$12.75.

When desired, we furnish a three-quarter inch shut-off cock for \$1.00.

Large Y for attaching 2 hose to spout, 80c; additional hose, 14c per foot.

FOUR-ROW SPRAYERS



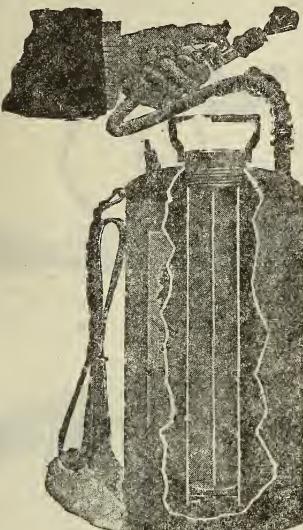
Price of the complete outfit with 4 solid brass nozzles, 2 caps for each nozzle, \$6.00

ered by loosening two wing nuts. This attachment will save many times its cost the first season. One man can drive and do the pumping and spray 30 acres of potatoes, etc., per day.

We have Power Sprayers for sale. But if a customer already has an orchard pump or intends getting one of ours, why should he go to the expense of getting a large power sprayer? By getting this attachment he has a splendid outfit for both orchard and field work, at less than one-third the cost.

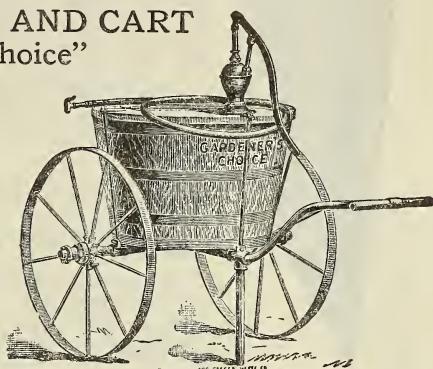
Can be used with any spray pump or nozzles you now have, or with our Barrel Sprayer and "Kant Klog" nozzles. Adjustable for rows from two feet six to three feet apart. The guide irons can be fastened to any wagon or cart by a couple of bolts and removed in a moment. The piping can be raised or lowered.

SPRAYING PUMP AND CART “Gardener’s Choice”



Kant Klog Sprayer

Complete as per cut. Is meeting a long felt want in this line. The top of the tank where the pump sets is firmly fastened to the tank and frame. The frame is largely of wrought iron pipe and the 24-gallon tank is of hard wood, well hooped. With this outfit you can handle any amount of spraying. Price complete, \$13.00.



Spraying Pump and Cart

A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly. Special attention is called to the new Kant Klog. The only nozzle than can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray. Gives both round and flat sprays or solid stream. It is suspended from the shoulder and holds five gallons. We can furnish this in either galvanized steel or polished brass as desired. Price with galvanized steel body, \$5.00; with polished brass body, \$7.50.

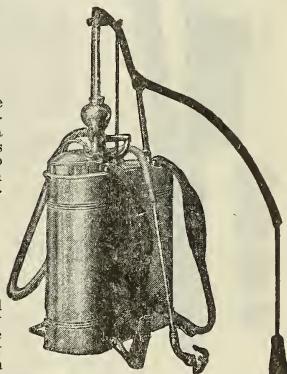
“SUCCESS” KNAPSACK SPRAYER

This is undoubtedly the best knapsack sprayer on the market and will take care of any quantity of work. It can also be used as a bucket sprayer by removing the handle and lever and use the extra handle which is furnished with the outfit. Straps are made extra wide, which makes it easy to carry. Five-gallon copper tank, brass pump with bronze ball valve, which makes it almost everlasting. Price, \$13.00.



The CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This is the best knapsack broadcast grain and seed sower made, and any person sowing any kind of grain or grass seed will more than save the cost of it on a very few acres, besides sowing the seed much more even than they possibly can by hand. Order one to come with your grass seed. Price, each, \$1.50.



“Success” Knapsack Sprayer

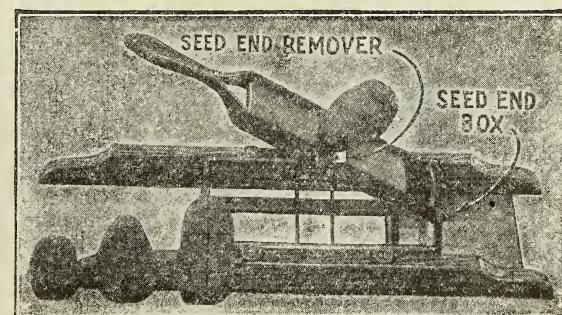
THE GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER

24 Inches Long
8 Inches Wide
Weight 8 lbs.

Cutter Will Last a Lifetime

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT ONE?

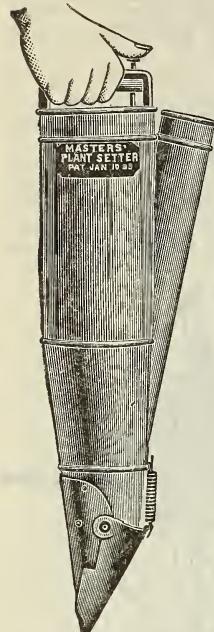
PRICE, \$2.50



Made
Stronger
Than
Ever
Before
No Weak
Parts

The GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER shown herewith has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting than when power planter is used. The operator, to get the best results, will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Then, according to size of potato, place it on knives so that when lever is pushed down it will be cut into either two, four or six; or if a very large one, split it and cut each half into as many pieces as its size will require. From six to eight bushels can be cut with it in an hour. The saving in time alone will more than pay for this cutter the first season it is used.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES

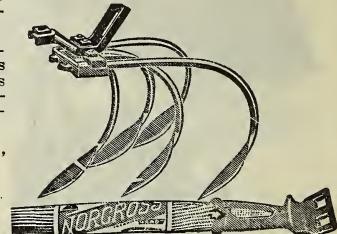
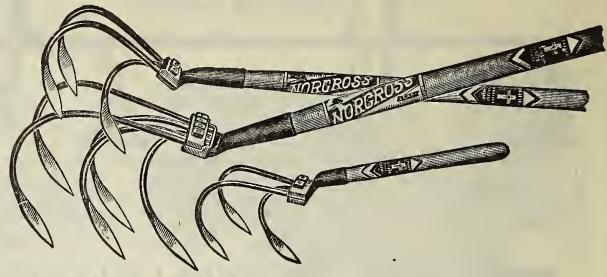


The most useful of all garden implements. If the soil is constantly stirred, weeds cannot sprout and the valuable soil moisture which feeds and gives life to growing plants, will be retained.

Close hand cultivation is best; and "Norcross" Cultivator-hoes and Weeder are like a human hand, the fingers of which work closely around the delicate plants without injuring them; stirring the soil to any depth and leaving it level and loose without a footprint upon it.

The "Norcross" is the only Cultivator-hoe with detachable handle ferrule (Pat'd) which provides for its use as a wheel plow attachment. Professional gardeners declare that no wheel plow on the market has an attachment equal to our Cultivator-hoe. All prongs are detachable.

Price, 5 prong, 75c each; 3 prong, 40c each; midget, 25c each. Attachment for wheel hoe, 10c each.



MASTER'S TRANSPLANTER

Means a good stand of plants, rain or no rain; everybody delighted with its work. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Thousands of testimonials for the asking. For setting cabbages, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and similar plants we challenge the world for its equal. Price, \$3.75 each. Send us your order today.

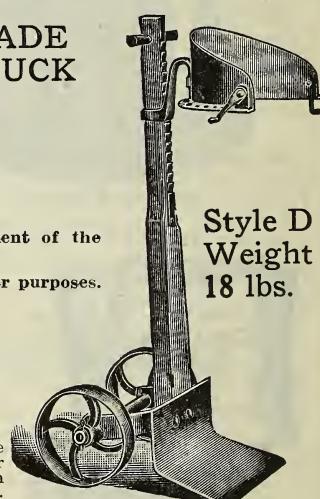
THE ONLY BAG HOLDER MADE THAT HAS A PRACTICAL TRUCK COMBINED

A Combination Truck and Bag Holder. Something new and useful. Built strong enough to carry 500 lbs. Has broad 8-inch wheels. Stands firm and runs easy. Hopper rim size half bushel measure rim. Fits any bag, short or long. Place the hopper at a desired height with one movement of the hands. Bag put on or taken off instantly. Remove the hopper and you have a handy truck for other purposes. Don't drag your bags. Not a spring or thumb screw used in the construction. Will last a lifetime. Try one.

Price, \$2.75.

THE ECLIPSE ROTARY HAND CORN PLANTER

Has given unequalled satisfaction during the last twelve seasons. It eclipses all others, having a positive feed and four changes of discs. It is extremely simple, and works much easier than other styles. Plants anything from cane to corn. The handiest tool on the place. Price, \$1.00.



Style D
Weight
18 lbs.

LAWN INSURANCE

Grass makes the lawn; dandelions are only disfigurements. Granting that the dandelion possesses beauty—flowers should be in flower-beds.

The Hall Dandelion Puller is an absolute guarantee to a fine lawn. It saves the lawn because it gets the root. It leaves no bad-looking hole to mark your work. The trowel-shaped blade slides into the ground while a patented prong catches the root. When it is pulled up you are done with that particular dandelion and its progeny. The root comes with it. The Dandelion Puller will be sent you for 25 cents.



BASKETS—GRAPE BASKETS

We carry these in stock in quantities and can make shipment promptly. These are the standard eight-pound baskets with cover and handle. 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.75; 1,000, \$25.00.

Weights and Measures and Amount of Seed Sown to the Acre

	Weight per Bush.	Quantity to Acre		Quantity to Acre
Barley, broadcast.	48 lbs.	2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Clover	4 lbs. Clover
Beans.	60 lbs.	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Timothy	11 lbs. Timothy.
Bromus Inermis.	14 lbs.	18 to 20 lbs.	Red Top	4 lbs. Red Top
Buckwheat.	48 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Beets, in drills.	5 to 6 lbs.
Clover, red, alone.	60 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	Carrot, in drills.	2 to 3 lbs.
Clover, white, alone.	60 lbs.	8 lbs.	Corn, in hills.	6 to 8 qts.
Clover, Alsike, alone.	60 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.	Corn, for soiling.	2 to 3 bu.
Clover, alfalfa, alone.	60 lbs.	12 to 20 lbs.	Corn, Sweet.	6 to 8 qts.
Clover, sweet.		5 to 15 lbs.	Onion Seed.	4 to 5 lbs.
Flax.	56 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.	Onion Sets, in drills.	6 to 8 bu.
Grass, Lawn, weight de- pends on mixture.			Peas, Garden.	2 bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue.	14 lbs.	50 lbs.	Peas, Field.	$\frac{3}{4}$ bu.
Grass, Orchard.	14 lbs.	3 bu.	Potatoes (cut tubers).	8 to 10 bu.
Grass, English Rye.	14 lbs.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Pumpkins, in hills.	4 to 6 lbs.
Grass, Red Top, solid seed.		10 to 14 lbs.	Rape, Dwarf Essex.	5 to 10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy.	45 lbs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Squash.	3 to 4 lbs.
Grass, Millet.	50 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bu.	Turnip, in drills.	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Oats.	32 lbs.	2 to 3 bu.	Turnip, broadcast.	1 lb.
Rye.	56 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	Rutabaga, broadcast.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb.

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BETA GRAPE

(See Colored Print Opposite Page. Description and Price, Page 119.)

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM

(See Colored Print, Opposite Page.)

When the **Compass Cherry** was first introduced, it was given a wide berth by most nurserymen, but in the last two years it has been taken up in all sections of the country and put into the best fruit lists. It bears invariably at two years old and bears large quantities of most excellent fruit. In size it is larger than the **Early Richmond Cherry**. The quality is between the cherry and the plum. This perfectly hardy fruit was originated at Springfield, Minn., and is a cross between the native Sand Cherry and the American plum. The fruit brings the best prices of any on the market and the demand has never been supplied. Anyone planting trees should not be without the **Compass** and then you would never be without good fruit.

The **Compass Cherry** ripens at a time when none of the Prof. Hansen plums are ripening and for that reason it will always be retained on the fruit list though it is much smaller in size than any of the Hansen plums. Do not understand by this that the **Compass Cherry** is only valuable because it fills in a space. It has a different flavor, is one of the very best for canning purposes and then it fills in a few days when you do not have the Hansen plum.

While we are not the introducer or the originator of the **Compass Cherry**, we claim to be one of the most, if not the most, active nurserymen to crowd it out among the planters. We were satisfied, after giving it a thorough trial, that it would take its place at the head of the list for home consumption and the home market, perfectly hardy, both in tree and the fruit bud, bearing the youngest of any known tree, bearing more fruit to the tree than any other. Fruit selling for the best price, and of good quality, either fresh from the tree or canned. No one should be without the **Compass**, and then no one would be without fruit.

Last year we failed to fill more than half our orders. This year, with about the same amount of stock to offer, and a probable demand more than double that of last year, the advisability of early orders is suggested. 3 to 4 ft., each, 30c; per 10, \$2.25; 4 to 5 ft., each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft., each, 40c; per 10, \$3.85.

PERFECTION CurrANT

(See Colored Print, Opposite Page.)

You have all grown the old standard varieties of Currants producing only a medium crop and those of small size. By the introduction of this new **Perfection Currant**, we are doubling the crop and the size. We picked currants of this variety in our nursery this past season nearly as large as the **Early Richmond Cherry** and in clusters of ten to twelve currants on each stem. This currant when it was first introduced won the celebrated **Berry Gold Medal** at the Pan-American Exposition, and the only gold medal awarded a currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is certainly a wonderful fruit and should be in all your gardens. Two years, No. 1, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.80; per 100, \$18.00.

SUNBEAM RASPBERRY

Prof. N. E. Hansen's New Hardy Raspberry

On opposite page we show colored print of this new perfectly hardy Raspberry. We introduced this berry last spring and after another year's trial we can say positively that it is the only Red Raspberry of value from the south line of South Dakota to just as far north as you are a mind to go. We grow in the nursery a large number of varieties of Red Raspberries. The **Sunbeam** was the only one that came through last winter without winter killing. It produced a full crop of fruit, other varieties not any. Last year we published a full page of testimonials. We could publish several pages this year, but do not have the room. A better Raspberry than the **Sunbeam** may be produced later, but we doubt it. In hardiness it is perfect, quality the best and the quantity not to be complained of. Each, 10c; per 10, 90c; per 100, \$5.00.

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY

Prof. Hansen's report on this Gooseberry at the State Horticultural Meeting in 1910: "We have fruited the Carrie the past season or two and are well pleased with it. It is a great improvement in some respects over the old Houghton. I saw a large plantation near Excelsior, Minn., in 1907, in heavy bearing, and certainly it was a sight to behold."

At the meeting of 1911 he further reports: "The Carrie is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing, and it is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our present short list of Gooseberries. The Carrie will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that."

Here at Yankton it has proven much the best of all. For size, quality and productiveness we call it best. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.25.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES, PROGRESSIVE

There is no reason why you should not have Strawberries during the entire season. Our plants of this variety froze up in the fall of 1915 full of blossoms, green and ripe fruit and there were ripe berries during all the months of August and September. For further description, see Strawberries. Per 100, \$3.00.

BETA GRAPE



EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY



PERFECTION
CURRANT

CARRIE GOOSEBERRY



COMPASS
CHERRY

SUNBEAM
RASPBERRY

NORTHWESTERN RED DENT



NORTHWESTERN WHITE DENT



MINNESOTA NO. 13 YELLOW DENT